Largest Circulation
of Any Canadian
Financial Paper

Featuring British Columbia Power Corporation

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Canadian Mining
News Department
Last Four Pages

Vol. XXII. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JUNE 29, 1928 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 26

The Nation's Business

Branch Plants Are Canadian
London Times' Error
Subsidize Line to Newfoundland
Alberta Coal Moves Slowly

THE LONDON TIMES, in criticizing the insane accounting methods of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, does nothing that The Financial Post has not already done on numerous occasions. The Times points out, rightly, that until the government-owned ships are written down to their real present value, the full extent of Canada's loss cannot be measured.

There is one point in the London Times criticism, however, to which Canadians will take exception. The Times indicates that an argument in favor of the continuance of the C.G.M.M. service is the fact that it builds Canadian trade. It adds:

"Business men fail to see how such an argument could be applied to the service of the Canadian Government between Canada and Australia. The principal exports from Canada to Australia are known to be motorcars, many of which are produced in the factories just inside the Canadian border of Mr. Ford and other American manufacturers. Vast numbers of Ford cars are shipped through Canadian ports to Australia. It was suggested in the discussion in the Canadian House of Commons that the bulk of the cargo brought from Australia and New Zealand on the homeward voyages of the vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine is discharged at United States ports. In any case, the vessels are known to discharge large quantities of cargo in the United States ports before they proceed to Canada, and it is certainly difficult to see why the Canadian people should be asked to subsidize, as they are now doing, this trade between Australia and the United States."

* * *

WHILE Canadians may question the desirability of meeting deficits incurred in shipping between Australia and the United States, they do not agree that any Canadian automobile or other plant, no matter by whom owned, is in the United States. Every factory in Canada is a Canadian factory paying wages and taxes in Canada, and buying much of its supplies in Canada. The London Times remarks might fairly be construed as a cheap sneer at American branch factories which have done much to build up Canada and which are always welcomed here.

* * *

THE announcement that Ottawa will subsidize steamship service between Canadian ports and Newfoundland, will come as good news to those interested in fostering better relations between the two sister-Dominions. Too often Canadians are prone to minimize the economic development that has taken place on the Island during the past decade. The rapid exploitation of its timber resources for pulp and paper making; its iron ore mines and fish by-products, are given little thought.

One reason for the lack of accurate knowledge of Newfoundland's economic life, has been the lack of transportation facilities. The subsidy should result in better and faster services between Canadian ports and the Island. Also it should be the means of inducing a larger number of Canadians to visit Newfoundland and see for themselves the progress that is being made in the exploitation of the country's resources. In that way Canadians will come to appreciate the possibilities of increasing trade with the Island and also, perhaps, take a direct interest in furthering its economic development.

* * *

IT IS getting on towards July 15 when the movement of Alberta coal to Eastern Canada under the fixed freight rate will be suspended for another year. The movement has been small but encouraging in some of its aspects. Between 40,000 and 50,000 tons have been transported, which is up to earlier expectations but which is far from meeting the estimate of a million tons a year which the Alberta coal operators feel Ontario will eventually buy from Western Canada.

Ontario coal dealers have not hampered the movement but they have not militantly facilitated it. Only about 15 per cent. of Ontario coal dealers have even stocked Alberta coal and most of these have taken but a very small quantity. Their attitude has apparently been that they will fill orders that are created by the advertising of the mines but that they will not merchandise the coal through their own aggressive efforts.

No advertising on an extensive scale has been done by the Alberta government or the coal operators. A survey is now being made of the Ontario market and its problems with a view to presenting a publicity program based upon scientific observation rather than guess work.

* * *

THERE is evidence that some of the coal that has come east is not the best that Alberta can produce. The governments concerned can hardly stress too much the necessity of sending only the most suitable coal to Ontario and Quebec. One carload of unsuitable coal will kill the sale of many dozens of carloads of good coal.

The movement this year got under way at such a late date that the results in 1928 cannot be taken as meaning much one way or another. In fairness to the Alberta coal operators, and to give the movement a real test, the government at Ottawa might consider dating the three year movement from 1929. If the Alberta coal operators in the years of 1929, 1930 and 1931 and with the assistance of a fixed freight tariff, cannot win a large part of the Ontario and Quebec market then the movement may be considered as virtually a failure. The operators are confident they can make the grade and they are entitled to more than a fair chance to try it.

Famous Engineer from Pacific Coast Favors Waterway

General Stewart Turns in Report on St. Lawrence Projects

SOUTH SHORE POWER

He Favors Plan for Developing Power South of River—Thinks Project is a National Benefit

A further and vitally significant document has been added to the files of the National Advisory Committee on the Greater St. Lawrence Waterways by Major General J. W. Stewart, of Vancouver, B. C., who was a member of the committee, but who, through absence in New Zealand, was unable to attend the final sessions last January when the report was drafted.

Gen. Stewart returned in the spring and after going into the problem very thoroughly and noting the criticisms which have been levelled at the report of the committee decided, apparently, to submit a report of his own. It cannot be termed a minority report because he warmly supports the majority report now in the hands of the government.

Western Viewpoint on Canal

It is, perhaps, a little too early to say that this document has been added, officially, to the files of the government for while the text of Gen. Stewart's letter has been received and has been perused by many people it is understood that the cabinet have decided to ask him to recast it in several particulars. Whether or not he has agreed to do so is uncertain.

Gen. Stewart is one of Canada's leading engineers and contractors.

The Financial Post is able to summarize Gen. Stewart's report as presented.

Gen. Stewart, in his report, speaks of the western viewpoint in regard to the Greater St. Lawrence project and declares that he has become seized of the importance of "proceeding with it at the earliest possible moment. It is important to Canada from two great aspects: the economic and the international."

Help All Canada

He believes that the economic benefits will follow from improved navigation facilities and the accompanying power development and that they will not be restricted to the particular area involved but will be felt in all provinces and all sections of the Dominion. "There seems to be a tendency," he says, "to regard the benefit of power development as confined chiefly to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This tendency, I think, is unfortunate and incorrect. The increased population and industrial expansion which will be located in Ontario and Quebec represent just as definite a factor in the prosperity and growth of the Western provinces and of the Maritimes as the wealth of the western grain crop now represents in the prosperity of the east. We Canadians are one people, living in one

(Continued on page 2, col. two)

Pure Gold's Dividend Up as Forecast

Formal announcement is made of the increase in the dividend on Pure Gold Manufacturing stock from $1.50 to $2 annually. The dividend will be paid quarterly, instead of three times yearly as heretofore, and the first payment of 50 cents will be made on July 16, to holders of record June 30.

News of the impending dividend increase was announced first in The Financial Post of June 15. In the face of the adverse market, the stock has consequently moved up a point or two, now selling at 30, where the yield is 6.66 per cent. Of the 50,000 shares outstanding, less than 20,000 are held by the public. It is not an active stock.

The company closes its year June 30. It is reported that the annual statement will show earnings of close to $3 the share.

DOMINION GLASS BUSINESS TO DATE REPORTED HIGHER

Expect Company Will Better Earnings of $9.80 a Share

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Current operations of the Dominion Glass Company are reported as the best experienced in some years. The growth of sales of the brewing industry has naturally brought to the company a larger volume of business for bottles, its principal product. Orders received from other sources to date also have been above average, which has given to the company an aggregate volume better than that reported at this time last year.

No definite information is available as to earnings this year. On a larger volume of business, with a proportionate increase in manufacturing expenses, profits should show a substantial gain over those for 1927. In that year net earnings of $637,389 were reported, which after making various deductions for bond interest, preferred dividends, etc., left a balance of $393,414 applicable to the common stock, or $9.80 a share. Over the past seven years, the average annual earnings have been over $8 a share. It is not unlikely, therefore, in view of the larger operations, that at least $10 a share might be made this year.

At present, Dominion Glass has a funded debt of $965,400. In addition there are outstanding $2,600,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and $4,250,000 of common stock, par value $100. A dividend of $7 is being paid on the common, which at current prices gives a yield of over 5.50 per cent. The common has been as high as 144 during the recent bull move, but has settled down to around 125.

Consumers Gas Company Will Add 10,000 Users in Mimico, New Toronto

$500,000 Being Spent on Expansion in Toronto Suburbs

With the confirmation of Mimico and New Toronto by-laws by the Ontario railway and municipal board, the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto in the next few months will have added more than 10,000 customers to its list now exceeding 160,000. The company already serves some areas outside the limits of Toronto proper. Leaside, for instance, was entered recently in order to give the company a new avenue of access to the northern part of the city itself. A high-pressure main is carried across the Leaside bridge.

Altogether, nearly $500,000 will have been expended on extensions to mains in the fiscal year which ends November 30. All of this capital comes from money supplied by the shareholders, and none from earnings. Under the company's charter, earnings in excess of 10 per cent. for dividends, after certain fixed reserves, go into a special surplus account which is used from time to time to reduce the price of gas to the user.

Capital From Shareholders

The company has ample capital reserves for its immediate requirements. About $5,000,000 has been accumulated by way of premium on stock offered to shareholders above par. After litigation which was carried to the privy council, the contention of the company was affirmed that the money could be used for capital expenditures and did not belong in the special surplus for reducing the price of gas.

In the initial period, at least, the price of gas in Mimico and New Toronto will be the same as in Toronto. It is believed that experience will show that costs will be no higher in the suburban communities than elsewhere and that the increased volume will tend to reduce costs in the whole area served because the addition to overhead expense will be small.

Manufacturing facilities of the company have been so constructed that the output of the plants could be nearly doubled without expensive additions to equipment and without necessitating any reconstruction of mains or existing equipment, except by way of maintenance and repairs. Thus approximately 300,000 customers could be served with the average amount of gas now consumed without rendering existing facilities obsolete.

While all the plans of the directors of Consumers Gas have not been broadcast, the fact that the company in the past has grown more rapidly than the community it serves leads to the belief that this construction of oversize equipment and mains has not been achieved with the idea merely of waiting for the population of the city to grow. There are two means of seeking greater consumption:

1. By increasing the uses of gas in industry and by installation of gas-furnaces in homes, thereby adding to per-capita consumption.
2. By extending into new territory.

Industry is Adaptable

The company in the past has proved itself capable of adapting itself to new conditions. Gas companies originally sold gas for illumination almost exclusively. With electricity replacing gas in this field, this company has been one of the leaders in the industry in finding new outlets for its products. In the face of competition from a publicly-owned electric system it has continued to progress, selling gas for cooking, for heating water and other domestic purposes and adding yearly to sales for industrial uses.

Although there is no reason to believe that industrial consumption

(Continued on page 2, Col. 1)

POWER CORP. EARNS $6.00 PER SHARE

At Present Prices Stock Appears to be Out of Line

PROFITS GROWING

Markets Valuation of Stock is Only Marginally Larger Than Net Assets

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is understood that the annual report of the Power Corporation of Canada for the fiscal year ending this week will reveal earnings of $6 per share on the common stock. On this basis at present prices of just below $70 a share, the stock looks attractive as long hold in the power and public utility class. More espeecially as the corporation has assets in marketable securities equal to well nigh present market valuation of the common stock, less all prior charges.

The company recently offered its shareholders new stock in the ratio of two new shares for every three outstanding. By the end of July the payments on these shares will have been completed and the outstanding shares will number 400,000. Recently, A. J. Nesbitt, the president, stated that upon the completion of the new financing, the assets of the corporation would consist of marketable securities in excess of $40,000,000.

Senior Obligations

Ranking senior to the Power Corporation's issued common stock there is $5,000,000 in debentures, $5,000,000 in first preferred and $5,000,000 in second preferred; making in all a total of senior outstanding obligations of $15,000,000. Deducting this last figure from the total investment holdings of the corporation there remains over a figure of at least $25,000,000 in securities applicable to the common shares outstanding.

At a market price of, say $68 per share, the market now values the full 400,000 shares of the Power Corporation to be outstanding at the end of July at $27,200,000. This figure corresponds closely to the $25,000,000 in marketable securities which the Power Corporation has applicable to its common stock.

Theoretically the market's valuation of the common shares of the corporation should be equivalent to the market value of its holdings, less all prior charges. But with virtually all other public utility holding companies, the market values the shares at a figure higher than the corresponding figure of the holding company's assets.

Reasons For Difference

One of the reasons for the difference in prices lies naturally in that prime element of investment, namely diversification. Another reason for the difference between the market's valuation of the shares of the Power Corporation and the market's valuation of its holdings lies in the fact that the investments of the corporation are not confined solely to securities for which a ready market prevails. For instance, it also holds most of the common shares of East Kootenay Power; these at the moment have little market value due to the poor showing made by the company last year and due to the fact that there is but little of the stock outstanding, other than that held by the parent company.

But East Kootenay Power has now turned the corner. Earnings are well over depreciation and preferred dividend requirements; moreover, net profits applicable to its common shares can be expected to increase.

Earnings Are Growing

The other properties which the corporation controls or in which it is very largely interested are also steadily increasing their earning power. Canada Northern Power is increasing both its net and its gross profits. Winnipeg Electric is making steady progress, and the record of Southern Canada Power is more than satisfactory.

In addition to holdings of the companies, Power Corporation is known to be interested in the shares of many other utilities. As the outlook for the power companies generally is excellent, it is apparent that the outlook for the parent company must also be of the best.

In the last analysis, it is not how much a company is earning which dicates the price of its shares, but the amount it pays or will pay annually to its shareholders. Dividends on the common of the Power Corporation appear to be still some distance off for it is the management's intention to build up, not only a strong holding company, but also a large one; it has been said that it is the management's desire to build up a $100,000,000 organization.

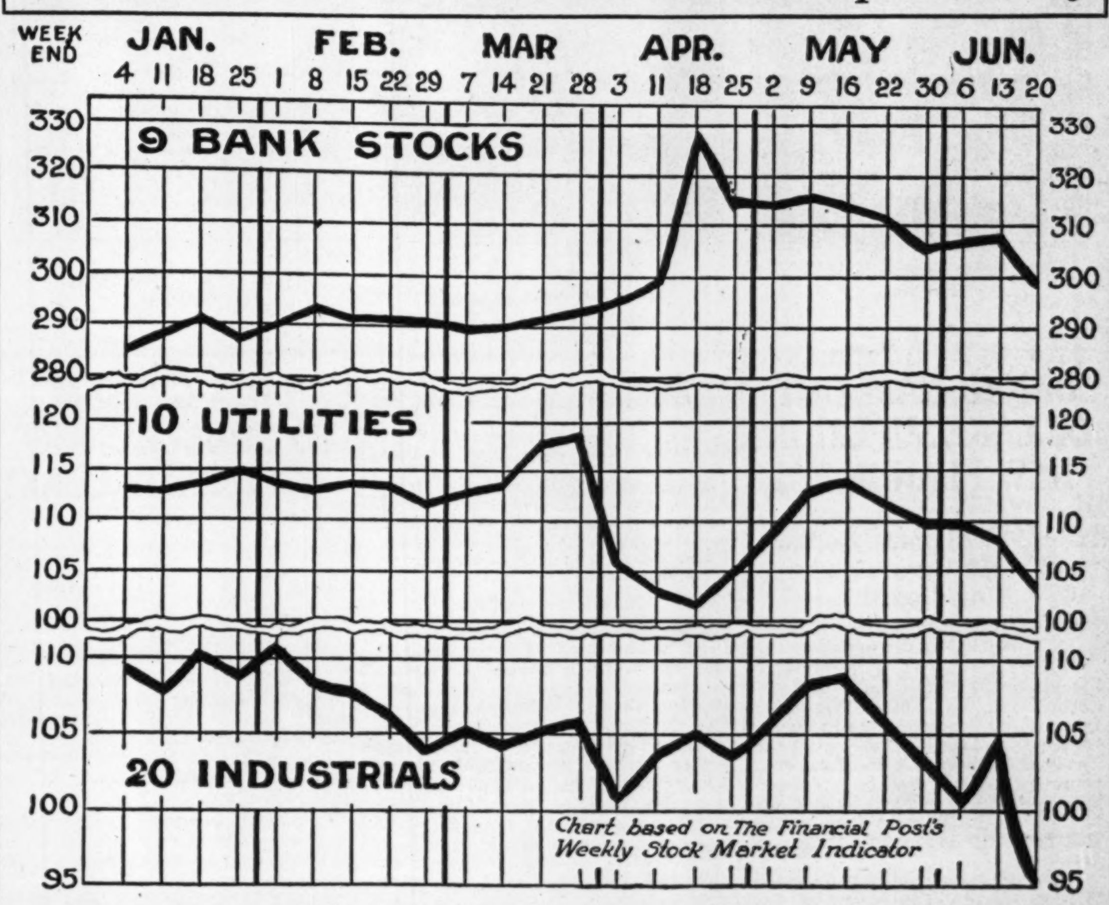
Such a programme of expansion, if carried out, must necessarily entail the ploughing back of earnings—otherwise such expansion would not be along the soundest of lines. Hence any thought of an immediate dividend declaration by the corporation appears to be quite out of the question—despite the satisfactory rate of earnings on the common shares.

In addition to its revenues from dividends, the Power Corporation is now steadily obtaining a revenue from the sale of expert engineering and similar services to its subsidiary and associated companies. As time goes on the revenues from these and kindred sources such as a centralized purchasing department can be expected to increase.

Within the next six months Power Corporation shares may move down as well as up—within the next six years, though, the stock gives every indication of appreciating substantially.

Although Power Corporation is a non-dividend payer and cannot be classed with stocks with a market record like Montreal Power, nevertheless it is a security getting along into the investment class, the attractions of which, no investor considering power stock at the moment can afford to overlook, provided the shares are considered in their proper light, namely, that of a long hold.

Mid-June Sees Canadian Stocks Slump Severely



Course of the Canadian stock market has been pronouncedly downward in recent weeks, as is evident from this chart, prepared from price averages as compiled by The Financial Post. It will be noted that, while industrials have been weakening since early in February, the utilities were highest towards the end of March, and that the bank stocks were at their peak in mid-April. The February break in industrials was precipitated by conditions in New York rather than in Canada, but the coincidental recession more recently in all three classifications, accompanied, without being entirely caused by, conditions in New York. There is reason to believe that the recession in values of Canadian stocks is traceable in part to the large amount of demand money tied up in a number of new issues, which, as yet, have not been digested thoroughly by the investment public. As the Canadian markets never had reached the speculative peaks achieved by a number of popular stocks in New York, it is expected that further recessions, if any, will be moderate in extent. Four newsprint stocks are included in the twenty industrials from which the averages are obtained, so that the sharp drop in the bottom line of the chart causes no surprise. Some further deflation possibly is in store for some of the newsprints, but the prevailing opinion is that the market, after a period of summer dullness, is likely to become more active. New corporate financing, which probably accounts for a considerable proportion of the demand loans of Canadian banks, probably will be limited in the next several months: The twenty industrial stocks used in arriving at the averages are: Abitibi, Brompton, Port Alfred, Howard Smith, B. E. Steel 1st pref., Canadian Car preferred, Dominion Bridge, Massey-Harris, Steel of Caanda, Alberta Pacific Grain, Canadian Canners 1st pref., City Dairy, Dominion Stores, Dominion Textile, Zimmerknit, Consolidated Smelters, National Breweries, Goodyear Tire preferred, and Dominion Glass; the ten utilities are: Bell Telephone, Consumers Gas, International Utilities A. Mackay companies, Montreal Power, Quebec Power, Shawinigan, Brazilian, Twin City, Winnipeg Electric; the nine banks are: Nationale, Commerce, Dominion, Imperial, Montreal, Nova Scotia, Royal, Standard and Toronto.

EUROPE IS FACTOR IN SETTING PRICE OF '29 NEWSPRINT

Attempt at World Price-Fixing Failed, 'Tis Said

An attempt at world stabilization in the newsprint market is seen in the recent visit to Europe of A. R. Graustein, president of International Paper, and George Chahoon, of Canada, and other newsprint executives.

A hint in Editor and Publisher to the effect that efforts were being made to get the European mills to curtail newsprint exportation to the United States in order to keep prices up and prevent complete return to a buyers' market was branded as false by an International Paper executive who accompanied Mr. Graustein, but he said:

"We have our newsprint statistical bureau in the United States and there is also a similar bureau in Europe. But there has never before been an international exchange of newsprint statistics. Such an exchange, we believe, will be very valuable to both manufacturers on this side and abroad.

"An important purpose of the meeting was that it permitted an opportunity for talking over the current newsprint situation in the various countries. There is increasing recognition of the fact that the present criss-crossing of tonnage is economically unsound. It was thought that some suggestion might be made at the conference which would tend toward stabilization of the market."

Statistics show that there has been a falling off in newsprint imports for the first four months of this year compared with last year. The first four months show that 35,632 tons of European newsprint were received in the United States. Last year for the same period the tonnage was 43,909. European newsprint comes from mills in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Germany.

Another newsprint executive who attended a meeting of European manufacturers and producers in Copenhagen said the parleys were barren of results, save the formation of the statistical bureau.

"The primary purpose of the meeting," he said, "was to see if some way could not be found to end the economic waste incident to newsprint shipments back and forth across the Atlantic. Those at the meeting were trying to arrange the different markets to the economic advantages of the respective manufacturers, Canadian and European. Such an arrangement would in itself eliminate some competition, which might be reflected in the newsprint prices, but there was no intention upon the part of the manufacturers represented at Copenhagen to keep newsprint prices high.

"Nothing came out of this first meeting except the formation of the international statistical service.

Some Finnish newspaper is quoted in New York at $58 c.i.f. and one large newspaper chain is said to have given a big order to Finland.

Editor and Publisher says "while no one wishes to hazard a prediction on 1929 newsprint, there is plenty of guessing being done. One authority this week said his guess was that the price would be $59.50 a ton for domestic and slightly under that for European newsprint."

Canadian Stocks Down 14 Points from High

Week Ended June 19 Shows Declines in All Groups; Newsprint Lead in Decline; Banks Low; Trust and Loan Stable

Of the 181 common stocks traded on Montreal and Toronto exchanges in the week ended June 19—the period of severest decline so far—the average decline was 14.29 points. This compares favorably with an average decline of 17 points in stocks traded on the New York stock exchanges.

These six trading days, June 13 to 19, inclusive, were notable for the dullness of trading. In all there were 52 stock issues which were not traded, although some of these like Duluth Superior and Arnold Bros., until recently have been somewhat active.

Paper Stocks Lead

As might be guessed, the paper stocks suffered most severely of the thirteen groups of stocks quoted in The Financial Post weekly tables. The nine stocks in this group sold at an average price 41 points below the high of the year.

Bank stocks ran the paper stocks a close second. The nine active bank stocks dropped an average of 37.97 points from the year's high. However ,as the bank stocks average a much higher price per share than the paper stocks, the decline in values, on a percentage basis, was not nearly so drastic.

Steels Fare Best

The steel group probably fared best of all, perhaps for the reason that, except for Steel of Canada, not many of these issues had advanced very much in recent months. While Steel of Canada sold 62 points below the year's high of 240, the average decline for the fourteen stocks in this group was only 11.34 points from the year's high. The continued high proportion of steel imports may give a clue as to why the steel industry has not moved forward so rapidly as other industries in Canada.

Foodstuffs and merchandising, in which there are 22 active stocks in the week under consideration, declined an average of 14.39 points, or a trifle more than the average for the entire list of 181 stocks. Christie, Brown & Co., dropping 51½ points, holds the record in this group, and Loblaw, down 43 points, is a fairly close second. There have been rights in both these stocks, however, which offset the decline from 8 to 10 points in each case.

Although utility stocks normally are more stable than industrials, the thirteen active utilities in the Canadian group have declined 16.9 points from the year's high, or over two points more than all the classifications together. This decline is perhaps explained first by the fact that the rise had been rapid and, secondly, the collapse of values on the Brussells Bourse, affected Canadian stocks in which the Loewenstein group has been interested.

Canadian Pacific was down 23 points from the year's high and Canada Steamships down 10½ points, making an average decline for the transportation group of 16¾ points.

The six tractions declined 11.21 points from the year's high, the severest decline being in Winnipeg Electric, which is now more of a power company than a traction company. This stock was down 24¼ points from the high.

Textiles, also six in number, declined to the same extent, 14.29 points, as the average for the entire list of 181 stocks.

Beverages Under Average

In the miscellaneous group which included such outstanding stocks as those of the Moore group of companies, Canadian Bronze, Goodyear Tire, and a number of the newer issues, the average decline was 10.88 points. There were 22 stocks in the group which were traded in this period.

Twenty beverage stocks declined an average of 11.36 points. As the unit-price per share in many of these twenty issues is low, the average decline in per cent. of value doubtless is greater than in most other groups. Commercial Alcohol records the heaviest drop of 35¾ points with Chas. Gurd, in the softdrink class, selling at 30 points under the year's high.

The most stable of all stocks without fixed-dividend requirements are the trust and loan stock. In a period of forced liquidation of many issues, only four out of a dozen listed stocks were traded, and these receded only nine points, on the average, from the year's high.

Oils Drop Also

Twelve oil stocks are down an average of 6.13 points. Included in the twelve, however, are a number of stocks which selling under $5, so that the percentage of decline was as great in this class as in any other, particularly as some of the oils, with the exception of the great distributing companies, are essentially speculative and are among the first to feel the effects of reactions.

There are 42 stocks traded on the Montreal curb and the unlisted department of the Toronto exchange. The average decline in this group was 9.98 points. Four of these stocks were down more than 20 points. Twenty declined less than ten points.

AVERAGE DECLINES FROM YEAR'S HIGH

No. of Stocks	Group	Average Decline
181	All	14.29
9	Bank	37.97
9	Paper	41
22	Foodstuffs, etc.	14.39
14	Steels	11.34
6	Tractions	11.21
6	Textiles	14.29
13	Utilities	16.90
2	Transportation	16.75
22	General	10.88
20	Beverage	11.36
12	Oils	6.13
4	Trusts & loan	9
42	Curb	9.98

Canadian Wineries Adds Storage to Mature Products

Canadian Wineries, Ltd., is adding storage capacity of 250,000 gallons to one of its plants in the Niagara district. The purpose of the expansion is to enable the company to mature wine over several seasons in the hope that eventually there will be a demand for native wines in place of some of the more expensive brands of imported beverages.

SAY $4 GAIN ON McKINNON IS PROBABLE

Plant Operating at Capacity—Plenty of Orders on Hand

OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Buffalo Plant Operates at Profit—Dividend Hopes

McKinnon Industries, Limited profits for the current fiscal year are stated to be substantially larger than in 1926-7; and expectations of around $4 a share earned on the common stock bid fair of being realized as the company's year draws near a close. For the past three months the company's plants have been operating on a 24-hour schedule, with weekly output the heaviest on record; and present orders on hand insure a record business for the concluding three months left in the fiscal year which ends September 30 next.

Probably the feature of the year's operations has been the turning of a previous loss on the Buffalo plant operations into a small gain this year. Whereas in 1927 the two Buffalo plants operated considerably in the red, reconstruction of equipment towards end of 1927 to meet the changing product demand, has resulted in a small profit being netted this year to date. This means that the St. Catharines plant will not have to make up for Buffalo losses this year. And with the increased Canadian business profits of little short of double last year are anticipated.

Stock is Strong

In 1926-27 gross earnings of the company were $432,429 against $402,820 in 1925-26 and net profits after depreciation and charges amounted to $175,320 against $148,982. After preferred dividends there was $106,111 surplus for the common or $2.12 per share on the common against $1.57 a share in previous year. To show $4 a share on the common this year net profits before dividends of around $270,000 will be required; and it now seems fairly certain that this sum will be quite handily earned before the company closes its fiscal year in September.

The relative firmness during the recent market slump in the common shares of the company, which have risen this month to nearly 20 points above the opening in January, an actual appreciation of nearly 70 per cent., reflects in no uncertain manner its prosperity in operations. There is considerable talk of a dividend on the common but much reticence on this subject on the part of company officials. It is felt, however, that $4 earned on the common should warrant at least a small disbursement, and the placing of the common on a definite dividend basis.

'Lantic Sugar Might Merge; But Not Yet

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rumors that Atlantic Sugar Refineries would shortly head a merger of Canadian sugar refineries are quite unfounded—at least for the present. That there will be a merger in this field sooner or later is considered logical by those close to the industry. As yet, however, the time does not seem ripe for such a move.

A survey of sugar refining conditions point to the conclusion that although the situation is generally at a fairly low ebb, there has been some improvement in the last few months and that at the present moment refiners are showing a small profit from their operations. The complaint of the industry, in common with the others in Canada is that there is not much hope of any real progress without some government assistance to prevent the dumping now in progress.

Investors' Index

INDUSTRIAL

Abitibi 8, 9
Atlantic Sugar . 1
B. C. Power . 4, 20, 21, 23, 24
Brant. Roof. . . . 16
Brasilian 16
Calgary Power . . 2
Canada Dry . . . 5
Can. Fur Auct. . 10
Can. Gypsum . . 2
Can. Wire . . . 1
Carruthers 3
Cons. Gas 1
Dom. Bridge . . . 3
Dom. Glass . . . 1
Dom. Linens . . 9
Donnacona . . . 8
E. Kootenay . . 2, 4
H. Walker . . 9, 11
Imperial Oil . . 16
Inter. Paper . . . 8
Fraser 8
Gatineau Power . 4
Gurd's 2
Lake Superior . 2, 5
Massey-Harris . . 9
McColl 3
McKinnon . . . 1
Mex. Light . . . 4
Mexico Trams . . 4
Monarch Knit . . 10
Montreal Power . 4
N. B. Power . . 4
North Star . . . 18
Ogilvie 9
Ont. Wine . . . 8
Pt. Alfred . . . 8
Power Corp. . . 1
Pure Gold 1
Que. Power . . . 4
Ravina Rink . . 5
Riverside 2
Russell Mot. . . . 5
Shawinigan . . . 4
Simpson's 5
Vickers 8
West. Brew. . . 9, 10
W. Kootenay . . 4

MINES

Abana 19
Aconda 20
Bath-Bedf. . . . 20
Barry-Holl. . . . 20
Capital R. 20
Castle 18
Cent. Man. . . . 20
Coast Copper . . 20
Cobalt-Kilson . . 20
Clinton 20
Creighton 20
Duthie 17
Graham-Bous. . . 17
W. Hargreaves . 20
Howey 16
Malartic 17
McIntyre 17
Mond 18
Murphy 20
Newbec 20
Noble Five . . . 20
Novamac 17
Oriole 18
Pon-Dokis 19
Rhyolite 17
San Antonio . . . 20
Sherrit-G. 20
Teck-Hughes . . . 18
Thom.-Malart. . . 17
Thom.-Cadill. . . 17

QUOTATIONS

Bonds 14
Calgary Stocks . 19
Listed Stocks . . . 14
Mining Stocks . . 19
Unlisted Mines . . 17
Unlisted Stocks . 14

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Editorial 6
Business Review 7
Pulp and Paper 8
Your Investments 9
When Women Invest 9
Insurance 12
Banking 13

NAME C. E. ABBS HEAD TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Avern Pardoe Retires After Being in Chair Two Years

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange, officers were elected for the present year: President, C. E. Abbs, of A. E. Ames & Co., who was vice-president last year; vice-president, W. Harold Mara, of Mara and McCarthy, last year's secretary; secretary, Col. G. G. Mitchell, of Brouse Mitchell and Co., who was not on the committee last year; treasurer, H. L. Plummer, of Morrow, Plummer & Co., who was a member of the committee last year. This year's committee is Major C. E. Sinclair, of R. M. Harcourt & Co., H. E. Wallace, of Watson, Wallace & Co., D. F. McMillan, of McMillan, Guest & Co., Harold Franks, of Osler and Hammond, D. C. Haig, of Haig, Keith & Co., and Frank G. Lawson, of Moss, Lawson and Co.

Last year's president, Avern Pardoe, and three members of the committee, viz., G. W. Blaikie, Col. O. Heron and F. Gordon Osler retired. Mr. Pardoe had been president for two terms.

Mr. Pardoe submitted the financial statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, which showed the treasury in a better state than ever before. The mortgage indebtedness against the property was paid off in full. During the year a large number of new listings were accepted, the membership in the board was increased, and the Toronto Curb market was inaugurated. A by-law submitted to the members providing for an increase in the committee from seven to ten members was carried.

CALGARY POWER WILL ABANDON SPRAY LAKE SITE

Government to Maintain Flow While Company Expands Eleswhere

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—That the Calgary Power Company will not develop its Spray Lakes site, is the information learned here this week. The whole plan is to be definitely abandoned and the company will turn its attention to other fields and sources.

This decision is due to a desire on the part of the Government for the maintenance of a minimum flow in the Spray Valley.

Naturally, the company is somewhat disappointed that its negotiations in this regard are apparently to prove fruitless, but in the meantime the company is going ahead rapidly with extensions in other directions.

These include in part, extension of transmission and distribution lines connecting the company's hydro-electric plant with a number of municipalities and towns in Southern Alberta. In addition the main transmission line has been extended from High River to Lethbridge a distance of seven miles and 19 miles of 13,000 volt lines have been built.

CONSUMERS WILL ADD 10,000 USERS, MIMICO AND NEW TORONTO

(Continued from page 1)

has reached its peak, it is probable that the next big stride will be in encouraging the use of gas for heating homes. Some special furnaces already have been installed, with such results that the company in the next year expects to expand this branch of its business materially.

As the heating of homes will be a fairly constant and comparatively heavy load on the system, or with peaks coming at hours when other demands are lower, it is possible that a flat rate may be established where gas is used exclusively for heating, (presumably exceptions would be made for fireplaces, etc.). In other centres a flat furnace rate has been established which has worked equitably, it is said. This flat rate probably would be not less than 30 per cent. under the rate for other domestic purposes.

Electric Rates to be Higher

Increase in rates on domestic consumption in the Toronto hydro-electric system probably will result in a greater number of new homes being piped for gas for cooking and heating water. The increase, which was announced some weeks ago, has been postponed until September but the expressed opinions of the hydro authorities indicates that the increases outlined are inevitable.

It is probable that the next few years will see Consumers Gas Company extending the area of activities materially. The extension to Mimico and New Toronto probably will be followed in due course by extensions further toward the west. Other communities to the North and East of Toronto may also be embraced by the company's systems eventually.

May Pipe Gas 100 Miles

Manufactured gas economically may be piped as far as 100 miles from the manufacturing base. The economies of distribution depend, of course, on the density of population in the communicating territory; it would hardly pay to pipe gas miles to a distant community if the intervening territory did not yield a fair proportion of revenue. Thus it is likely that extensions will be made as rapidly as rural communities between Toronto and the outlying urban communities are converted from farms into areas settled with homes or manufacturing enterprises which are actual or potential users of gas.

Canada Northern Power Earnings Increasing

MONTREAL.—Gross earnings of the Canada Northern Power Corporation for the first four months of the current year have increased by about 12 per cent. as compared with the 1927 figures. Before depreciation, the current rate of earnings is equal to over thrice the preferred dividend requirements. After depreciation, the earnings on the common are at the rate of about $4 a share a year. These results reveal an almost spectacular betterment in the operations of the company as compared with the results of the 1927 year.

Toronto Stock Exchange Elects New Officers

C. E. ABBS, President.

W. HAROLD MARA, Vice-president.

COL. GEO. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

In addition to the above, H. L. Plummer was elected treasurer.

CUNNINGHAM OUT OF LAKE SUPERIOR; NEW PLAN IN FALL

L. E. Schlemm Replaces W. H. Cunningham on Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—At a meeting of the directors of the Lake Superior Corporation held here this week, Leonard E. Schlemm was appointed to the directorate of the company. The new director is a Montreal engineer, and is appointed to replace W. H. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, who has resigned. Wilfred Cunningham was formerly president of the corporation.

Although no official announcement has been made, The Financial Post learns that in about four months time the definite plan of re-organization will be submitted to the shareholders of Lake Superior Corporation, which will provide for the surrendering of the present New Jersey charter and the incorporation of a new Canadian company. It is also understood that this plan will also provide for conversion of the outstanding stock of $100 per share to a stock of no par value on a share for share basis. This move will lead the way to revamping of the balance sheet to bring it into line with the present conditions in the industry.

FAMOUS ENGINEER FROM PACIFIC COAST FAVORS WATERWAY

(Continued from page 1)

country. Pouring wealth into one end of the country raises the level of the whole, just as a river pouring into a lake creates an equal higher level over all its surfaces."

In regard to the international aspect of the project, he believes that it will help to make permanent the friendly relations now existing between the Republic and Canada. The only major frontier problem which might disturb relations between the two countries, he says, is that of the use and development of the waters comprising the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system which, in addition to the Waterway plan, involves the settlement of the Chicago diversion. To settle this problem on a basis satisfactory to both peoples would be to establish a substantial guarantee of uninterrupted national growth.

His Idea of Workable Plan

"From these two aspects," he continues, "I am convinced that Canada both needs and wants the St. Lawrence waterway. The real job now is to find a workable plan and, having found a plan, to see that it is carried into execution." In this regard he agrees, substantially, in the report of the committee. He summarizes it as follows:

"1. The division of construction and cost between Canada and the United States, whereby Canada assumes responsibility for all the Canadian sections and the United States pays for the American and international sections.

"2. The development of the purely Canadian sections within the province of Quebec by means of private capital and the administration of the Canadian half of the international section within the province of Ontario by public ownership.

"3. The construction of a through navigation channel at the earliest possible moment, but the development of power in such stages as fit the available market, such stages specifying that all power in the purely Canadian sections shall be developed and absorbed before power development of the international section is undertaken.

"4. The definite prohibition of any export of power from Canada, either temporary or permanent.

"5. A definite arrangement by which Quebec development will supply the province of Ontario with 1,000,000 horsepower at a price not exceeding the price paid in Quebec.

"6. Further inquiry by the Joint Engineering Board into construction details of the international section until a plan is reached that is acceptable to the engineers of both countries, by which inquiry the Joint Engineering Board would be increased by four and the two additional Canadian members would be engineers nominated by the government of Ontario to protect the interests of Ontario's citizens.

"7. The increasing of the navigable depth of reaches and channels throughout the Waterway to 27 feet with 30 feet depth over the lock sills."

Where He Disagrees

There are some features of the report of the committee he considers undesirable and to which he is opposed. These he summarizes as follows:

"1. Certain recommendations of the Joint Engineering Board regarding technical details in the Quebec sections, which are not corrected in the report of the committee.

"2. The view that the United States will secure a greater benefit from the Waterway than Canada will secure.

"3. The opinion expressed by Mr. Leman and Mr. Turgeon, both members of the committee, that the navigation and power aspects of the Waterway should be considered separately.

"4. The view of these gentlemen that the navigation project 'has and must retain an international character,' all the way from the Great Lakes to the sea, coupled—

(a) with the principle of their scheme of division of costs under which the United States are asked to assume responsibility for expenditure in the purely Canadian (Soulanges) section; and

"(b) with their recommendation that the plans of the Joint Board of Engineers must be followed in their general outline, which would mean that United States government engineers would possess a veto power over the scheme of construction for purely Canadian sections. The latter I consider particularly objectionable."

Wants Simple Plan

Gen. Stewart then elaborates each point upon which he disagrees with the report. He is opposed to certain recommendations of the Joint Engineering Board, regarding construction details of the Canadian sections within Quebec because he thinks that better methods are available or can be secured. The sections involved are the Lachine section and the Soulanges section. Regarding the Lachine section he is not in a position to offer an opinion beyond expressing the view that the plan proposed by the Joint Engineer board is unnecessarily complicated and should be simplified. Regarding the Soulanges section, he has been successful in securing information which leads him to the definite opinion that the plan known as the south shore plan is deserving of further investigation and consideration. There appear to be certain advantages in the south shore plan and these he summarizes as:

"1. Quicker development without interference with other developments.

"2. No hazard to navigation during construction.

"3. Construction is less risky because no unknown underwater conditions are involved.

"4. It would take complete advantage of the available head of water.

Canada's Advantage in Power

He finds the view that the United States will reap a greater advantage than Canada from the project lacking in common sense. So far as power is concerned, he points out, Canada will receive 4,000,000 h.p., out of 5,000,000 h.p. developed.

He also finds that it is impossible to separate the power from the navigation, in considering the project. Only by considering them jointly, he declares, is it possible to frame a policy of construction which is workable. The power must pay for the navigation.

On the last point he expresses the view that the internationalization of any portion of Canada's own territory, for whatever purposes, would be extremely distasteful to Canadians. In the St. Lawrence project it is quite unnecessary. The manner in which the all-Canadian sections are to be built, he believes, is as much the business of Canada as is the dredging of Quebec harbor and he considers the recommendation of Messrs. Leman and Turgeon, that United States engineers be given power to veto plans of construction on Canadian sections as distinctly prejudicial to the public interest.

Riverside Silk Plans Factory Enlargement

Business of Riverside Silk Mills has been expanding so rapidly since the public flotation of stock a few months ago that the directors have decided to proceed with an enlargement of manufacturing facilities which were not planned until next year. The addition will house certain broad looms which will produce a product for which there is an increasing demand in Canada.

Stock A of Riverside Silk has sold down from 36 to 33 in the recent depressed market. There have been few trades and no evidence of forced selling, indicating that an excellent distribution was obtained for the stock in the first instance.

National Grocers Buys Windsor, Ont., Wholesaler

National Growers, Ltd., has bought the wholesale grocery firm of H. E. Guppy Co., Windsor.

This acquisition leaves National Grocers dominant in the Border Cities area, it is reported. National Grocers reports good business in that area in the current year.

CANADA GYPSUM TO DOUBLE PLANT ON PACIFIC COAST

Expansion Means Development of Oriental and Antipodes Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Active development of Oriental and Antipodes markets, is forecast for Canada Gypsum and Alabastine Ltd. from the announcement that the company will double the capacity of its British Columbia plant.

Of late, the company has expanded to a very marked degree in the west, and not only will the new British Columbia development enable the company to develop its export trade, but it will also provide better facilities and service for the increased western business.

In addition to this expansion in the west, the company is also using its Montreal plant as an exporting centre, and has considerably increased its local business by this means.

The company first started an active drive for western business when it acquired in 1928 the Manitoba Gypsum Co. and its subsidiary, British Columbia Gypsum Co. which controls the total production in Canada of Gyproc wall board, blocks, laths and so forth. In addition to a large gypsum deposit in Manitoba, the company now owns an additional mine at Falkland, B. C., so that it is well-equipped to obtain adequate raw material for its new development in British Columbia.

East Kootenay Power Off to Better Start

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The East Kootenay Power Company is away to a jolly good start on the operations of its current fiscal year. It is now operating on a satisfactory basis, and before depreciation, earned its preferred dividend requirements almost three times over during the first month of its current fiscal year. This showing compares favorably with the last annual report which showed profits equal virtually only to preferred dividend requirements with no allowance for depreciation. The reason for the betterment lies in the completion of the company's new Sentinel steam plant and the elimination of the troubles which it experienced with its hydro power plant.

99%
CORRECT

D. J. McDougald J. B. McArthur
Government, Municipal and Corporation
BONDS
D. J. McDOUGALD & CO.
Trusts and Guarantee Bldg.
302 BAY STREET ELGIN 2278
The Partners Personally Advise as to Investments

Serving a Vital Commercial Need, Honestly, Adequately and Economically

Bearing in mind that true credit is based on Character, Capacity, Capital.

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. Dun & Co.
17 Offices in Canada

MARITIME GURD'S WILL OPEN PLANT IN FEW WEEKS

New Independent Company Will Handle Gurd Export Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rapid progress is being made on the new $150,000 plant of Gurd's Maritime, Limited, now being erected in Saint John, N.B.

The new plant will be completed some time in July, and will be the last word in up-to-date equipment for the production of ginger ale.

Gurd's Maritime, Limited, will be operated independently of the Charles Gurd, Limited, Montreal. The Montreal Company, however, holds the controllng interest in the Maritime concern, by ownership of the majority of the common stock. In addition to handling all the Gurd's business in the Maritimes and in Newfoundland, the new company will carry on the entire Gurd export trade, which in the last year or so has assumed large proportions.

Until the new plant is completed, the production of Gurd's beverages is being carried on in the Blue Ribbon Bottling Company premises which was purchased outright by the Gurd's as an opening shot in their Maritime campaign. This plant, however, will be closed as soon as the new factory gets under way.

Stock in the new Gurd's Maritime was offered entirely in the Maritimes by a syndicate composed of T. M. Bell & Company; J. M. Robinson Company and Eastern Securities. Stock was offered in $100 units, each unit consisting of one share of 6 and a half per cent. preferred with a bonus of 30 per cent. common stock. The stock has been rapidly absorbed, and it is understood that offers to purchase the common stock at $10 per share have been ineffective in bringing any stock into the market.

Chrysler-Dodge Merger Halted by Minority Group

Action taken by minority shareholder interests in New York this week has temporarily halted the Chrysler Dodge merger, and pending court decision on an injunction to prevent the merger, it is difficult to say when the plan will be put into effect.

The minority stockholder claims that the merger would net the bankers a profit of $13,000,000; and also claims that they made some $32,000,000 from the purchase of the Dodge Co. in 1925.

Nation's Commerce

Brief Notes on the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Compiled from Official Sources

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Chamber of Commerce this week presented a petition to Premier King and members of his cabinet, opposing proposed changes in regulations respecting wholesalers' sales tax licenses to become effective on June 30.

The petition, signed by Wm. M. Birks, of Montreal, the president, opposed cancellation of the wholesalers' sales tax licenses on the ground that it would unnecessarily disturb the wholesale trade of the country; that it would cause serious hardship and loss to the majority of the 1,100 wholesalers now holding sales tax licenses; that it would have a repercussion on the business community generally; and on the ground that the government was reverting to a system which had been discarded four years ago. It was felt that business was not accelerated, but retarded, through irritants and "unwarrantable interferences" of this nature, and inasmuch as the sales tax itself could be considered, as a disappearing tax, it was thought the cancellation of the wholesalers' licenses should rather synchronize with the abolition of the sales tax, a procedure which would leave trade undisturbed.

The petition was signed by Wm. M. Birks, as president of the association; was supported by 34 boards of trade and by telegrams from the four sections of Canada.

W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric Company, representing the Toronto Board of Trade, as well as the Canadian Chamber, read a supporting memorandum.

The delegation included:

Wm. M. Birks, Henry Birks & Sons, Montreal; J. A. Shehyn, Shehyn & Son, Quebec; C. H. McFarlane, McFarlane Son & Hodgson, Montreal; Col. J. L. Regan, Canadian Wholesale Dry Goods Ass'n, Montreal; W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric, Toronto; R. N. McCormick, Canadian General Electric, Toronto; N. F. Culverhouse, Roofers Supply Co., Ltd., Toronto; R. D. Fleming, Wood Alexander & James, Hamilton; Gordon Janes, Canadian SKF Co., Toronto; J. A. Pickett, Walter Woods, Hamilton; G. T. Pepall, Samuel & Benjamin, Toronto; T. Marshall, Toronto Board of Trade, Toronto; H. B. Brown, Vallana, Brown & Co., Hamilton; Paul U. Kompon, Wilkinson-Kompon, Hamilton; Fred Pittis, Baines, David, Toronto; W. H. Lamont, H. S. Howland & Sons Co., Toronto; W. H. Porteous, Greenshields Ltd., Montreal; G. Laffoley, Mark Fisher Sons & Co., Montreal; W. I. Walker, Gordon Mackay & Co., Toronto; J. Powley, Silks, Ltd., Toronto; A. S. King, A. S. King Silk Co., Toronto; A. R. Auld, Nisbet Auld, Toronto; Roy Craig, D R. Howden & Co,. London and Hamilton; C. W. Graham, Burton Gillies & Co., Hamilton; Col. Robt. Starke, Frothington, Starke & Seybold, Montreal; L. E. Charles, Victoria Paper & Twine Co., Toronto; W. McL. Clarke, Secretary, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Montreal; Stanley Cook, Secretary, Montreal Board of Trade, Montreal; N. Y. Morrison, W. I. Bell Paper Co., Toronto; Leon Frazer, Chamber of Commerce, Oshawa; H. K. Carruthers, Board of Trade, Ottawa

McColl-Frontenac Oil Has Completed Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The McColl-Frontenac Oil Company has been unable to meet the demand for cyclo gas, its exclusive motor fuel. The company has just completed an extension to its plant in Montreal East, which will triple the output of this type of fuel. The extension to the plant has already begun to turn out cyclo gas. Evidence of the popularity of cyclo gas is not lacking, but from an investment angle, perhaps the best evidence of the merits of this branch of the company's output lies in the fact that the owners of the patents under which cyclo gas is manufactured have just concluded an agreement whereby cyclo gas will be manufactured on a royalty basis by one of the largest oil companies in the United States.

The company is steadily expanding its service station facilities. McColl-Frontenac stations now serve the entire route between London, Ont., and Montreal; shortly it is intended to extend the service stations to Quebec.

FOR WEST INDIAN BUSINESS

THROUGH the interest it holds in Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly The Colonial Bank, the Bank of Montreal is able to offer its customers good service, favorable terms and facilities for obtaining accurate credit and other business information concerning individuals and concerns in the West Indies and British Guiana.

Head Office Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of $860,000,000

Unceasing Attention

to the study of how best to make our large resources and complete world-wide organization serve each of our clients individually.

—Characterizes This Bank's Service

This Bank solicits Business Accounts.

Toronto Branch Entrance

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital, $10,000,000. Reserves, $20,000,000.
Total Assets over $260,000,000.
303

Canadians Deserve to Know the Truth!

DO you resent the slanderous statement that the British Empire did not bear to the full its share of the brunt of battle?

That is what certain United States periodicals have been telling their public for months past. Thousands of Canadians, reading publications prepared for a different audience, have been told "Who Won the War" by "investigators" whose articles, founded on misinformation and distorted opinions, preach the calumny that the BRITISH EMPIRE SHIRKED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE GREAT WAR.

To such slanderous statements Canada's National Magazine feels a correct reply imperative. A reply, not from *one* speaker, but founded upon data from authoritative sources in every direction; all thoughtfully considered and technically analyzed, with due regard to the part played by each nation in the great struggle. An answer which should place in the mind of every biased or unbiased reader a correct understanding of the situation—the true story of what was done, who did it, how, when and why. A reply which would give every Canadian an opportunity of *knowing* the truth. Such an answer is found in the article

'The Truth About The War'

which appears in July 1st issue of MacLean's Magazine. It has been prepared by Major George A. Drew, of the Sixteenth Canadian Field Battery, and it presents the facts concerning the part played by the Empire. The perspective of the post-war generation cannot but be affected by what it reads, and the absorption of misinformation regarding the part played by the British Empire from 1914 to 1918 must inevitably colour that perspective unless countered by the actual facts. That is why "THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR" appears in

JULY 1 MACLEAN'S JULY 1
"CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE"

At Your Newsdealer's 10c. *At Your Newsdealer's*

The Store for Men

Shirts and Shorts for Men

Featuring the popular "No Belt" Shorts, no strings, no fussing. Comfortable and guaranteed. Sizes 30 to 40.
White naincheck $1.00
White twill ...$1.25
Fancy designs ... $1.25 to $2.00
Shirts are all one style in various materials. Sizes 34 to 44. Priced from $1.00 to $1.50.

Street Floor

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

DAIRY MERGER PROFIT OUTLOOK APPEARS GOOD

Carruthers - Silverwood Start Operations With Turnover of Million

LISTING OF SHARES

Small Preferred Offering to Public—Big Expansion of Business Expected

Following an issue of shares to be made shortly to the public, both preferred and common stocks of the Carruthers-Silverwood, Limited, the new milk and ice cream merger, will likely be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The new company is capitalized at $1,000,000, made up of $600,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of $100 par value, and $400,000 common shares, par $10. Half of the preferred and a good part of the common shares have been used to purchase the businesses taken over; and the remaining $300,000 preferred stock will be offered at par with a bonus of one common share for every 5 preferred purchased. This means that the preferred will virtually be offered at $98, as the common has a value of $10 per share.

The proceeds of this sale of preferred stock will furnish the company with ample working capital to carry on the combined milk and ice cream business; and even in lean years the new company expects to have little difficulty in meeting the preferred dividend, and having some left over for common, particularly under the new system of operating now effective.

While Carruthers - Silverwood Co. is an entirely separate entity and has no connection with the other Silverwood companies, it nevertheless shares considerable benefits because of Mr. Silverwood's large financial interest in Carruthers - Silverwood and his presidency of the latter company. Also, there are certain beneficial contracts with the other Silverwood companies that form part of the basis of the new merger. For one thing, Carruthers-Silverwood is now assured of a constant, uniform and steady flow of milk at all seasons of the year, whether the cows yield much or little. This unfailing supply is guaranteed by the Silverwood companies of Woodstock and London; and as Toronto accepts the standard of inspection obtaining in those two cities, this means that the product will be fully up to the standard required here.

This steady supply of milk made possible by contracts with Silverwoods, solves one of the biggest problems confronting Toronto dairy companies; for while supplies in June are more than liberal, they frequently decline as low as one-third this peak amount in the later months of the year. This results in overabundance of milk at certain times of the year, which the dairy is forced to absorb unless it desires to sever its valuable country milk connections. And as frequently this particular month does not see the peak of ice cream consumption, even the manufacture of ice cream from surplus milk does not solve the problem entirely. Hence, there is almost bound to occur that bugbear of the dairy industry — severe wastage at certain times of the year.

The contract with Silverwoods eliminates this bugbear; and assures a steady supply of fresh milk at all times, including the large amounts required for expanding the ice cream business. It also eliminates the necessity of establishing an expensive milk base or bases; for Silverwoods already operate some fifteen such bases throughout Ontario, and cover a large area in their milk collections. And as Silverwoods are also large butter makers, they are able to absorb the seasonal excess at their butter manufactories, and store the surplus butter against regular demand.

Carruthers-Silverwood enters the dairy field in Toronto well equipped to develop the business into a very big industry. While the final balance sheet is not available, fixed assets of the new company are stated to pretty well represent dollar for dollar the issued capital, and in addition there will be more than a quarter million dollars working capital and a going concern that has cost a great deal to develop so far. Initial milk output of Carruthers-Silverwood Co. will be around 550 cans a day; and on the estimate used often in buying dairy businesses, that each can is worth $1,000 to develop this business—there is an actual goodwill asset here of around an additional half million dollars. Actual physical assets include the three plants of the former Carruthers Whole Milk Co., and the Dupont Street plant, dairy and ice cream business of the Willard Co. The annual output of Willard plant has run well over the $500,000; while Carruthers milk sales last year were around $675,000. On basis of merely continued output, sales this first year of operation therefore, should run well over the million dollar mark.

It is the intention of the company to thoroughly develop the milk business in the Toronto area; and to also expand very considerably the ice cream business. All products will go out under the Carruthers-Silverwood name; and the same methods that have produced widespread distribution of the Silverwood products in Western Ontario, will be made use of by Mr. Silverwood to develop and expand business of Carruthers-Silverwood in the Toronto area and eastward.

The complete board of the new company has not yet been announced but it will include W. H. Carruthers, chairman of board, A. E. Silverwood, president, and C. S. Carruthers.

Trade Commissioners Ask That Export Firms Provide Full Data on Products

The meagre information frequently furnished by Canadian exporters places a serious handicap on Canadian trade commissioners in their efforts to market the exporters' products. A general statement of the facts about the exporter, his bank references, whether he is already engaged in foreign trade and for what period and to what extent —these are some of the essentials that should be given in the first letter to the trade commissioner, says the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. He also wants general data about the commodity which the exporter wishes to sell in that particular market, noting any special advantages pertaining to the line offered, particularly as compared with well-known articles of the same type from other countries. He wants to know exactly what the manufacturer is himself willing to do to place his goods in the new field; the basis on which sales would be made to the importer or on which goods could be offered for sale by a recognized agent, and the commission that would be paid the latter; what would be required of an importing house or agent in order to obtain the agency for the line; whether the manufacturer would send consignment stock or samples and in what quantity; whether he is prepared to advertise or co-operate in advertising and to what extent; the facilities possessed by the manufacturer for export shipment, and the kind of supervision that is exercised by him over the packing of goods destined for a distant market.

Prices Should be C. I. F. or on Steamer

Prices should never be quoted from an interior manufacturing point in Canada. Where quotations c.i.f. port of destination are not practicable, they should be given f.o.b. steamer, but it is strongly recommended that prices should be quoted c.i.f. This is a most important point, as the foreign buyer has no definite knowledge of the charges likely to be incurred if quotations are f.o.b. cars at port of shipment and freight rates from some interior point in Canada to the seaboard are unobtainable in foreign countries. He has no means of knowing insurance rates, or the elements that enter into the fixing of the premiums. As a rule he is unable to obtain a quotation of an outward freight rate at an inward port, as the general practice of steamship companies is to refer a request for a freight rate from say, Montreal to Auckland, to the agent in the former city, although an approximate rate may be quoted. The foreign buyer is at a distinct disadvantage unless prices are quoted c.i.f.

Discounts should be printed, or typewritten, preferably on a folder or slip accompanying the catalogue. In submitting an illustrated descriptive catalogue to prospective customers the importer should not be placed in the position of having to disclose the exact terms on which the goods are offered to him.

Gross and Net Weight Per Unit

A knowledge of the gross and net weights per unit quoted is essential. Without these the prospective purchaser is unable to estimate laid down costs.

Summary of Points to be Noted

The fullest possible information in regard to the commodity and complete details of the following points would greatly aid the trade commissioners in the intelligent handling of inquiries addressed to them as to the introduction and subsequent marketing of Canadian goods on behalf of exporters:

1. Cable address, code used, and special code words not in the regular code books.

2. (a) The basis on which prices are quoted, whether c.i.f. main foreign ports; f.a.s. Canadian ports; f.o.b. vessel.

(b) Are prices in Canadian or American funds?

(c) If prices are c.i.f. and transshipment has to be made, are such items as consular charges and disbursements at port of trans-shipment and for unloading, or account of buyer?

3. Are quotations firm, or subject to change without notice due to fluctuations in costs of raw material?

4. On what quantity basis are quotations made? Can prices be reduced on quantity orders, and if so how much?

5. Are orders subject to acceptance by exporter?

6. What brand do lines bear, and are these to be sold under this brand in foreign markets?

7. What is the nature of packing? Heavy wooden crates, boxes, new bags or burlap?

8. Are lines stocked and available for immediate shipment? If not, how long after receipt of order will goods go forward?

9. What are your terms? Is there a special discount for cash?

10. What is the gross and net weight in pounds? Measurement in cubic feet?

With the foregoing information on hand, supplemented by recent catalogues and descriptive literature, and, if not too bulky, samples—not necessarily a full range—trade commissioners are put in a position to give at short notice the best service to Canadian exporters and can either place them in communication with reliable importers or recommend suitable agents.

Heads Wine Company

E. J. MORROW, who was recently elected president and managing director of the Ontario Wine Co.

Dominion Bridge Will Enlarge Toronto Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The maintenance and expansion of constructional activity throughout the Dominion is reflected in the recent decision of the management of the Dominion Bridge Company to expand its plant in Toronto by erecting a new shop adjoining its present plant there. The new plant will fabricate structural steel of a type heavier than that which can be handled with the present facilities at Toronto. The completion of the new plant will allow the company to handle structural steel orders of all kinds with its Toronto equipment.

Japan Wants Prairie Wool

Prospects for a profitable trade between Alberta and Japan in export wool are opened up by the receipt at the Department of Agriculture offices of a letter from K. Miyanishi, Kobe, in which it is stated that the inspection of wool samples sent from Alberta on request some time ago has been completed and that the results are highly satisfactory. Mr. Miyanishi says the Japanese Government intends to import wool of the same quality from this province, and that it is likely a number of orders will also be given this year by private firms.

General Motors of Canada Builds Its 500,000th Car

Marking a milestone in the history of the Dominion's automotive industry, the half-millionth Canadian-built General Motors car rolled off the assembly line at the Oshawa plant of General Motors of Canada this month.

Production of the 500,000th car followed closely upon a month in which all monthly, weekly and daily records for production, shipments and sales were decisively broken. Two General Motors of Canada plants — one at Oshawa, the other at Walkerville— failed to catch up with orders; and so heavy is the demand for cars throughout the Dominion that a third plant is now being rushed to completion at Regina.

An all-time production record was established by General Motors of Canada in May, when 17,772 cars and trucks were shipped from the plants in Oshawa and Walkerville. The recently enlarged General Motors factories ran up new records, and beat them, in succeeding days' efforts, finally attaining the high mark of 1,180 cars shipped on May 31st.

Although this number marked peak shipments for one day, the average daily production on each full working day throughout the entire month was approximately 741 cars, comparable only to some of the large-volume producers in the United States and far exceeding the May figures for any other Canadian manufacturer.

Asbestos Products Output Records Increase in 1927

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Manufacture of asbestos and allied products during 1927 showed an appreciable gain over 1926. According to a report prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, production last year had a value of $1,663,300, as compared with $1,530,094 in 1926.

Returns were received from 13 concerns, three of which made magnesite stucco and flooring and the other 10 produced brake lining, packings, pipe covering, lumber, shingles, etc.

Capital employed by these concerns amounted to $2,860,945; the average number of employees was 300; payments for salaries and wages totalled $358,959; materials cost $797,975, and the value added by manufacturing was $865,325.

Imports of asbestos products were valued at $671,882 in 1927 as against $565,635 in 1926, and exports, including mine shipments of crude asbestos and fibre, were appraised at $10,801,645, as compared with $10,705,301 in the previous year.

Experience—Strength
Resourcefulness
Crown Trust Company
Executors
Trustees
Agents
233 St. James Street
MONTREAL
Safety
Deposit
Vaults

CURB STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
J. W. Green & Co.
Members Montreal Curb Market
4 HOSPITAL ST., MONTREAL
Tel. MAin 8437

Pension Funds Organized and Valued
Equipped with Hollerith Sorting and Tabulating Machines
PIPE & ALLEN
Qualified Actuaries and Statisticians
1711-1712 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
Bank Notes
Municipal Debentures
Bonds Cheques
Stock Certificates
CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED
224 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA
Branch Offices:
Montreal—360 St. James Street W.
Toronto—1604 Royal Bank Bldg.

J. S. MITCHELL & CO.
Established 1876 LIMITED
Mill, Railway, Mining Contractors, Hardware, Explosive Supplies and Electrical Equipment
SHERBROOKE - QUE.

Member of F. T. D. A.
Dunlop's Limited
CHOICE FLOWERS
8 to 10 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED
General Offices
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL
Refineries - St. John, N.B.

Invest Your Profits—
Free From Taxation
No Medical Examination
No Succession Duties
Security Guaranteed
DOMINION GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES
BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES
Enquiries Invited
HEAD OFFICE OTTAWA

R.M. Harcourt & Co.
MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Stocks
Bonds
Investment
Securities
25 Melinda Street, Toronto
Elgin 1262
R.M. HARCOURT
A.G. POUPORE
C.E. SINCLAIR

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
TWENTY-SEVEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.
DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, Fargo, North Dakota; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.
A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

MAPLE LEAF
INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL
HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol — Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol
(ALL FORMULAE)
We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.
TRADE MARK
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

McDougall & Cowans
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
Members of Montreal Curb Market
200 St. James Street, W.
STOCK BROKERS
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
Direct Private Wire to All Branches and New York

MARA & McCARTHY
Members { Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)
STOCK BROKERS
W. HAROLD MARA H. G. DAVIDSON
LEIGH M. McCARTHY JOHN A. MARA
297 Bay Street, Toronto

Higher Accounting
Courses under the personal direction of W. S. Ferguson, C.A., given through the Shaw Schools, Toronto, will qualify you for any known degree given by Canadian Associations. Please write Dept. P, Bay and Charles, for particulars.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C.
P. L. Sanford, B.A. A. Hannah
O. H. E. Might E. J. Chambers, LL.B.
H. G. Nolan, M.C., M.A.

FOREIGN SECURITIES
We are active in all foreign issues.
Ask for quotations.
Have your name placed on our mailing lists
EUROPEAN DEBENTURE CORPORATION LTD.
120 St. James Street, Montreal

Timely Investments
Williams, Partridge & Rapley, Limited
171 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

AC LIMITED
Of Payroll Importance
The cost of doing business includes fixed charges, maintenance and depreciation on your property. It is as important to know these as it is to know the annual payroll. Canadian Appraisal Service supplies this information in detail.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
90

Collection Service
A VERY real service is afforded by our Collection Department. It is our aim to give prompt, cheerful and efficient service in this important department of banking activity.
Your drafts will be forwarded promptly and presented promptly. Every care will be taken to ensure satisfactory results.
Agents in:
ENGLAND — Lloyds Bank, Limited, London and Branches
SCOTLAND — The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh and Branches.
IRELAND — The Northern Banking Co., Limited, Belfast and Branches
FRANCE — Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Limited, Credit Lyonnais.
Any Branch of the bank will give you painstaking and dependable service.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
Assets Over One Hundred and Thirty-five Millions

If investors realized what this book might save them

ESSENTIALS
of
A SOUND
INVESTMENT
POLICY

they would read and re-read it. It deals with some of the most common mistakes investors make. It gives a number of investment precautions which are too often overlooked even by the experienced investor.
It points out the dangers of a haphazard policy of investment—the vital need of a definite policy in fitting bonds to individual circumstances.
It outlines a sound point of view as to when to buy or exchange bonds, how to regard market fluctuations, how to build a well-balanced, safeguarded investment structure.
Observance of the principles set forth may save costly experience for both new and seasoned investors.
You may have a copy without cost or obligation. Ask for booklet FP-68A
A few of the Topics Discussed
Should funds be invested as received, or held in anticipation of lower security prices?
How should the investor regard normal fluctuations in bond prices?
The difference between buying bonds for safety and for profit.
What considerations warrant the exchange of securities?
The importance of prompt reinvestment of bond interest.
The surest way to accumulate wealth.
Four cardinal principles of sound investment.
Competent Investment Service by Mail
For investors who live at too great a distance from our offices to be called upon by our representatives, we maintain a competent staff, trained to give as efficient and satisfactory service by mail as could be rendered through personal contact. Write to our nearest branch office if you are interested in knowing the full details of this service.
HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED
CHICAGO 201 South La Salle Street NEW YORK 35 Wall Street
PHILADELPHIA 111 South Fifteenth Street DETROIT 601 Griswold Street CLEVELAND 925 Euclid Avenue
ST. LOUIS 319 North Fourth Street BOSTON 85 Devonshire Street PITTSBURGH 307 Fifth Avenue
MILWAUKEE 425 East Water Street MINNEAPOLIS 608 Second Avenue, South
Listen in every Thursday evening to the
"Old Counsellor" on the HALSEY-STUART HOUR
Helpful answers to everyday investment problems—
22 piece concert orchestra
30 Stations—associated with the National Broadcasting Company

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OFFICE 159 St. James Street
Established 1901
E. R. WOOD, President
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No 6 Austin Friars
Head Office TORONTO 2, 26 King St. E.

Announcing

The temporary removal of our offices pending construction of the new Canada Permanent Building

to the

GENERAL ASSURANCE BUILDING,
357 Bay Street
Toronto

GAIRDNER & COMPANY,
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
ELgin 2301

Department of Cundinamarca
Republic of Colombia

6½% Bonds - Due 1 Nov., 1959

The Department of Cundinamarca in the Republic of Colombia is rich in natural resources. Its people are prosperous. Its debt is low and its per capita wealth is substantial. Its financial reputation amongst international investment bankers is high.

We consider its bonds a particularly good investment in view of the current yield and the prospects of appreciation in value.

Price: 93.50 and interest
Yielding 7.14%

We have a special circular on this issue which we shall be pleased to send to interested enquirers.

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
Phone ELgin 2236
67 Yonge St. Toronto

Montreal Power Has Increased Profits

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rumor has it that net profits of Montreal Light, Heat and Power for the first three months of 1928 have increased by 20 per cent., as compared with 1927. If such an increase were maintained throughout the year, earnings on the no par value common shares would amount to just over $4 per share for the year. Such an increase would more than allow the management to increase the dividends to a $2.40 per share, a step which has long been anticipated. Earnings in 1927 on the common stock were $3.37 and in 1926, $3.46 a share.

MONTREAL
the
Power City

THE growth of industries in Montreal is due not only to the strategic situation of the city in relation to transportation, markets and labor, but especially to the fact that electric energy is supplied in unlimited quantities at attractive rates with an immense reserve always available. We are grateful for the part we have played in Montreal's industrial development.

Montreal Light Heat & Power
CONSOLIDATED

WEST KOOTENAY SEEK AUTHORITY FOR NEW PLANT

Propose Developing Power Site on Pend Oreille River

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plans for another large hydro-electric development by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company on the Pend Oreille River, are before the provincial government for consideration.

This location is almost directly south of the town of Trail. As the West Kootenay Company is controlled by Consolidated Smelters, which operates the plant at Trail, it is anticipated that the company has under way plans for the further expansion of its refining operations.

Last year Consolidated Smelters started the production of electrolytic copper. Output was small at first, but it has been gradually increased . It is likely that the company plans further developments in this branch of mining, or may have in mind stepping up its production of lead and zinc.

In any event the approval of the provincial authorities, will mean the expenditure of a substantial sum. The size of the proposed plant is not known.

East Kootenay Power Striving for New Site

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The East Kootenay Power Company and Charles McNabb are both asking the government of British Columbia for the right to develop power on the Elk River in the Kootenay district of British Columbia. The governmental decision will not be handed down until midsummer. The East Kootenay Power is a subsidiary of the Power Corporation of Canada. The McNabb interests are at present cruising the timber in the area and if successful, should they obtain the right to the water power development, will erect a modern pulp and paper mill with a daily capacity of 200 tons of paper.

Public Utility Investments

MEXICAN LIGHT PROFIT AFFECTED BY LOW SILVER

But More Current is Sold At Higher Average Price

Report of Mexican Light & Power for the year ended December 31, 1927, shows increases in revenue in Mexican currency, but owing to adverse exchange, there is shown a reduction of some $200,000 in gross income converted into Canadian currency. The balance sheet, however, presents a much more healthful appearance since it reflects the changes made in the capital structure a year ago which eliminated the accumulated arrears of dividends on preferred and accumulation charge on bonds. Net profits after bond interest show at $1,832,080, and surplus after dividends on the preferred and the new second preferred is $940,321.

Capital assets are up from $77,647,920 to $80,750,114. Floating assets are down from $8,678,736 to $7,964,444. Total assets are increased from $91,239,021 to $93,964,835.

Arrears Eliminated

In place of some $4,116,000 of accumulated arrears of interest on various bonds (except the first mortgage) which were a liability in the balance sheet for 1926, the funded debt of the company now appears at about $5,000,000 greater, or $47,120,833. It will be recalled that holders of second mortgage bonds received £50 in bonds and £7 10s. cash in lieu of arrears totaling £750,000 on the issue of £2,000,000.. This brings the second mortgage issue to £3,000,000, there having been £1,000,000 of this issued authorized but held in the treasury. In addition there was accumulated interest of $3,532,757 on the 6 per cent. income bonds which were owned by the parent company, Mexico Tramways. The parent company now holds, instead, ten-year non-interest bearing unsecured notes of Mexican Light, less the $200,000 of notes redeemed under the agreement since the reorganization was effected a year ago.

The report of the president, C. R. G. Conway, which accompanies the balance sheet and the report of the directors, gives in considerable detail the situation in the company's field of operations during the fiscal year under review. The general impression gained from Mr. Conway's report is that the company is making great progress in developing an efficient, modern plant, and that this expenditure is justified by the growing demand for electricity in the federal district which includes the capital of the country and in the mining and industrial districts surrounding into which the company has extended its operations.

Not All Signs Hopeful

At the same time, neither the directors of the company nor the president, attempt to gloss over the fact that all conditions are not wholly satisfactory, nor apparently can there be such a sanguine outlook as would apply to an enterprise of similar size and importance operating in a country which is a politically stable and economically in a happier position than is Mexico at the present time. The central government and the municipalities, it will be noted, owed the company some $400,000 more at the end of 1927 than at the end of the previous year. While possibly there is little hope of collecting money for services rendered (including pumping the water supply of the metropolis) as far back as 1917 and before, when the country was in a state of rebellion, it is hardly reassuring to note that the debt of the governments has been increased in the current year.

Difficulties of the government of Mexico may have been aggravated in 1927, however, by the rebellion which, while it did not reach the federal district, was nevertheless disturbing to business and therefore costly in many respects. The silver situation did not improve and this resulted in some worthwhile good customers in the silver-mining industry ceasing to buy. Moreover, the company receives most of its pay in silver, and the conversion to gold was an expensive operation throughout the year.

Better Than Formerly

On the whole, the report probably must be considered as the most hopeful which the company has been able to make in a number of years, and the shareholders who study the situation probably will reach the conclusion that, given a few years of internal prosperity and political stability—which naturally must be accompanied by a stabilization of exchange—the company should be able to prove itself as profitable an enterprise as it deserves to be.

Following are statistics showing progress in the last three years:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ending December 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Net income	4,125,782	4,482,997	4,298,277
Other income	441,056	287,284	166,822
Gross income	4,566,838	4,770,281	4,465,099
Less:			
Expenses	259,841	173,597	144,688
Bond int.	2,474,917	1,526,708	1,539,396
Net profits	1,832,080	3,069,976	2,781,015
Less appropriations:			
Sink. fund reserve	567,759	......	......
Pref. divds.	210,000	......	......
2nd pref. divds.	114,000	......	......
Contrib. for cap. expended	......	3,069,976	2,781,015
Surplus	940,321	......	......

Earnings

	1925	1926	1927
	(Mexican Currency)		
Light and Power:—			
Federal Government and Municipal:			
Public Lighting—Mexico	$ 621,990	$ 551,724	$ 569,163
Office Lighting—Mexico	933,571	894,421	852,840
Lighting services in Pachuca	43,325	42,830	54,117
Power	468,005	477,533	516,039
Heat	20,213	30,087	42,309
Private and Commercial Consumers:			
Lighting	8,151,898	8,701,167	8,727,090
Power	7,604,990	8,202,651	8,768,239
Heat	598,344	719,193	827,543
	$18,442,340	$19,619,610	$20,357,343
Miscellaneous	127,187	94,410	70,124
Gross earnings from operation	$18,569,527	$19,714,021	$20,427,468
Expenses:			
Operation	$ 4,080,245	$ 4,645,004	$ 4,751,567
Maintenance, taxes and depreciation	5,397,341	5,539,274	5,600,334
Total expenses	$ 9,477,587	$10,184,279	$10,351,902
Net income from operation	$9,091,940	$ 9,529,742	$10,075,565

Note:—The Gross Earnings, amounting to $20,427,468, include uncollected accounts for services rendered to the Municipal and Federal Government Departments during the year 1927, representing a sum of approximately $1,220,000.

Comparative Statistics

		1927	1926
Installed Capacity Hydraulic Plants	K.V.A.	154,060	149,985
Installed Capacity Steam Plants (Including Mexico Tramways Company)	K.V.A.	14,900	14,900
Total Installed Capacity	K.V.A.	168,960	164,885
85 K.V. 3 phase Transmission lines, single length	kms	990.0	983.3
60 K.V. 3 phase Transmission lines, single length	kms	133.6	133.6
20 K.V. 3 phase Distribution lines, single length,	kms	497.6	485
6 and 3 K.V. 3 phase Distribution lines, single length,	kms	667.5	641
20 K.V. 3 phase Underground Cable, single length,	kms	8.4	1.2
6 & 3 K.V. 3 phase Under. Cable, single length,	kms	226.1	200
Number of Towns and Villages served		55	54
Population served (approximate)		1,150,000	1,150,000
Total generated	K.W.H.	606,245,844	593,472,460
Total sold	K.W.H.	462,950,111	456,942,668
Average price per K.W.H. sold, Canadian currency,	cents	2.19	2.14
Highest System Peak (1 hour)	K.W.	102,386	100,000
Yearly System Load Factor	%	67.6	67.7
Connected Load:			
Light	K.W.	40,312	38,400
Heat	K.W.	34,563	30,494
Power	K.W.	117,959	109,024
Total	K.W.	192,834	177,918
Number of Consumers:			
Light		111,210	104,474
Heat		11,837	10,439
Power		7,238	6,436
Total		130,285	121,349

Que. Power, Shawinigan Both Increase Earnings

Profits of Both Companies Substantially Larger Than in 1927

BUYING LAURENTIDE

Shawinigan's Increased Authorized Capital Augurs Further Valuable Stock Rights

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The position occupied by Shawinigan and its subsidiary Quebec Power appears to be as sound and as satisfactory as ever. Earnings of both companies for the year to date are substantially in excess of the first half of the 1927 year.

Shawinigan has already begun the preliminary survey work on the three power sites which it recently acquired from the provincial government on the St. Maurice River above La Tuque. It may well be that the harnessing of the three sites will be confined to one development utilizing in the plant the entire fall of the river over the three sites. It will probably be two years before actual construction work is initiated; in the meantime studies and surveys of the sites will be carried out by the company's engineers.

It seems apparent that the negotiations between Shawinigan and the Canada Power and Paper for the sale of the Laurentide Power Company are drawing to a successful close, for at the meeting of Shawinigan shareholders called to authorize a further increase in the capital stock, one shareholder asked for information on the deal—but the management was non-committal and would neither admit nor deny that the negotiations were in progress. Hence they are doubtless progressing satisfactorily.

Have Increased Shares

At the special general meeting this week the increase in the authorized common shares was passed by the shareholders. Shawinigan now has an authorized issue of stock of 2,600,000 common shares of no par value. By August 1 next, the shareholders will have paid up all the instalments on the recent issue of 100,000 shares and the presently outstanding common stock will total 1,600,000. The funded debt is $45,000,000.

The management has also decided to issue stock to the company's employees; about 15,000 shares will be sold to the employees at $80. This action by the management is perhaps indicative of their belief in the future of the company. No company sells shares to its employees unless the management believes that the future market course of the stock will be upward and that earnings from the property will continue to grow.

Financing Next Year

Like the parent company, Quebec Power's earnings are also steadily increasing. To consolidate the operations of the recently acquired subsidiaries of that company, it is probable that Quebec Power will do further financing, but this may not take place until next year, when the present outstanding bond issue can be called at a materially lower figure than at present.

Quebec Power would be able to call the present issue of bonds and sell a refunding issue on a lower yield basis for during the past year it has acquired the complete ownership of most of its subsidiaries. Hence new bonds to be sold would mortgage larger assets.

At the special general meeting of the shareholders this week, Julian C. Smith, the vice-president, outlined something of Shawinigan's activities in part as follows:

"After protracted negotiations your officers have entered into an agreement with the government of the province of Quebec, looking to the development of the latent power resources of the upper St. Maurice river. While the information presently available is not conclusive, we believe there is about 600,000 horse-power capable of economic development within the 76 miles of the river covered by our concession. As this power is situated close to the Gouin Dam which impounds water in the largest storage reservoir on the Continent, both efficiency and economy will be promoted in the use of our present storage facilities with a resultant greater return for our large investment on storage works. Furthermore, power developments on the upper St. Maurice will guarantee a larger output from the company's plants at Shawinigan and La Gabelle. This larger output will be further increased by additional storage facilities which can be secured on important tributaries of the St. Maurice close to Shawinigan.

"By reason of the concession for the upper St. Maurice water powers and the proposed additional storage your company will have power resources on the St. Maurice aggregating 1,300,000 horse-power. This is sufficient without calling upon other important sources at the command of the company to meet the anticipated demands for power within the areas served by the Shawinigan system proper for at least the next 15 years.

"As neither international negotiations, constitutional differences between Federal and Provincal authorities respecting the proprietorship of water powers nor navigation questions, can operate to delay the development or confuse the financing of water powers on the St. Maurice, your directors are confident that they now have a reserve of power that will place the Shawinigan Water & Power Company in a pre-eminent position to meet the rapidly increasing power requirements of the important territory served by its system. With 1,300,000 cheap dependable horse-power to draw upon as and when required, all within 150 miles of the city of Montreal, your company must prove an increasing factor in promoting the industrial development and the domestic comfort of Quebec. While the history of your company has been exceptionally satisfactory, and it has become the largest private power producing agency in the Dominion, the outlook for the future is exceedingly promising."

New Brunswick Power to Double Capacity

Additional plant and machinery, costing in excess of $750,000, which will more than double the capacity of their present power equipment, will be installed by the New Brunswick Power Company, according to an announcement made by William H. Swift, Jr., vice-president. He said it was decided to proceed immediately with the installation of a 10,000 horsepower, 7,500 kilovolt ampere steam turbine outfit, with new boilers and auxiliaries. This, with the present plant equipment, will give the company a total generating capacity of 17,000 horsepower at their steam plant here.

Instal New Furnace

The Manitoba Rolling Mills, at Selkirk, have installed a new furnace at the cost of $35,000, which will increase the production of the plant to 150 tons of steel ingots per day. The addition of this new furnace will bring the number of employees up to approximately 250.

Public Utility Earnings

Canadian Western Natural Gas

	1927 $	1928 $	Increase $
January	199,753	263,065	63,312
February	193,421	197,750	4,329
March	168,005	196,107	28,102
April	141,436	173,613	32,177
Aggre. earn. from 1 Jan. to 30 Apr.	702,615	830,535	127,920

B. C. Electric Railway

April—	1927 $	1928 $	Increase $
Gross earn.	1,071,445	1,119,651	48,206
Working exp., mainten.	769,554	806,273	36,719
Net income	301,891	313,378	11,487
Aggre. Gross from 1 July to 30 Apr., 1928	10,685,696	11,284,338	598,642
Aggre. Net from 1 July to 30 Apr. 1928	3,121,560	3,314,119	192,559

Winnipeg Electric

March—	1927 $	1928 $	Increase $
Gross earn.	516,059	547,036	30,977
Working exp.	327,420	368,509	41,089
Net earn.	188,639	178,527	x10,112
Aggre. Gross from 1 Jan. to end of March	1,570,645	1,645,371	74,726
Aggre. Net from 1 Jan. to end of March	583,327	550,549	x32,778

x Decrease.

Canadian Western Lumber
Statement of Lumber Manufactured, Sales and Price Realized for the Month of April

	1927 Feet	1928 Feet	Increase Feet
Lumber mftd.	7,804,320	10,586,700	2,782,380
Lumber sold	8,551,908	11,351,000	2,799,092
Price realised	$186,762	$253,870	$67,108
Aggre. lumber mfd. from 1st Jan. to end of April	31,869,018	43,109,634	11,240,616
Aggre. lumber sold from 1st Jan. to end of April	34,308,150	40,993,451	6,685,301
Aggre. price realised from 1st Jan. to end of April	$756,953	$909,183	$152,230

Brazilian Traction

May—	1928 Dollars $	1927 Dollars $	Increase Dollars $
Gross earn.	3,601,288	3,237,839	363,449
Oper. exp.	1,501,550	1,336,370	165,180
Net earn.	2,099,738	1,901,469	198,269
Aggre. Gross from Jan. 1	16,907,631	15,223,339	1,684,292
Aggre. Net from Jan. 1	9,777,077	8,700,067	1,077,010

The figures for the past thirteen months follow:

	Gross	Net	Inc.
1927—			
May	3,237,839	1,901,400	x10,208
June	3,197,303	1,910,223	x127,230
July	3,346,083	1,984,762	x6,044
August	3,358,938	1,990,203	27,845
September	3,293,117	1,899,196	x12,155
October	3,305,659	1,910,390	127,436
November	3,303,181	1,902,081	242,930
December	3,292,022	1,757,700	301,508
1928—			
January	3,307,175	1,922,570	247,641
February	3,212,804	1,828,243	213,670
March	3,390,396	1,933,880	168,398
April	3,396,968	1,992,646	249,032
May	3,601,288	2,099,738	198,269

x Decrease.

BRITISH COLUMBIA 'ROUSED TO THINK OF POWER FUTURE

Several Big Developments Under Way in Province

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.— Hydro - electric development appears to be the next channel for big scale industrial expansion in British Columbia. There has been more talk and action in connection with waterpower in this province during the past six months than ever before.

Part of this was due to the reorganization of the B. C. Electric and the formation of the B. C. Power Corporation, in which $60,000,000 stock is said to be already fully subscribed. This transaction was the cause of considerable discussion and newspaper argument, but it was not the only power deal before the public.

Competition on Elk River

It is announced that rival interests are competing for power rights on the Elk River in the Kootenay country. One group representing Winnipeg capitalists would use the Philipps Falls on the Elk to furnish power for a big pulp and paper plant. Others seeking rights on the Elk River were the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company and the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, but the Consolidated appears to have dropped out of the picture as a separate applicant and is backing the West Kootenay company's bid.

Power development will soon be under way on the Nimpkish and the Campbell rivers, Vancouver Island, where the Canadian Forest Products, Ltd., and the Crown Willamette Pulp & Paper Company respectively are contemplating the construction of paper mills. Surveys are now being made in connection with the power resources of the Stamp River and the Kennedy River in the southwestern part of the island and paper mills are spoken of as possibilities there.

Up By 6,000,000 H.P.

The provincial government recently announced that investigations had shown that British Columbia was in possession of prospective waterpowers greater by 6,000,000 horsepower than it had been credited with by the Commission of Conservation.

The campaign of the Vancouver Sun against the financing of the B. C. Power Corporation has been carried on heatedly, the paper's contention being that the company's rates were already too high and that with a greatly increased capitalization the company would be unable to make the concessions needed without hurting the shareholders.

New Issue Goes Across

A. J. Nesbitt, of Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Montreal, one of the group which took over the B. C. Electric, was in Vancouver recently and expressed regret that the newspaper campaign had interfered with sales of the new corporation's stock. The company had not been obliged to make an offering in British Columbia but it felt that people living in the territory served by the company should have an opportunity of buying into their own public utilities. Sales in Britain had been greater than expected. British investors had taken 350,000 shares valued at $21,000,000. Canadians had taken shares valued at $30,000,000, and shares valued at $9,000,000 had gone to the United States.

Mr. Nesbitt intimated that the company would carry on expansion on a large scale according to the general progress of industrial activity in British Columbia. The company is already engaged in a gigantic power project at Alouette Falls and Stave Lake which is likely to meet the needs of the community for some time to come.

West Kootenay's Plans

Plans for another big hydro-electrical development by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company on the Pend Oreille River in the southern interior of the province are the latest evidence of power expansion in British Columbia. This company, which already has enormous developments under way on the Kootenay River, is contemplating establishment of an 80,000-horsepower plant, largely for the use of the Trail smelter. This would be in addition to the company's big plant at Bonnington Falls and the proposed Granite Dam scheme. It would be the largest single unit in the company's operations.

The Pend Oreille river is now under government reserve and for that reason the matter cannot be dealth with in the usual way by the provincial water board but must be passed on to the provincial cabinet. With an election less than a month away, it is probable that the question will not be opened until the new government takes office.

The source of the Pend Oreille is in the United States, but as American territory is not affected it would not be necessary to take the matter before any international tribunals. Nor would the proposed power development interfere with United States plans for utilizing some of the upper stretches of the river for irrigation purposes.

The West Kootenay company is finding it increasingly difficult to keep pace with mining operations and the proposed Pend Oreille plant will supply power almost exclusively to the mines of the Kootenay country.

Gatineau Power Starts Second Paugan Generator

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Gatineau Power Company has started the second generator at its new Paugan, Que., power plant. Designed for 272,000 h.p., in eight generators of 34,000 h.p. each, the plant is located on the Gatineau River, 33 miles north of Ottawa.

At Chelsea and Farmers, twenty-six miles below Paugan, the company has hydro electric plants in operation and delivering power to the Gatineau newsprint paper mill of the Canadian International Paper Company.

The aggregate designed capacity of the Paugan, Chelsea and Farmers power houses is 562,000 h.p., greater than the developed horse power on the American side of Niagara Falls.

Sells Customers Stock

The Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, successor company to the N. S. Tramways and Power, is shortly to offer its customers an issue of preferred stock.

INVESTMENTS

Securities unaffected by wide market fluctuations are assets of constant and known value.

Federal and Provincial Government and Municipal Security offerings will be submitted on request

Public Utility				
Canada Northern Power Corp.	5%	1953	98.50	5.10%
Gatineau Power Company	5%	1956	100.00	5.00%
Manitoba Power Co., Ltd.	5½%	1951	104.50	5.20%
Montreal Light, Heat & Power	5%	1951	102.50	4.85%
Montreal Island Power Co. (cum. warrants)	5½%	1957	103.00	5.30%
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.	5%	1957	102.00	4.75%
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	4½%	1967	97.50	4.65%
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.	5%	1955	102.00	4.85%
Winnipeg Electric Co.	5%	1935	101.00	4.85%
Winnipeg Electric Co.	6%	1954	105.00	5.65%
Industrial				
Alexander Building Corporation	6%	1947	100.00	6.00%
Canada Steamship Lines	6%	1941	103.00	5.65%
Cdn. Power & Paper Investments (Carrying a bonus of 10 shares Common Stock with each $1000 bond)	5%	1958	101.00	4.90%
Queen's Hotel Co.	6%	1947	101.50	5.90%
Reliance Grain Company	6%	1948	102.00	5.80%
Windsor Hotel Limited	6%	1947	102.50	5.90%
Preferred Stocks				
General Steel Wares	7%		102.00	6.88%
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.	6%		90.00	6.67%
Power Corporation of Canada	6%		Market	5.85%
Windsor Hotel Limited	6½%		Market	6.80%

Common Stocks

	Per Share
British Columbia Power Corp. Ltd. Class "A" (no par value) (Carrying bonus of one share class "B" with each four shares Class "A")	60.00
Bathurst Power & Paper Co., Ltd. Class "A" (no par value) (Carrying bonus of one share class "B" with each four shares Class "A")	40.00

We invite your enquiries for investment service

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton
London, Ont. Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

NEWBOLD C. JONES BRIAN HEWARD JOHN D. MACPHERSON
JONES HEWARD & CO.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
214 ST. JAMES ST. (Ground Floor)
TELEPHONE HARBOUR 6131

MEXICO TRAMS LOWER FARES, JITNEY IS LOSER

Expense Ratio Much Less Than Year Ago, Report Shows

The annual report of Mexico Tramways for the year 1927, which was issued this week, is encouraging in that more passengers have been carried and in that the percentage of gross expenditures to revenue has been reduced from 99.21 per cent. for 1926 to 91.96 per cent. in 1927. Moreover, the company, as a beneficiary of the reorganization of its subsidiary, Mexican Light & Power, received in cash $365,000 in settlement of arrears of interest on the second mortgage bonds of the subsidiary and also $200,000 in redeeming a portion of the ten-year notes of the subsidiary. The parent company, as the holder of various securities of the subsidiary, henceforth should be in receipt of considerable sums annually by way of interest.

Capital assets are up from $50,332,274 to $52,080,253. The company now holds £1,500,000 of second mortgage bonds of Mexican Light, an increase from £1,000,000, and large sums were expended during the year on new cars and in relaying track and the purchase of other equipment. Floating assets are increased from $1,099,005 to $1,424,084. Total assets are up from $58,995,050 to $59,398,666.

Income is Higher

There are few changes on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. There is only a slight change in the total of outstanding funded debt, the reduction from $21,925,086 to $21,887,126 being represented by redemptions of the five per cent. "A" First Charge Debentures, of which there are now outstanding $1,551,493.

The net income from operations in Mexico after deducting sundry adjustments, including loss on exchange, totaled $220,795, compared with a loss of $43,822 in the previous year. Adding net income from investments and the $200,000 received from the subsidiary in redeeming unsecured notes, the income totals $1,563,679. Administration and general expenses, interest on bonds, sinking fund on First Charge debentures and contribution toward meeting capital expenditures $601,996 in accordance with the terms of the 1921 reorganization agreement, accounted for the income.

Fares Are Lower

Mr. Conway, the president and managing director, reported that the readjustment of fares, the changes in zones, the lowering of rates and the addition of cars and services accounted for the increase in the number of passengers carried during the year. Jitneys are fewer. No great improvement in business conditions in the country was noted but it was believed that the country at last is on the verge of definite improvement. The company, like its subsidiary suffered considerable losses in converting silver money it received into gold currency and it is pointed out that the average rate of exchange was more adverse to Mexico in the last year than in the previous year.

Following are tables comparing revenues and expenditures of the company in the last three years and also statistics showing the physical growth of the property:

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
Years Ending December 31

	1927 $	1926 $	1925 $
Net income	220,795	x43,822	x345,473
Other income	1,342,883	305,289	324,541
Gross income	1,563,678	261,467	x20,932
Less:			
Expenses	96,998	256,264	98,023
Interest	837,332	835,625	837,304
Net profits	629,348	x830,422	x960,259
Less approp. for sinking fund	27,350	25,550	23,871
Surplus for year	z601,998	x855,972	x984,130

xDebit.
zContribution towards meeting capital expenditure in accordance with terms of Reorganization Agreement.
Includes $200,000 unsecured non-interest bearing notes of the Mexican Light, redeemed during the year.

Car Earnings:	1925	1926	1927
	(Mexican Currency)		
Passengers	$ 7,635,801	$ 7,483,549	$ 7,628,692
Weekly Tickets	......	......	1,755,071
Monthly Tickets	1,415,932	1,586,366	862,503
Chartered Cars	49,251	39,378	35,611
Freight	339,050	371,576	307,319
Baggage and Parcels	107,628	110,495	120,226
Funerals	211,723	182,887	162,113
Omnibuses	78,081	......	......
Total	$ 9,837,468	$ 9,774,253	$10,871,536
Miscellaneous Earnings	159,564	157,026	139,328
Total Earnings	$ 9,997,033	$ 9,931,280	$11,010,865
Expenses:			
Operation	$ 6,482,819	$ 6,506,747	$ 6,830,430
Maintenance, Taxes and Depreciation	4,044,469	3,346,029	3,294,775
Total Expenses	$10,527,288	$ 9,852,776	$10,125,205
Net Earnings from Operations in Mexico	*$ 530,255	$ 78,504	$ 885,659
Passengers Carried:			
1st Class	62,947,208	63,844,517	97,952,924
2nd Class	22,561,126	23,090,106	15,590,269
Omnibuses	510,805	....	....
Total	86,019,139	86,934,623	113,543,193
Car Mileage:			
Motors and Trailers	17,167,951	17,792,413	19,014,847
Gasoline and Mule Cars	113,430	150,221	150,871
Freight and Sundry	604,098	625,375	576,282
Omnibuses	205,362	......	......
Total	18,090,841	18,568,009	19,741,800
Average Number of Passenger Cars Operated per Day:			
Electric	379.59	389.73	396.24
Gasoline and Mule Cars	3.90	4.15	4.12
Omnibuses	3.98	....	....
Total	387.47	393.88	400.36

* Deficit.

	1925	1926	1927
Aver. Earn. per Passenger Car per Day	$ 65.32	$ 63.86	$ 70.94
Aver. Receipts per Passenger Car Mile	.5288	.5117	.5409
Oper. Expenses, Excluding Taxes and Deprec., per Car Mile Passenger Services	.5046	.4758	.4610
Oper. Expenses, Including Taxes and Deprec., per Car Mile, Passenger Services	.5755	.5237	.5065
Daily Average Earn. from Operation	27,389.13	27,208.99	30,166.76
Daily Average Oper. Expenses, Exclud. Taxes & Deprec.	25,227.49	24,439.88	25,164.50
Daily Average Oper. Expenses, Includ. Taxes & Deprec.	28,841.89	26,993.91	27,742.29
Percentage of Gross Expend., Excluding Taxes and Deprec., to Gross Earnings	92.11%	89.82%	83.42%
Percentage of Gross Expend., Including Taxes and Deprec., to Gross Earnings	105.30%	99.21%	91.96%

Comparative Statement of Track Mileage

	Electric	Gasoline	Mule	Total
1925	207.3	...	8.6	215.9
1926	208.2	6.1	2.2	216.5
1927	208.4	6.1	2.2	216.7

New Issue

Rolland Paper Co.
6% Cum. Preferred Shares

Preferred as to capital and dividends. Dividends payable quarterly, cumulative from June 1st, 1928. Redeemable at 105. Shares of $100 par value.

The Rolland Paper Company, Limited, has been organized to acquire as a going concern the undertaking and assets of the Company of the same name, which for forty-five years has successfully engaged in the manufacture and sale of high grade writing paper. The members of the Rolland family who have been responsible for the growth of the business in the past, will remain on the board of the new Company.

Price: 97 and accrued dividend to yield 6.19%

With warrants to purchase Common Shares

Prospectus on request

RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 260 St. James St. W.
Quebec:- 71 St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)

E.360

N. E. DARRAH & CO.
LISTED AND UNLISTED
STOCKS
Orders executed on all exchanges
CENTRAL BLDG., TORONTO
Phones Elgin 1645-3682

E. A. Pierce & Co.
11 Jordan Street
TORONTO

Other Canadian Offices:
Ottawa — Hamilton — Vancouver

Stocks, Bonds and Commodities in Canadian and American markets.

Private wire connections with Quebec, Montreal, Winnipeg and principal points in Canadian Northwest.

Members

New York Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange and other leading Canadian and American Exchanges.

Home Office: 11 Wall St.
New York City

THE
WINNIPEG MERCANTILE
TRUST COMPANY
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE
A. P. Cameron, Manager
431 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

C. T. FILLAN & CO.
Investment Securities
Financial Agents
Royal Bank Bldg.
MONTREAL
Telephone Lancaster 0217-0218

HATTON BROTHERS
Investment Securities
707 Blackburn Bldg., Ottawa

UNITED
MORTGAGE BONDS

Increasing Security

Their long experience, and the care exercised by our officers in investigating the properties that secure issues of United Bonds, enable them to choose only such ones as will retain or increase their first value. Increasing value of land more than overbalances the depreciation in building during the term of the bond issue.

Thus, the purchaser of United Bonds may feel assured that the property value securing his investment is always a sustained or increasing value.

Will you let us send you details of issues being offered now?

UNITED BOND CO., LTD.
302 Bay Street, TORONTO
Security Building,
WINDSOR

COUPON
United Bond Company, Ltd.,
Dept. 18,
302 Bay St., Toronto, or
Security Building, Windsor.

Without placing me under any obligation whatever, send me copy of your booklet, "Through the Doorway of Honesty."

Name ....
Address ....
....

News of Investment Markets

SIMPSON ISSUE OF PREFERRED WELL RECEIVED

Public Pleased With Rapid Progress of Big Store

One of the most interesting financial issues in recent months is the Simpsons, Limited, $4,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock issue; interesting for several reasons, one of which is the purpose for which it is issued; and another with reference to its position in the financial structure of the various constituent companies concerned.

The purpose of the issue is to pay for part of the cost of the Robert Simpson Company's expansion programme in Toronto, which will involve a total expenditure of around $5,000,000, including the $4,000,000 addition to the big Toronto store, work upon which is at present rapidly progressing.

As regards the position that the new issue will occupy in the Simpson capital structure, these new preference shares are issued by the holding company, Simpsons, Limited, and are junior to the $15,000,000 authorized 6½ per cent. collateral trust bonds of which $5,180,000 are at present outstanding; but they are senior to the 100,000 shares of common stock, all of which are issued and outstanding. The new preference shares are preferred as to capital, are cumulative, and give owners the privilege of voting in case of two years' arrears in dividends. They are redeemable at 105 upon sixty days notice; and no further issues can be authorized with prior or equal ranking unless with the preferred shareholders' consent.

While these shares are obligations of the holding company, in realty they are preferred obligations of the various constituent operating companies whose own senior obligations with first claim upon earnings consist of only $248,750 mortgages, $1,882,410 first mortgage bonds, and $3,350,000 preference shares issued. Excepting the bond mortgage and preference requirements of these operating companies all their profits belong to the holding company, Simpsons, Limited, through ownership of entire common stock. Simpsons, Limited owns all the outstanding common of Robert Simpson Co., which in turn owns all the issued shares of John Murphy, Limited, Montreal. Robert Simpson Western, Regina; Robert Simpson Eastern, Toronto and Halifax; Keens Manufacturing, Toronto, and Thompson Manufacturing, Toronto. By means of this ownership, Simpsons, Limited, controls the operations of two of the oldest established departmental stores in Canada as well as a mail order business extending over the Dominion.

From these sources of revenue there is no doubt that preferred dividend will be earned several times over. Interest upon the collateral trust bonds which rank senior to these shares was earned approximately 8 times over in 1927-28; and the combined interest and dividend requirements of collateral trust bonds and new preference issue, more than 4½ times. Actually in the year ended Feb. 28 last, there was available for dividends on the present preferred issue more than $1,600,000 surplus from operations of constituent companies, after collateral trust bond interest and other charges had been met.

Details of the issue are as follows:

$4,000,000
Simpsons Limited
6% Cumulative Preference Shares
Par Value $100 a Share

Capital—	Authorized	Outstanding
Constituent Companies:		
Mortgages	Closed	$ 248,750
1st Mtge. bonds	Closed	1,882,410
Preference shares ...	$8,500,000	3,350,000
Simpsons, Limited:		
6½% S. F. collateral trust bonds	15,000,000	5,180,800
6% cumulative pref. shares	10,000,000	4,000,000
Com. shares (n.p.v.)	100,000 shares	100,000 shares

Company—By ownership of all the common stock of the Robert Simpson Co., Limited, which in turn owns all the issued shares of the John Murphy Co., Ltd., Montreal; the Robert Simpson Western, Limited, Regina; the Robert Simpson Eastern, Limited, Toronto and Halifax; Keens Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto; and Thompson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto.

Purpose of Issue—Proceeds of this issue will be used for expenditures in connection with the expansion programme of the Toronto store and for other corporate purposes. This expansion programme involves an investment of more than $5,000,000.

Assets—According to the Consolidated Balance Sheet, as at February 1, 1928, combined net tangible assets of Simpsons, Limited, and constituent companies, after deducting all current liabilities and bonds and shares ranking senior to this issue of preference shares, have a depreciated book value of $12,155,096, equal to more than $303 for each $100 par value of Preference Shares presently to be issued.

Earnings—

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Profit Const. Co's	Surplus for pref.
Jan. 31, 1923 ...	$ 953,471.38	$ 616,719.38
Jan. 30, 1924 ...	1,253,926.86	917,174.86
Feb. 4, 1925	1,293,868.56	957,116.56
Feb. 3, 1926	1,243,143.98	906,391.98
Feb. 2, 1927	1,778,738.41	1,441,986.41
Feb. 1, 1928	1,978,300.51	1,641,548.51

Offer—At $100 per share and accrued dividend by Wood, Gundy & Co.

5¼%
Interest from
School District Bonds

One bond for example is secured by an assessment of $142,725 with a bond debt of only $3,000 in the School District. This is a trustee investment and readily resaleable.

W. L. McKinnon & Co.
205 McKinnon Bldg.
Tel. ELgin 4429

Bond Notices

The Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company is redeeming on December 1 next, all of its outstanding 6 per cent. gold notes, dated June 1, 1927, at 100½ payable at the chief office of the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg.

N. Bawlf Grain	6½%	1939	Sept. 1	105
Brompton P. & P.	6%	1946	Sept. 1	105
Canada Vinegars	6½%	1945	Dec. 1	105
Drummond Invest.	6½%	1938	Nov. 1	105
Mercury Mills	6½%	1942	Nov. 15	105
Murray Bay Paper	6½%	1947	Oct. 1	105
Mont. Apartments	6½%	1940	July 1	105
National Breweries	6%	1938	July 1	105
N. Ontario L. & P.	6%	1946	July 1	105

INVESTMENT TRUST OFFERING OF UNITS

Founders Investment Trust Will Operate Along Lines of English Co.'s.

A public issue is being made this week of units of one share each preferred stock and class "A" common stock in the Founders Investment Trust Limited.

This is an investment trust incorporated under Federal charter. It has a number of prominent Canadians upon its board, and also Col. J. B. Cameron, D.S.O., of Edinburgh, who represents Old Country interests. The Trust itself will follow the English and Scotch systems; and preferred shares will have behind them assets exceeding 140 per cent. of the value of such shares outstanding.

Particulars of the issue follow:

20,000 Shares Preferred Stock
20,000 Shares Common Stock
Founders Investment Trust Limited

Company—Incorporated to conduct the business of an investment trust along the lines of similar successful English and Scottish companies.

Capital—	Authorized shares	Issued shares
6% Cum. pref. stock, par value $50.00	1,000,000	20,000
Class A common stock, no par value	2,500,000	20,000
Class B common stock, no par value	2,000,000	20,000

Assets—Will consist of cash and readily marketable securities.

Earnings—For the first 2½ months of operation, earnings of the Trust were equal to 3-2/3 times preferred dividend requirements.

Offer—In units of one each preferred and class "A" common at $72.00 per unit by K. F. MacLaren & Co., of Toronto.

RAVINA INTEREST SHORTLY TO BE MET

Arena's Difficulties Mostly Cleared Up—Moderate Profits Expected

Bondholders of Ravina Properties Limited, whose interest coupons have been in default during the past two months, are to be paid their interest very shortly, according to officials of the company; in fact, coupons will be honored practically immediately, as arrangements have been concluded for providing funds to take care of this and other pressing obligations.

The new funds consist of a small short-term loan, taking the present form of a $10,000 second mortgage on the company's assets and ranking prior to the preferred issue, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. The loan will be made through Herbert Smith, who represents the original Smith interests that are now again in actual control of the property; and is stated to be quite sufficient to provide working capital to enable the company to carry on for some months, as well as pay the overdue bond interest.

The management is optimistic that earnings henceforth will not only meet bond interest when due, but also will show a modest surplus from operations. Outside of its venture into professonal hockey last winter, the company had a nice little profit; but this was wiped out by the new venture and an actual operating loss incurred. This was the reason for inability to meet bond interest, this and a certain drain on the company's resources due to certain overhanging obligations. These are said to have been now satisfactorily adjusted, and the company is now going ahead on a more conservative basis.

Operating and overhead expense is being kept down to a minimum; and the portion of the plant now in operation is paying its way and netting a small profit. This consists at present chiefly of the swimming pool unit recently reopened, and receiving an increasing daily patronage. The arena and artificial ice plant units are idle at present. Ice skating will probably be recommenced some time in September; but it is doubtful if the present management will go into the domestic ice business, lacking both the capital and organization to carry on this business profitably.

Regarding subsequent bond interest, Manager Herbert Smith states that earnings between now and the next interest date will be more than sufficient to take care of the next coupons due in a little more than four months; and these earnings he bases upon present modest operations. Regarding the preferred and common shares, hope of dividends on either are only for the very remote future.

Make Offering of Stock in Silver Moon Hosiery

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Commonwealth Securities Company are offering this week 14,700 no par common shares of the Silver Moon Hosiery Mills, Ltd. This company is acquiring the Duval Hosiery Company, which has been in operation in Montreal for the past fourteen years. It has built up a substantial trade in knitted goods, especially hosiery. The new company will also take over the subsidiary, Gagnon and Tardiff, Limited, of Quebec, wholesalers of hosiery.

Details of the issue follow:

14,700 Shares
The Silver Moon Hosiery Mills, Ltd.
No Par Value Common Stock

Capital:	Authorized	Issued
No par common stock—shares	30,000	22,350

Company: Manufacturers of hosiery, with plant located in Montreal, and subsidiary wholesale company at Quebec City.

Production: Present production is over 5,000 dozen monthly.

Purpose of Issue: Furnish greater working capital, in order to increase productive capacity.

Assets: After completion of present financing, net assets will total $268,882.

Approximate Earnings: For the first year of operations, net earnings are estimated at $20,000 and in excess of $35,000 for the following year.

Listing: It is the intention to make application for listing on the Montreal Curb Market.

Offer: Commonwealth Securities Company at $12 a share.

HIGH GRADE BOND MARKET FAVORED IN FALL MONTHS

Look for Investors to Place Funds in Safer Media

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Although the bond market reacted in sympathy to the stock market in the recent break, it is generally felt that the former has maintained its position and that its technical position is far from being weak.

Prices have not advanced, except in a few isolated instances. On the other hand, recessions have not been particularly marked. Present indications are that the reaction in the bond market has run its course and that prices for some time to come will remain strong.

Recent bidding on municipal issues has shown an upward tendency. Last fall it will be remembered that a number of issues were keenly bid at a cost basis of around 4.50. For the provinces the rate was somewhat lower, one issue being sold on a 4.19 per cent. basis. It is not to be expected that bidding during the balance of the year will fetch such high prices.

Look to Municipals

The feeling among a number of bond houses, which were active in handling municipal issues before the recent flood of corporate financing, is that the market for this type of bond should be stronger this fall. They do not expect any immediate upswing in demand but are of the opinion that there will be a steady attraction of good investment buying.

Inasmuch as new government and municipal issues have been comparatively few in number and small in volume, the technical position of this branch of the bond market is considered strong and the way is open for a good market with demand improving.

The provinces are not expected to be in the market for some months. The Federal financing, upon which considerable comment was made earlier in the year, has apparently been shelved for the time being. It is fully expected, however, that the Government will be in the market for a large loan late this fall, as it has a number of maturing issues to meet. A part of the maturing obligations will be met out of cash but most of them will be retired through the issuance of new bonds.

Lower Interest Rates

The lower interest rates of the past year have attracted a large amount of corporate refunding finance. There are at least twenty issues called for redemption between now and the end of the year. It is likely that this list will be further extended before many months pass. The total amount of such issues called amounts to several millions of dollars and refinancing will be carried out on a larger scale, in view of the developments that many of the companies have under way.

The refunding corporation bond issues have, on the whole, been relatively well absorbed. Offering a good degree of safety, combined with a higher coupon rate than can be obtained from government or municipal issues, they have proven attractive to investors looking for a higher return.

It is believed that corporate refinancing has passed the peak and from now on the new issues will be smaller and less important than they have been in the past eight months.

Furthermore, the reaction in the stock market has turned the attention of investors to bonds as a safe media for the investment of their surplus funds. Naturally many speculators have their funds tied up in margins and are unable to get out of the market at present, but they should prove to be good potential buyers this fall.

Moreover, savings deposits, as reported by the chartered banks, indicate that there is available large sums of money for investment at higher interest than the bank rate. As this money is not likely to find its way into the stock market, it is reasonable to assume that there will be a growing interest in bonds.

WENTWORTH RADIO OFFERS PREFERENCE

Big Expansion Program in Toronto and Elsewhere

The Wentworth Radio & Auto Supply Co. issue of preferred stock recently announced by The Financial Post was favorably received by the public this week.

This company is the outgrowth of two healthy businesses commenced in Hamilton less than a decade ago, during which time there has been built up a substantial enterprise; one of the largest of its kind in Canada. The new capital will provide for expansion into the Toronto field and elsewhere.

Following are the details of the issue:

$300,000
Wentworth Radio & Auto Supply Co. Limited
6½% Convertible Cumulative S. F. Preferred Stock, Par Value $100 per Share

Capital—	Authorized	Issued
6½% convert. cum. pref. stock	$500,000	$300,000
Class "A" voting com. n. p. v.	50,000 shares	26,000 shares
Class "B" non-voting com. n. p. v.	4,000 shares	4,000 shares

Company — Incorporated with Federal charter to acquire entire business and assets of Wentworth Radio Supply Co., Ltd., and Wentworth Auto. Supply Co., Ltd.

Purpose of Issue—In addition to purchasing premises of companies acquired, to provide funds for expansion of business.

Assets—Net tangible assets available for preferred shares, $403,509 or equivalent to $134 per share.

Earnings—For past three years show substantial increases with preferred earned nearly 2½ times in 10 months of 1927-28.

Management—Continues under H. H. Slack, the founder of the business.

Offer—By H R. Bain & Co., of Toronto, at $100 per share carrying a bonus of one-half share of class "A" common stock.

BONDS DELAYING LAKE SUPERIOR REVISION PLAN

Financial Post First to Announce End of N. J. Company

ISSUES IN ARREARS

Income Bonds of Parent and Mortgage on Algoma Central Railway Are Immediate Problems

Announcement from Philadelphia that Lake Superior Corp., a New Jersey corporation, probably would be moved to Canada and reorganized as a Canadian company, was first intimated in The Financial Post of April 20, when it was stated that the holding company would be eliminated in the forthcoming reorganization of the Algoma steel and subsidiary enterprises.

It is apparent that the plans of the new interests controlling affairs at Sault Ste. Marie have not been maturing as rapidly as was hoped, but it is expected that a definite plan of reorganization will be placed before the various interests concerned before long. The question of tariff protection for the basic Canadian steel enterprises probably cannot be settled immediately, but it is believed that the course of the government in the matter need not be decided in advance of the final transfer of control from a United States to a Canadian company.

Income Bonds Are Problem

Five per cent. non-cumulative income bonds of Lake Superior Corp. are outstanding to the amount of $2,256,850. These were issued in 1904 and were due in October, 1924. No interest has been paid since 1920. In 1924, the maturity was extended to 1929, so that the problem must be dealt wih again by next October.

Another problem to be dealt with is the accumulated interest on the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway, an issue which is guaranteed by the Lake Superior Corp. The total accumulation now is in excess of $7,000,000, the last payment of 1 per cent. having been made in 1919. A Philadelphia dispatch to the Wall Street Journal says that it was suggested that the railroad bondholders would be asked to accept 5 per cent. preferred stock in a new railroad company, in lieu of their bonds, and that they would be asked to take common stock in the Lake Superior Corp. for their unpaid interest obligation. The plan would probably further provide that the Lake Superior income bondholders be asked to accept, in exchange, Lake Superior 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock par for par.

It has been indicated that the railroad bondholders would be interested in a settlement only if the income bondholders would act jointly with them. Interests of the railroad bondholders and the income bondholders are said to be identical, and it would not be logical that one would make a settlement without the other. Unless the earnings of the Lake Superior Corp. improve it is doubtful that it would be able to meet the majority of the income bonds in October, 1929. In the event of default the railroad bondholders could immediately institute suit to collect the accumulated interest, and this suit together with the claim of the income bondholders would probably leave very little for any of the junior security holders.

Would Revise Capital Structure

However, if a plan as outlined can be executed through the co-operation of the interested bondholders, it will remove not only the interest accumulation, but also transpose the $2,300,000 of income bonds into capital stock. Such a plan would simplify the capital structure, and increase tremendously the credit standing of the company.

The question of Canadian incorporation will be left to a later date. If this change is not ultimately decided on and the New Jersey charter is retained it is the intention to change the present outstanding stock of $100 par share value to stock of no-par value on a share-for-share basis. This adjustment would enable the company to revise its balance sheet so as to give correct picture of assets position.

It is likely that nothing in the way of a formal proposal will be put before Lake Superior stockholders sooner than the annual meting in August.

Weekly Bond Sales

Regina Tenders Rejected

All tenders to underwrite the debentures of the City of Regina maturing in 15 and 30 years and amounting to $478,350, were rejected by the City Council, as it was considered that the various offers were too low. The highest price offered was that of the Ban kof Montreal at 92.427.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

Dyment, Anderson & Co. were the successful tenderers for an issue of $43,000 4½ per cent. debentures of Dufferin County, the bonds being dated 1929 to 1948. Tenders follow:

Dyment, Anderson & Co.	95.337
C. H. Burgess & Co.	95.07
MacKay & MacKay	95
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	94¼

The high bid represents a cost basis of slightly better than 5 per cent.

Tenders and By-laws

July 3.—Ville Marie, Que.—$10,000, 5½%, 20-year serial bonds. J. Grenier, sec.-treas.

July 9.—Town of Kenogami, PQ.—$66,000 and $83,000, 5%, serial bonds. D. Demers, clerk.

July 9.—Town of Pointe Claire, P. Q.— $41,500, 5 per cent., serial bonds. E. J. Depocas, sec.-treas.

July 4, Blind River—$30,000, 4½% Separate School debs., 20-instal. M. F. Dyke, clerk. (See announcement on page 16).

July 14.—County of Peel—$14,500, 5% debs. W. M. Willis, clerk, Brampton. (See announcement on page 16).

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES NOW SHOW EXCELLENT GAINS

But Keen Competition Keeps Margin of Profit Down

With the close of the present month, Willys-Overland of Canada concludes the greatest half-year in its history from the standpoint of production and number of cars sold. Up to June 27th of this year the company produced and sold in Canada more car units than in the entire 12 months of 1927; and from present orders on hand prospects are for a satisfactory second half year, with car units for this period probably breaking all previous records for this relatively dull time of year.

Car sales in Canada have held up well during June; and prospects are good for maintenance of business instead of the rapid falling-off that took place last year. Export business has also been satisfactory with some slight gain over a year ago.

Unfortunately the big increase in sales is stated to not be reflected in the actual earnings of the company; for competition has been keen and resultant prices to consumer lower than commensurate with big profits. Margin of profit per unit has been close, and consequently net profit not as large as expected. Dividend hopes are stated to be very slim, if not actually out of the question; and shareholders of Russell Motor can scarcely hope for income from this source to increase their dividends this year, unless the second half of Willys year should show a higher ratio of profits, available for dividends.

But this is unlikely for two reasons. In the first place it is decidedly unlikely that competition will slacken in the second half of year or prices advance to increase ratio of profit; and in the second place there is the Willys-Overland Sales Co.'s profits to be considered. The Willys-Overland, of Toledo, owns all the shares of the Willys-Overland Sales as well as two-thirds of the shares of Canadian Willys - Overland. Willys - Overland Sales has the exclusive selling franchise for Willys-Overland (Canada) cars; and Willys-Overland Toledo through its stock control of both companies is in a position to say what selling price to the sales company shall be, and into which company's coffers the profits shall flow.

And if Willys-Overland of Canada makes no money and Willys-Overland Sales Co. earns a profit, these profits will naturally all belong to the American Willys-Overland and not in part to Russell Motor shareholders as would be the case did Willys-Overland Canada show a surplus available for dividends on stock partly owned by Russell.

So, viewing things from every angle, it is safe to say that a dividend on Willys-Overland (Canada) is decidedly unlikely this year.

RIGHTS ON DRY OFFERED TO PAY FOR PURCHASES

Seeley Plant Will be Operated as Separate Unit

Canada Dry stock rights will be worth about $1.50 per share on the basis of the present market of around 76.

Shareholders of Canada Dry are given the privilege of buying one new share of treasury stock at $60 for each ten shares held. This will increase the outstanding stock by 46,333, and maintenance of the $3 dividend will increase payments annually by $138,999.

Proceeds of the 10 per cent. issue will be used to pay for the G. B. Seeley & Sons, Inc., which recently has been bought by Canada Dry. The new subsidiary will be operated separately and it is announced that no Canada Dry products will be made in the Seeley plant. Earnings of the Seeley company are said to be in excess of the additional dividend requirements on the present basis of the Canada Dry stock.

Subscription rights accrue to Canada Dry holders of record July 5 and will expire on August 6.

Industrial Loan Corporation Stock Issue Oversubscribed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An additional offering by E. J. L'Esperance Ltd., of 2,187 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 1,094 shares of no par value common stock of the Industrial Loan and Investment Corporation, was over subscribed.

This company operates on the Morris plan of banking, making small loans to salaried, professional and business men and women. In many cases these people are unable to obtain loans through the chartered banks.

At present the corporation activities are largely confined to Montreal, but it is the intention to extend the business to important cities and towns in other parts of Canada.

Details of the issue follow:

Industrial Loan & Investment Corp.
2,187 7% Cumulative Pref. Shares
1,094 No par Value Common Shares

Capital:	Authorized	Issued
7% cumulative preferred stock—shares	5,000	5,000
Common shares, no par value	10,000	8,397

Company: Advances loans to small borrowers at reasonable rates of interest.

Investment Certificates: Corporation issues investment certificates in various denominations, which are sold on the instalment plan, and bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

Reserve Fund: A proportion of its profits are set apart as a reserve fund each year.

Offer: E. J. L'Esperance Limited at 100, together with right to subscribe for one share of no par value common stock at $25 a share with each two preferred shares held.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCES AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Place	Date Sold	Municipal —Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Cost Basis
Dryden	June	W. L. McKinnon & Co.	5½%	30-ins.	$82,000	101.30	5.38
Dufferin County	June	Dyment, Anderson & Co.	4½%	20-ins.	43,000	95.33	5.06
West Vancouver	June	R. P. Black & Co.	5%	20-yr.	90,000	94.45	5.45
West Vancouver	June	R. P. Black & Co.	5%	15-yr.	15,000	94.96	5.50

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Can. Coal Co.	June	International Finance	7%	Pref.	$1,000,000	$ 25	...
		(With a bonus of two shares of no par	common	with each	five shares	of preferred)	
Crosse & Blackwell	June	Prince & Whitely	No Par	Pref.	52,000 shs.	$ 52	6.70%
Simpson's, Ltd.	June	Wood, Gundy & Co.	6%	Pref.	$4,000,000	100	6%
Founders Investment Trust	June	K. F. MacLaren & Co.		Pref. Com.	20,000 shs. 20,000 shs.		
		(Units of one	preferred	and one Class A com. $72 per unit)			

SIMPSONS, LIMITED
6% Cumulative Preference Shares

PRICE: 100 per share and accrued dividend to yield 6%

Applicable assets equal to more than $303 for each $100 par value Preference Share presently to be issued.

Earnings for 1928 equivalent to approximately seven times Dividend requirements this issue.

Circular with full particulars upon request.

Matthews & Company Ltd.
Investment Bankers
255 Bay Street ELgin 5192 Toronto

The Advantages of
Foreign Bond Issues

As a means of increasing income without surrendering security of principal, investors should place a proportion of their investment funds in properly selected high grade Foreign Bond Issues.

The trend of modern development is to unite all nations in a closely integrated financial structure. It has become more and more apparent that the success and prosperity of each nation demands and is dependent upon the stability of its credit in the markets of the world. This tendency greatly strengthens the security of foreign investment. Most countries have stabilized their finances; others are rapidly approaching stability. As they become better able to provide capital themselves they will, of course, be able to borrow at lower rates of interest. Certain foreign bonds still afford relatively high yields; some already yield much less than formerly.

We are in a position to recommend a number of well-secured sound and attractive foreign issues which have satisfied the complete and severe requirements of our examination.

A diversified list of such offerings, with full information will be provided upon request.

The National City Company
Limited
Head Office — St. James and St. Peter Streets — Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC
319

OSLER & HAMMOND
F. G. OSLER G. T. CHISHOLM
H. F. MARRIOTT H. FRANKS
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members { *Toronto Stock Exchange* / *Montreal Stock Exchange* / *Montreal Curb Market* / *New York Curb Market (Associate)*
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
21 Jordan Street TORONTO 145 St. James St. MONTREAL
FRANK J. SMITH, *Manager Montreal Office*
Telephone: HArbour 3282

The
Willison Neely Corporation
Limited
DEALERS IN
Canadian Government, Municipal and "Dollar for Dollar" Bonds
CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT TRUST
LIMITED
Investment in World Enterprises.
An Investment in the shares of DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED is a participation in the world's most profitable Enterprises
WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND INFORMATION.
FEDERAL BOND & SHARE COMPANY
Dominion Bldg., 465 Bay St.
Toronto Canada

S. A. Morrison & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
BANKERS
Northern Ontario Bldg.
330 Bay St., Toronto 2

Grant Johnston & Co.
MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
250 Notre Dame St. W.
MONTREAL
TELEPHONES Marquette [illegible]

Sold throughout the world

FOR fifty years "Eno's Fruit Salt" has been used in households of the world.

It would be difficult even to estimate the tremendous goodwill that has been created for it through generations of consistent advertising.

Earnings available for taxation and dividends have averaged $769,527 during the past five years. It is estimated that next year's earnings will exceed $900,000.

We are offering for sale the Class "A" stock of International Proprietaries Limited, being formed to acquire the share capital of J. C. Eno Limited (Great Britain), proprietors and manufacturers of "Eno's Fruit Salt."

Class "A" Stock is entitled to preferential cumulative dividends of $2.40 a year, also to dividends on 25% of all amounts set aside for Class "B" dividends.

PRICE: $40 per share
and accrued dividend

Send us the coupon for further particulars.

JOHNSTON AND WARD
Royal Bank Building, Montreal
14 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Please send me full particulars regarding the Class "A" stock of International Proprietaries Limited.

Name ....
Address ....

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE
Managing Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A. B. C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$2.80 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 20c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Canada and the United States, $5.00 per annum.
United Kingdom, 21s.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 University Ave., Toronto, 2

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; Rielle Thomson, Eastern Editor. WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Bldg. NEW YORK, 556 Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave. CHICAGO, Room 1903, 360 N. Michigan Blvd. GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 65-66 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, E. J. Dodd, Director.

TORONTO, JUNE 29, 1928

THE ANSWER

TO LESS an authority than the Dominion Bureau of Statistics provides the answer to the question, "Why can a profit-making power company provide cheaper electrical current than a publicly-owned power plant erected to provide electricity at cost?"

Disciples of the public ownership leaders believe that the thing is obviously impossible; that someone has to pay for the profits that are paid out to the shareholders of the privately-owned companies; that the person who foots the bill must be the consumer of electrical current; that therefore when the people generate their own electricity they save for themselves the dividends that would otherwise be paid to stockholders. But the theory simply does not work, and the proof is found in the newly issued census of central electric stations in Canada, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures are for 1926, the latest for which they have yet been compiled.

First let us set down the primary figures regarding all the publicly-owned and all the privately-owned central electric stations in Canada and then proceed to analyze them. The totals follow:

	Privately Owned	Publicly Owned
No. of plants ...	393	202
Capital invested	$430,817,426	$325,402,640
Kilowatt hours generated	7,797,460,000	4,295,965,000
Revenue	$47,911,555	$41,022,178
Expenses	$24,622,619	$28,144,180
Salaries & wages	$8,596,178	$11,346,822
Taxes	$3,677,777	$363,433

Now let us analyze them to show the capital investment, the revenue, the expenses and the salaries and wages paid per month per k.w.h generated. These figures follow:

Averages per K.W.H.

	Privately Owned	Publicly Owned
Revenue	.61 cent	.95 cent
Expenses	.31 cent	.65 cent
Salaries and wages ..	.11 cent	.25 cent
Capital invested	55 cents	75 cents

It is at once apparent that the source of all the dividends paid lies in the greater economies and the higher efficiency that are factors in both the construction and operation of private stations.

There was an investment of only 55 cents in the commercial stations for every k.w.h generated as against 75 cents in the publicly-owned stations. Much is often made of the fact that public organizations are able to borrow at less cost than private companies. We submit that 5½ per cent. interest on 55 cents is less than 4½ per cent. interest on 75 cents.

It cost 65 cents in operating expenses to product 100 k.w.h. in the privately-owned stations and 31 cents in the publicly-owned stations. A large part of the saving was in salaries and expenses, as the table shows. Apparently there are jobs for all in the publicly-owned power plants.

Add together the saving in interest and the saving in operating expenses, and it is easy to see why privately-owned power stations can produce electrical energy at less cost and sell it at a lower rate than that necessarily charged by the public-ownership plants. That a lower rate is charged is convincingly demonstrated by the fact that the average revenue per k.w.h of the private stations was only three-fifths of a cent as against almost one cent in the case of the privately-owned stations built to supply the public with cheap power at cost.

All this was accomplished by the private stations after having paid into the public treasuries taxes more than ten times as great as any taxes paid by the public companies.

FAIR AND FRANK

TRULY a great advance has been achieved in the relations of the Bell Telephone Company with the general public when the Toronto Globe, foremost antagonist of the company's recent measure before parliament, can congratulate C. F. Sise, the president of the company, on a public statement made by the latter. The Globe does so congratulate Mr. Sise upon his assurance that, before the Bell Telephone's bill to double its capital stock comes before Parliament at the next session, steps will be taken in advance to explain all phases of the bill to the public.

Since it was The Financial Post that, two weeks ago, stated that the company itself must accept chief responsibility for the defeat of its bill, in not being as active and frank in presenting its case to the public as its opponents were in misrepresenting it, this journal too extends to Mr. Sise its congratulations as well upon the policy he enunciates.

The Financial Post has declared all along that the Bell Telephone bill was a perfectly fair, sound and innocent measure and that the public's suspicions concerning it were only based upon a total misunderstanding of the case. Obviously, this misunderstanding was based upon what the public read and heard about the points at issue; and they read and heard only a very one-sided story, that of the opposition. With some of the newspapers and politicians who misrepresented the bill we have no sympathy; we feel that their attitude was unfair. In the case of others, we feel that they were quite sincere and might have taken an entirely different stand had a serious attempt been made by the company to convince them of the merit of its own case.

The Financial Post has seen fit to differ with the Toronto Globe on this matter and at times it has felt that The Globe has been somewhat unfair to a great Canadian corporation. But we cannot charge The Globe with insincerity though we may feel that it has erred. We think it is quite wrong when it speaks of "melon-cutting," "heartless exploitation of telephone users," "causing weak men on front benches to cringe before corporate wealth" or "cracking the whip over worried and conscience-stricken back-benchers."

We think that The Globe is wrong when it speaks of the "unprotected telephone users." They are well protected by the Board of Railway Commissioners and by the sense of public duty that the directors of the Bell Telephone Company have almost invariably shown in their relations with their customers and the public.

We feel too that The Globe is apt to mislead its readers when it speaks as follows: "The Bell Telephone Company should have dealt openly with public opinion when it made its various requests for rate increases instead of stating that its subsidiary ventures were of no public concern." The company never stated nor implied that the affairs of its subsidiaries were of no public concern. On the contrary, it presented to the Board of Railway Commissioners a complete record of its purchases from the Northern Electric Company, with prices, and submitted its records to opposing accountants for verification. It submitted a statement of the Northern Electric Company covering the years 1914 to 1925, showing net profits, rate of dividend paid yearly, and the amount of the yearly appropriation to employees' benefit and pension fund, the yearly balance, if any, carried to surplus and the per cent. of profits yearly carried to surplus. This certainly is not telling the public that Northern Electric affairs were none of their concern.

Of course, the company might have gone further and The Financial Post feels it should now go further. We feel that it should take steps to put all this information before the public instead of leaving it for the public to garner it from the dusty tomes of the Board of Railway Commissioners' evidence. We feel that it should publish the profit and loss account and balance sheet figures of Northern Electric Company every year. We feel, too, that the Bell Telephone Company might consider if it is practical to acquire all the stock of the Northern Electric Company that is now in other hands. This would insure beyond the peradventure of a doubt that every time the Northern Electric Company makes a dollar of profit, whether on the business of the Bell Telephone Company or of another customer, that the users of Bell Telephone service become the ultimate beneficiary.

We make this suggestion, not because we consider the present relationship unfair, but because it is apparent that it is one that is difficult to get the public to grasp, and where there is not understanding there is suspicion.

We do not consider though that the Northern Electric Company should be asked to reveal its private cost figures. This would introduce a principle that could just as fairly be applied to any manufacturing industry and, if it were generally applied, would introduce practices prejudicial to sound business.

The Bell Telephone Company intends to be militantly frank and open with public opinion instead of merely passively fair and frank. Since it is taking this attitude it is up to those who have had much pleasure out of attacking the company to be just as fair and frank.

FORBES ON "LOBBYING"

IN LAST week's issue we expressed an opinion in favor of frank, clean lobbying of members of parliament. We felt that those who are directly interested in some measure before parliament are fully justified in presenting their case individually to members of the House of Commons and the Senate and we said, moreover, that most of the members of these bodies welcomed all the facts concerning measures on which they were required to vote.

By a happy coincidence, in its issue appearing on the day The Financial Post of last week was published, Forbes Magazine published an editorial on the same subject and expressed quite the same view. B. C. Forbes, a gifted and usually very sound writer on business subjects, said in this editorial:

> "Why, in the name of common-sense, should not every business man in America—every citizen, for that matter—favor the exercise of the utmost vigilance to prevent the passage of inimical legislation? Prevention is better than cure. Surely, it is logical to seek by every legitimate means to prevent the passage of unfair, unjust, unwise laws rather than to sit back supinely and let politicians misrepresent and distort things to their heart's content.
>
> "In the old days many public utilities had a bad name because they deserved a bad name. Proverbially, a bad name sticks. The modern generation of utility men were, therefore, confronted with the problem of convincing the people that the bad old methods of conducting business had been discarded and that the average utility organization of to-day is conducted honestly, honorably and ethically.
>
> "In their zeal to carry out this not-easy task an employee here and there, the investigation has revealed, went too far. Knowing the utility men as I do, I am convinced that their occasional errors of judgment in furthering their educational activities were inspired by their consuming belief and enthusiasm in the worthiness of the cause rather than by any base motives.
>
> "Utility leaders and every other class of leaders in the world of finance and business should not hesitate to come forward and stand up manfully against unwarranted political misrepresentation and attacks. Any industry which allowed an injurious law to be placed on the statute books without doing everything honorable within its power to stop it would be recreant to its responsibilities to its employees, its security owners and to the public. Obviously a hurtful law should be fought before its passage—as well as after, should it be passed."

What we said about lobbying goes also for publicity or propaganda—that is, when it is open and aboveboard. If any complaint is to be laid against Canadian business and utility organizations it is that they do not tell the public enough about what they are doing.

It is a strange state of affairs, isn't it, when big corporations are to be criticized for putting their side of any particular case before the public?

BACK TO THE FARM

DESPITE all the gloomy reports of rural de-population, production of agricultural commodities continues to increase. Can it be then that after all, the mechanization of the farm is more than offsetting the loss of manual labor in the fields?

Give the average large farmer a selection of milking machines, tractors, cultivators, gasoline engines and other agricultural automatons and he can cultivate a much larger area with fewer hired hands. He requires merely a higher type of employee; a man who is as much a mechanic as a tiller of the soil. If his farm unit is large enough he becomes as much an industrial executive and scientific manager as the farmer.

The nearer farm life gets to mechanical perfection the further it gets away from its original peasantry.

The consolidation movement in industry is likely to be followed by the consolidation movement in agriculture. Larger farms, better equipped farms, managed by better trained men, is the assurance of the future.

The farmer has always been a capitalist by nature. He will be more and more of a capitalist as time goes on. This will bring him gradually into the realm of higher finance. It is no idle speculation that farming will eventually interest the investment banker and investor to a degree that it cannot now interest these elements in finance. We may even see farm stocks listed on the boards of the larger stock exchanges.

The interest of business and finance in farming in the past has been chiefly an interest based upon production—the total purchasing power of the farm population, which is to such a degree a factor in the total prosperity of the country. The interest of business and finance in farming will acquire another interest; that of profit, observing the balance sheets of farms and farmers.

The drift of men and women from the farm may be viewed with equanimity so long as it is accompanied by a drift of capital and machinery to the farms.

DO NOT WANT P.O.

ANENT the development of the Seven Sisters' power site in Manitoba, the Manitoba Free Press presents its policy as follows:

> A Power Programme
>
> This is the right power programme for Winnipeg:
> Cheap power.
> Plenty of it.
> NOW; not ten years hence.
>
> Those who get in the road of this programme—political party, individual politicians, business institutions, or what not—will get badly mauled.

"This is succinct. There is more significance in the programme of the Free Press than is suggested by surface indications.

The Free Press considers that the way to get the power is to hand the site over to the Winnipeg Electric Company for development, making provision that a certain amount of the power developed shall be available for publicly-owned systems. It objects to the proposal to reserve the power system for some future time when the government of Manitoba may have a gigantic publicly-owned power development system.

The Free Press apparently considers it more important to develop the power by private ownership and let the people have the use of it than to talk in circles about a publicly-owned development and not get anything done.

This from a public ownership paper is, in significance, second only to the fact that it was an engineer for the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission who recommended against public ownership of the Seven Sisters' development.

EDITORIAL NOTE

GOLF courses with no par value would be a help to dignity.

* * *

THOSE WHO come late to the park, picnic on paper.

* * *

THE BEARS and the bulls make money, but the hogs never.

* * *

WHEN we see a "teaser" advertising campaign running in the London Times, we know that Britain is changing.

* * *

A BROADWAY has been knighted in Britain, but the more famous Broadway remains merely benighted.

* * *

DISCOVERY by medical men that the human system needs copper, is not the real basis of the rise in Sudbury stocks.

* * *

The London Financial News says in a headline, "Mond Nickel Is Harder." The reply of the International Nickel Company to this comparison is awaited with interest.

* * *

WON'T the Democrats have a rare time twisting the lion's tail? Hoover has spent most of his manhood under the British flag and Curtis's grandmother married a Canadian trapper.

* * *

FOUR steam shovels are at work on University Avenue, Toronto, a comparatively short street. Thus are illustrated at once the building boom in Toronto and the re-awakening of this beautiful avenue.

POST-scripts

POPULATION figures of cities are usually misleading. The true population of a city, the figure that is important to have when purchasing power, for instance, is under consideration, is the population of the metropolitan area in and encircling the city. Vancouver's population is not large if we include only the strict limits of the municipal corporation itself, but its population doubles when the adjacent municipalities are included.

As business sees them, cities are economic and not political units.

It would be very valuable if census reports took cognizance of this fact. At the present time, one has to rely upon city directory calculations, newspaper estimates, etc., in determining the number of people in any metropolitan area in Canada.

The United States government plans to consider metropolitan areas in future census enumerations. Following the 1930 census, a report on metropolitan districts of 50,000 population and over will be made. The United States census officials apparently intend to consider population density as the prime factor in plotting the boundaries of such a district. The United States Chamber of Commerce, however, thinks that other factors should be considered, and it mentions the following:

Commuters; deliveries from retail stores located in the central city; power and light from central city; phone service from central city; city water; newspapers delivered by the papers' own carriers from house to house; mail delivery by city mail carriers; house connections with city sewer system; "residential membership" of clubs and associations; social area; area of operation of local real estate companies; area covered by daily routes of solicitors, inspectors and collectors, operating out of the central city as their headquarters.

AT THE recent Dominion convention of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, held at Saint John, fraternal feeling ran high. So much so that a western delegate of Scottish origin, after exchanging lengthy greetings with the Quebec delegation, called upon the orchestra at the convention banquet to play "Annie Laurie."

TWELVE and one-half per cent. of the telephone business between all America and Great Britain over the trans-Atlantic route is between Canada and Great Britain. Eight per cent. of the telephone traffic between all American points and Europe either originates or terminates in this Dominion.

ATLANTIC silver salmon were jumping in the bright morning sunlight and disporting themselves in the Restigouche waters as the Canadian National Railways' crack train, the Ocean Limited, passed Matapedia station the other day.

Rex Beach, noted author and sportsman, got his first glimpse from the train of a New Brunswick salmon in action, and a few hours later he started fishing at the pools on the public waters of the Restigouche with the other New York sportsmen who arrived here with him, including Fred Fletcher, Rod and Gun editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Gene Byrnes, cartoonist and creator of the "Regular Fellows" funny strip, and G. F. Aitken, who is a famous big game fisherman with sailfish and tuna fishing records in various waters.

While it is the first experience Rex Beach has had fishing Atlantic silver salmon it is not his first visit to New Brunswick. Some years ago he hunted big game on the Tobique River.

Under a co-operative arrangement between the New Brunswick Government Tourist Bureau and the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau it is expected the best moving pictures that have yet been taken of salmon fishing on the Restigouche will be made with Rex Beach and Fred Fletcher as the principal figures.

Other People's Views

Why We Sell so Little to Canadians

Efficiency Magazine, London, Eng.—One reason why we sell so little to Canadians is because we do not talk the Canadian language.

Canadians know nothing about pounds, shillings and pence. They use dollars and cents, as the Americans do.

They don't know what "petrol" means. They say "gasoline." They don't know what a "saloon" motor-car is. They say "closed car."

They don't know what a cwt. is. To them it is 100 lbs., not 112. Their ton has 2,000 lbs.

In a word, they talk the American language, not the English language. That is why advertising matter, prepared in England, is of very little use in Canada.

Why do we not make it easy for Canadians to deal with us, by talking to them in the language they understand?

Start New Reduction Plants

Five new fish reduction plants (for the making of fish oil) have been started this year, to date, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. They are: the Canadian Fishing Company, of Espanoza; the A. B. C. Packing Company, of Caledonia; the Island Packing Company, of Queen's Cove; the Dominion Packing Co., of Easy Creek, and the Summerville Canning Co., at Markdale.

"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"

Overheard on a bus:

"Vell, vot you tink of my proposition?"

"I can tell you in two vords: im possible."

A large building was under construction in a neighboring city. Extra help was needed. A feeble-minded man was hired, he could at least push a wheelbarrow. Some forty men were lined up to carry bricks to the masons. The foreman noticed as the feeble-minded man passed that his wheelbarrow was turned upside down.

"Why don't you turn your wheelbarrow right side up?" he asked.

"Oh, every time I do they always fill it with bricks," was the answer.—Forbes Magazine.

New Stock Issues Cannot Always be Offered at Market

Recent Argument That "Melons" Are Unfair to Public Does Not Work Out in Actual Practice

The argument that a corporation, particularly a public utility corporation should always sell new stock issues at about the price at where existing stock is selling in the market is an excellent theory that has many weaknesses in practice; in fact one that is virtually unworkable.

The argument referred to has recently been voiced repeatedly in parliament at Ottawa and in the columns of the press. It has been agreed that "melons" in the form of stock subscription privileges under the market price are unfair to the public.

It costs money to sell securities whether they are marketed through investment bankers or allotted to shareholders for subscription at a certain figure. Unless the securities are offered at such an attractive price as to insure their immediate distribution, someone must underwrite them, insure their complete digestion by the market and protect the price for the already existing stock. Whether this expense represents commissions to underwriters or concessions to stockholders it must be paid.

In order to insure itself continuously, of ready new capital when money is required, a company must be in a position to promise investors a fair return for their money. When its shares reach the point in the market where they are selling on a low yield basis, it is obvious that investors will not pay anywhere near that price for new stock. They want the cost of their holdings to be averaged down so that their return will gradually be brought up to a fair rate of payment for the use of their money. If there are possibilities of increased dividends, the issue price of new stock may be very close to the market price; but if the company is virtually on a fixed dividend basis then it cannot expect its shareholders to take up new stock at and often near the market price.

Every time new capital is needed by a company it reflects new problems of expansion and operation that must be met successfully. New capital is concomitant with growth, and growth brings new hazards as well as new possibilities which should be balanced by investors.

When new stock issues are made at the market price or near the market price the shareholders are put on a basis of parity with other investors among the general public who have never invested in the company. Obviously, the original shareholders who hazarded their capital in the company when it was young and struggling are entitled to some advantage in connection with new stock issues made after it has become successful. The only way to insure them of their rights in this regard is to issue stock at below the market. If an offering is made at the market anybody can buy the stock. There is no reward to the shareholders who have seen the company through. If the other investors wish to participate in new stock allotments below the market, they can do so only by buying the stock subscription privilege of shareholders, paying what the latter determine them to be worth under the circumstances.

If we search through the history of Canadian corporation financing we find that so-called melons have as often as not proven to be anything but juicy for their purchasers. Time after time, in the past twenty years in Canada, shareholders in our large corporations have paid high prices for new stock only to have the stock so purchased, sell later at a much lower figure than it cost them. This has applied equally in the case of stock sold at close to the current market price and stock sold at par or at a small premium.

The popular notion that selling stock at a discount—or splitting a melon as the daily newspaper headline writers call it—is necessarily going to add permanently to the wealth of the shareholders has not always worked out in this country.

Let us consider a number of striking examples to prove our assertion:

In 1912 Canadian Pacific Railway sold stock to shareholders at $243. As the stock was selling above this figure, the public thought the shareholders were getting a good thing. They thought the same thing in 1913 when C. P. R. sold stock to shareholders at $175. Yet in 1914, C. P. R. stock sold at $171 a share, in 1915 at $139 a share and in 1921 sold down to $118 a share. Was there any public sympathy then with the shareholders who had paid $243 a share for their stock in 1912? There was not?

Between 1910 and 1915, Canadian Salt Company made five issues of stock to shareholders at par. In 1922, Canadian Salt common sold at 72.

In 1907 City Dairy Company sold stock to shareholders at $20 and in the very next year this stock was selling at $15.

Even this very year Brompton made an issue of stock to some of its shareholders and it was underwriten by a certain group at $50. The stock is selling below that figure already.

In 1901, Canadian Bank of Commerce sold stock at 180 to shareholders. The stock sold below that in both 1921 and 1924.

Bell Telephone Company, between 1902 and 1906, made four allotments of stock to shareholders at 125. Another issue was made in 1923 that netted the company $121.50. This was in June. Then next month the stock sold down to 119½. In 1920 the stock was never over 110 and sold down to 100.

Cockshutt Plow Company allotted stock to its shareholders in 1912 at par. It later sold at 30, a clear loss of 70 points, or seven tenths of the new investment made by the shareholders.

Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, great public utility, has split melons with its shareholders that later proved to be rather devoid of profit. From 1900 to 1924 the company made no less than twenty issues of stock at prices running up to $215.50 but in no case at less than 135. Yet in 1921 Consumers Gas shares sold down below 125.

Dominion Bank made five issues at between 200 and 210 from 1900 to 1913. The stock later sold down to 180.

Royal Bank made four issues between 1903 and 1911 at from 200 to 250. Little did the shareholders who grabbed at this stock think it would later sell down to 189½.

Bank of Toronto made five issues at 200 between 1901 and 1911. Bank of Toronto stock could be bought in the open market at 169 in 1924.

Banque d'Hochelaga now Banque Canadianne Nationale in 1899 sold stock at 130. The next year it sold at 124. It sold stock at 150 in 1913, which sold down to 142 the next year.

Bank of Nova Scotia, between 1905 and 1910, made various issues at 260, 265 and 268. The last issue was made in December 13, 1910, at 268 and the stock sold below that figure within a year. It went later to 244. In 1922, another issue was made at 255 and the stock shortly afterwards sold down to 248.

Standard Bank split six of these so-called melons with its stockholders from 1906 to 1916. The issues were all made at 200. The stock sold in 1924 at 156½.

Winnipeg Electric Company sold stock to its shareholders at par in 1912. Just twelve years later, the stock sold at 24 an average decline of over six points a year for that period. What kind of a melon was that? Was it, perhaps, not a melon but a lemon?

Obviously, with such a record to study, investors must be given some sort of inducement to take up allotments of new stock. Unless such inducements are offered, companies find that their new stock issues will be left on their hands and that they cannot raise the new capital required.

The usual inducement, of offering new stock to the public at below the market price, is inherently fair. Usually the allotment bears such a small relation to the amount of stock already outstanding that the "rights" to subscribe are not excessively valuable. Usually they come only once in several years—sometimes only once in the lifetime of a company. They are a just reward to faithful shareholders who see a company through depression and prosperity; they provide that "sweetener" to a security that is necessary to insure it of a good market; they are no more economically unsound than an improved cap on a shaving cream tube or nickel-plate on an automobile bumper. They are talking points; they are attractions that stimulate the sale of the product.

Prosperous companies that make good profits; that are able to give occasional stock rights and dividend increases over a term of years, borrow their capital at much less average cost than unprofitable companies that have no particular inducement to offer the investor. Capital is a commodity to be bought and sold. The best product commands the highest price or to put it another way the best stock company borrows its capital at lowest cost. And in considering capital one must take into account not only the price received for new stock issues but for new bond issues. The average cost of all the capital employed is the important factor.

It will usually be found that the public get the best and cheapest service from the company that is also giving the best return to its shareholders,

There is still one more point to be added to this discussion. The market price of a stock is not always an indication of the present real value of that stock; it is often and especially in times like these a rough estimate of what the majority of investors think the company is likely to be worth some day. One of Canada's large public utility companies is valued in the market at $250,000,000. Its gross revenues are only one-fourteenth of that. Obviously it is overvalued; strictly speaking, no company can be regarded as worth a price that puts its gross revenues, available for all expenses, interest and dividends, at 7 per cent. of its total. To argue that such a company should make new stock issues at the market price is extremely silly. Somewhere between par and the market price the directors of that company and other companies must find, not in a single issue, but in the average of a number of issues, a happy medium, fair alike to shareholders and the public.

It will always remain a matter of individual judgment as to what constitutes such a happy medium.

An Honor Well Bestowed

An editorial in the Stratford Beacon-Herald

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN was given the honorary degree of Docaor of Laws by the University of Western Ontario. The Ottawa Citizen says that the title was well placed, and congratulates Col. Maclean "on the well-deserved honor Western University has bestowed upon him."

The Kingston Whig-Standard seems to be looking for a point about which to have a little argument, and says that the granting of the honorary degree adds nothing to the Colonel's merit or worth. "He is not only a national but an international figure in journalism, whose staunch Imperialism, as well as his stalwart Canadianism, are known to all, and an LL.D. added to that combination would seem to be about as weighty a thing as a fly on a monster locomotive wheel."

It does look as though the Kingston man had crawled out on a very fine branch that was liable to crack if he sat there very long.

* * *

THE people at Western University singled out Col. Maclean as a Canadian who had done something; he has built up a business of which he can be proud. He has tried to use his publications to promote better business in Canada in many lines; some of his papers are much like night classes for those who take the trouble to read and learn.

The University of Western Ontario is engaged in the same kind of business — educating Canadians, making them fit to go out and take an honorable place in some useful vocation.

We take it that when the matter of bestowing some distinction on a Canadian was considered that they meant to pay a very sincere compliment, yes, an honor, to Col. Maclean, and we haven't the least doubt that the Colonel would regard it as such.

We do not suggest that the "honor" will be too great for Col. Maclean to bear. It's not likely to interfere at all with his putting in a few more hours' work per week if he sees a chance to launch a new publication. Time must hang heavy on his hands now since he has only about 25 publications issued under the auspices of his company.

The Colonel can settle the matter of how the honor rests.

* * *

APART from that we think the University of Western Ontario did a good turn in turning the spotlight for the moment on Colonel John Bayne Maclean. As a people Canadians spend quite a few reading hours poring over the accomplishments of people in United States and elsewhere in the world, but they don't get enough chance to read about the exploits of Canadians.

There has been a great deal of history made since John Bayne Maclean left the manse home in Puslinch township. His earlier newspaper years found him in the financial department of one of the Toronto dailies, and it was there, we believe, he conceived the idea that there was, or would be, a field in Canada for the trade newspaper. His first venture was the Canadian Grocer, and we imagine the birth pains of this first infant bore more heavily on the publisher than many others which have been more easily swung into existence by the very excellent organization which the Colonel has since built up around him.

There are not many Canadians who have a larger circle of acquaintances in other countries that Colonel Maclean. It has not happened by accident. The Colonel makes it his business to know people, and he also makes it his business to see that those who are associated with him do the same thing.

* * *

HE HAS ideas of his own about what should be done around his establishment. His salesmen, of course, must get out and hustle for business, and he also insists that his editorial staff for the most part do the same thing in the pursuit of ideas and news. He has very few real "inside jobs" around the place.

The editorial man who imagines the Colonel is going to be satisfied if he sits in his office and grinds out weighty matter is due for a ride some fine morning, because he's apt to be told that it would be advisable for him to go out and find what some other person is thinking and doing.

Just one thing is bothersome now that the Colonel has taken to himself the title of LL.D. For years he has been known as "Colonel," and in many ways the name seems to fit him. He looks quite a good deal as a colonel should look, and he never yet has arrived at the stage when he will back away from a bit of business scenery that looks as though it might have in it some place the makings of a real good fight.

The title "Doctor," which most folk are supposed to adopt when they follow the crook of the university finger and receive the LL.D. degree, has in it a suggestion of peaceful negotiation, and the assumption that compromise might be readily skewered to the family coat-of-arms. We realize that is rather a clumsy definition. To put it another way, the word "Colonel" bristles just a trifle now and then, and so does Colonel Maclean. If he didn't he wouldn't be as far along the path as he finds himself to-day.

Association with him for some years leads the editor of this paper to tilt a little toward the old word "Colonel," but if the "Colonel" has a preference that has struck root and sprouted in the first blush of being called "Doctor," why then he can have it according to his own desires.

It's a matter which the "Colonel" and the "Doctor" will have to sit down and discuss. Their decision will be final.

The Great West Saddlery Company, LIMITED

The business was originally established in 1899, in Winnipeg, and since then has experienced sound growth, until now it is the dominating factor in its field.

A steady and very satisfactory increase in business has been experienced over the past number of years. Figures for the eleven months ending May 31st show this trend to have been more than maintained.

We believe the company's securities offer attractive purchases at current levels.

Cochran, Hay & Co.
Limited
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
J. STRATHEARN HAY, Member, Toronto Stock Exchange
HAMILTON LONDON KITCHENER WINDSOR

International Nickel Company
Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited
Noranda Mines, Limited
Analyzed in our MONTHLY REVIEW

Copy furnished upon request.

Bongard & Company
244 BAY STREET TORONTO 2

Members:
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb (Assoc.)

BRANCHES:
KITCHENER GUELPH WINDSOR

We recommend:

Tip Top Tailors
Limited

Seven (7%) Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

Each Share of Preferred Stock may be converted into two shares of Common Stock

Dividend requirements on this issue of preferred stock were earned last year over 4¼ times. The Company has had a remarkably successful history, whilst its current business is showing a substantial increase over last year.

Price: at the market

The common stock of the Company, in our opinion, presents a splendid opportunity to participate in the future growth of one of our successful chain store enterprises.
Price—at the market.

Descriptive prospectus upon request

R. A. DALY & CO.
LIMITED
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
TORONTO

MORTGAGE LOANS
Funds available for Loans on the security of improved Farm Lands
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON Limited
WINNIPEG
Representing: Law, Union and Rock Insurance Co., Ltd. North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd. Osler & Nanton Trust Company The Dominion & General Trust Limited

Background of Business

Weekly Review of Canadian Conditions

CONDUCTED BY JOHN E. LANGDON

Business Throughout Dominion Fundamentally Sound
Export Trade Takes Sharp Upward Swing During May
Building Permits Issued Indicate More Activity
Labor Employed on June 1 Highest Ever Recorded
May Motor Car Production Breaks Previous High Mark

THE weakness of the stock market at present is not taken as a reflection of a change in business conditions. For many months past, it has been recognized that the "bull" market was going on largely independent of trade and commerce developments.

Thousands of people entered the market with little or no knowledge of stocks, speculating in the hope of making a quick turn. The movement assumed such proportions and was tying up such a large percentage of the country's credit that it was necessary for the banks to apply the brakes as a cure to an unsound market situation.

The adjusting process has been carried out by now and the general expectation is that the stock markets will remain quiet for some time to come. Meantime, the banks have improved their credit position by the limiting and calling in of call loans. The report of chartered banks for April showed call loans in Canada at a new high record of $255,718,982. This is an increase of nearly $100,000,000 over the same month last year. While a fair proportion of this increase represents the normal expansion of stock market operations, most of it must be credited to speculation. Hence the slump in the market and the tightening up of loans will largely correct the situation.

Trade Volume Good

As far as domestic conditions are concerned, there is little that is not favorable. Foreign trade is steadily expanding and the aggregate volume compares favorably with the war years when inflated values were general. Exports during May last were more than $120,000,000, the second largest monthly total ever recorded. As compared with the preceding month, there is an increase of over 100 per cent., and with the corresponding month of last year, an increment of $10,000,000. This marked improvement was due in the main to the heavier movement of grains, although practically all the major classifications show substantial betterment.

At the same time imports for May reached a new high level for any one month totalling $113,582,000, as compared with $78,490,000 in the preceding month and with $94,412,000 in May, 1927. Iron and steel products were again the outstanding factor in the import figures, accounting for about 30 per cent. of the total. This has been characteristic of the trade figures for some months past, being largely indicative of the larger volume of building being carried on throughout the Dominion.

Building Booming

For May the value of building permits issued in 63 of the principal cities was higher by 48 per cent. than in April, 1928, and by 36.5 per cent. than in May, 1927. Returns tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics showed that the authorizations amounted to $27,497,000, compared with $18,527,000 in the preceding month and with $20,138,000 in May, 1927. The total for May exceeded that for the same month in any year since 1920.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of permits issued as compared with April, 1928, the largest gain of 66.5 per cent. being registered in Ontario. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of 34.0 per cent. in British Columbia was the most pronounced.

As compared with May of last year, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta recorded increases, Ontario again being in the lead with an increase of 59 per cent. Of the declines registered by the other provinces, British Columbia led with a loss of 30.5 per cent.

The aggregate value of building permits issued in the first five months of the current year totalled $78,977,291. This compares with $62,479,480 in the corresponding period of 1927, the previous high level of the record.

At the same time there is going on a record volume of construction, both of which have combined to create a wide demand for building products such as structural steel, bricks, cement, paint, iron pipe, etc., as well as providing employment for a larger number of workmen.

Labor Well Employed

According to the Government summary, employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favorable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated from 6,533 firms with 943,344 employees, bringing the index number to 112.4, or nearly three points above the previous high level in the last eight years.

Unusually large advances were registered in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while logging, trade, services, mining and communications also showed important increases.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and Ontario employing the largest number of extra workers. The gain in the Maritimes was much larger than at the beginning of June last year. Quebec reports that employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last seven years. The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920. The index for the Prairie Provinces is the highest ever reached, while employment in British Columbia was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last eight years.

At the present time three branches of industrial activity are attracting more than ordinary attention, namely, automobile, newsprint and textile. The newsprint situation is still unsettled but indications are that corrective measures will be taken before long. The soundness of the industry is not to be doubted, but the rapid increase in production and the apparent inability of the American market to absorb the increased output, has again brought to the attention of the leaders of this industry the need of regulation of production.

Motor Car Record

The automobile industry, after several months of limited production, has come back with a swing, the 33,942 cars produced in May establishing a new monthly record. This output was 40 per cent. over the 24,211 cars made in April and 32 per cent. greater than the previous high total of 25,708 cars recorded in May of last year.

For the first five months ending May, cumulative production of automobiles was 96,589 cars having a sales value of $65,988,365. This output was 10 per cent. less in number and 3 per cent. lower in values than for the corresponding period of a year ago. Conditions generally seem favorable to the industry, producing having mounted steadily from the low for the year of 8,463 cars in January to the record output of 33,942 cars in May.

One of the interesting features of automobile production this year, has been the large number of cars marketed within the Dominion. By adding together production and imports and subtracting exports, there remains 96,327 cars. This is the apparent consumption, or about one for every ten of population.

Textile Trade Slow

The textile industry appears to be in for a long, strenuous campaign to regain trade lost to foreign producers, especially those of the United States. The majority of textile mills in the United States are in straightened circumstances and are anxious to secure as wide a distribution for their products as possible, even though the business is taken at a minimum of profit. Many small dealers in Ontario and Quebec have been ordering their supplies from the States at prices below those quoted by Canadian wholesalers.

The regaining of this trade appears to be solely a matter of the Canadian textile operatives devising better marketing methods. It is possible that entirely new methods will be introduced and it is the general belief that much of the lost trade will be regained.

Both wholesale and retail is profitably employed. Merchandise distribution is still well above that of last year and the volume of orders coming in for fall delivery indicates that dealers are optimistic of better than average fall and winter business.

Higher Dairy Output

Dairy production in Canada, according to that branch of the Department of Agriculture, will amount to $250,000,000 this year. Milk production is estimated at 14,000,000,000 pounds with 4,500,000,000 pounds consumed as milk and the rest as creamery butter, dairy butter and cheese. The milch cow population is given as 3,894,311, an increase of 55,120 over the year before. The gross aggregate of agricultural wealth is placed at $7,963,460,000.

New Saskatoon Industry

The Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company of Canada, Limited, has secured a site at Saskatoon, upon which will be erected a structure at a cost of about $35,000—a one-story building, to begin with, or brick, 60 by 120 feet.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Latest		Cumulative for Year	
	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
		Weekly		
Car Loadings (June 16)	68,405	63,906	1,528,511	1,453,243
Stock Index (Traders—June 21)	376.8	177.3	......	......
C.P.R. Gross Earnings (June 21)	$ 3,819,000	$ 3,248,000	$ 89,764,000	$ 81,258,000
C.N.R. Gross Earnings (June 21)	$ 5,139,538	$ 4,891,905	$ 116,056,320	$ 108,095,704
Production		Monthly		
Pig Iron, tons (May)	87,811	78,987	370,634	334,276
Steel, tons (May)	117,655	96,711	531,808	427,370
Newsprint, cwt., (May)	203,811	171,819	970,975	826,083
Automobiles (May)	33,942	25,708	96,589	107,600
Boots and shoes, pr. (Apr.)	1,538,032	1,450,672	6,176,583	5,892,265
Flour, bbls. (Feb.)	1,464,426	1,231,000	3,043,210	2,727,000
Construction—				
Building Permits (May)	$ 27,497,189	$ 20,138,657	$ 78,977,291	$ 62,479,480
Contracts (May)	70,684,100	65,676,700	196,331,200	158,013,400
Labor—				
Employment Index (June)	112.4	105.9	......	......
Trade (May)				
Imports	$ 113,582,238	$ 94,412,439	$ 478,040,707	$ 432,839,535
Exports	$ 118,021,324	$ 108,782,591	$ 455,100,878	$ 454,353,961
Imports of Key Products—(Apr.)				
Rubber, lbs.	4,340,099	3,380,355	21,884,215	22,008,355
Cotton	7,064,768	10,375,000	50,791,837	44,693,207
Sugar, cwt.	433,572	....	2,495,779	....
Petroleum, gal.	23,875,782	....	213,057,715	....
Coal, tons	2,929,112	....	6,737,106	....
Exports of Key Products—(Apr.)				
Newsprint, cwt.	2,800,211	....	13,941,027	....
Automobiles, No.	2,597	....	11,413	....
Wheat, bush., (May)	30,281,712	28,698,115	90,870,195	89,267,495
Wheat flour, bbls.	886,220	804,468	4,171,222	3,770,970
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Feb.)	1,273,892	1,065,850	2,591,774	2,197,062
Population—				
Emigration (Apr.)	5,205	6,225	19,202	21,516
Immigration (Jan.)	3,962	4,164	3,962	4,164
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Apr.)	135	127	684	624
Failures, Liabilities (Apr.)	$ 2,269,682	$ 2,279,954	$ 9,652,669	$ 8,986,577
Bank Debits (Apr.)	$3,298,074,573	$2,639,971,080	$13,014,578,801	$10,152,246,224
Bond Sales (May)	$ 104,664,900	$ 42,700,616	$ 220,673,746	$ 210,620,936
Insurance Sales (Apr.)	$ 46,718,000	$ 41,631,000	$ 179,072,000	$ 157,025,000
Wholesale Prices (1913-100)—				
General Index (May)	152.9	152.1	......	......
Iron	141.7	143.6	......	......
Cotton, raw	177.2	127.2	......	......
Grains	180.9	173.7	......	......
Cattle	148.3	133.9	......	......
Rubber	37.0	65.3	......	......

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
LONDON 58 years in business CANADA
Capital, paid-up, $1,750,000 Reserve Fund, $2,800,000
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages including building loans. Applications invited.
A. M. SMART, *President* T. H. MAIN, *Manager*

William E. Reid Co. Ltd.
Investment Bankers
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
635-639 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG
MEMBERS
Winnipeg Stock Exchange Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

CANADA PERMANENT BONDS
Have stood the greatest of all tests—the test of TIME.
For more than half a century they have been a favorite investment of many prudent and experienced investors.
In addition to being an unquestionable security, the Bonds offer special advantages. For example, they are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to suit the needs of each individual.
At present the rate obtainable on amounts invested in these Bonds is
4¾%
per annum, payable half-yearly. Considering the yield basis on which other high-grade securities are selling, and keeping in mind the decided trend towards lower rates, this is a very attractive rate of interest.
Please call or write for full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation. They offer a splendid opportunity for the employment of idle funds.
CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
14-18 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO 2
INVESTMENTS EXCEED $63,000,000.00

J. F. MacKay & Co. LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
We Solicit Correspondence Covering Investments of Every Classification
Note New Address:
200 Bay St.
TORONTO
PHONES { Adelaide 6534
Adelaide 2748

Agricultural Survey

Warmer Weather Needed
Crops in Good Shape
Fruit Prospects Bright
Livestock Unchanged

RAPID headway is being made by the growing crops in Western Canada. The weather during the past week has been ideal for germination and earlier prospects of a bumper crop are coming nearer to realization. So far, grasshoppers and other injurious agencies have not made their presence felt and it is believed that owing to the wet spring, little damage is to be anticipated from this source.

Furthermore, the recent rainfalls have brought along in good style those grains which were sown late. Although some fields are somewhat patchy, germination has been excellent and the late sown areas are expected to make a good showing. Warm weather is the most urgent requirement for crops to take full advantage of the abundant supply of moisture.

Practically the same conditions are reported from the three prairie provinces; an increased acreage, plenty of moisture and prospects excellent for a bumper crop. The fields have been kept singularly clear of noxious weeds this year, thanks to the large amount of summer fallowing and the use of a good quality seed.

East Needs Sun

Both Ontario and Quebec crops are still somewhat backward. Seeding was delayed on an average about three weeks and even after the crop was in, the cold, wet weather was not favorable to rapid germination. This should be a good year for fodder crops though, and if a warm spell, with plenty of sunshine, is soon experienced, the crops will come along in fine shape. The situation, however, is not too promising at the moment, but with a better "break" in the weather a good yield would be assured.

There is still a small amount of seeding to be done in both provinces, but this should be cleaned up when the land becomes more suitable for working.

Ideal growing conditions have favored the progress of field crops in the Maritime Provinces, but recent rains delayed seeding operations on heavy land and a large quantity of grain, potatoes and turnips remained to be planted. Indications point to a good apple crop. Strawberries are already well advanced in the Annapolis Valley and picking will be underway by the end of this week.

Fruit Yield Promising

As far as the fruit crop this year is concerned, reports received by the Federal Department of Agriculture, indicate that prospects are above the average. This forecast is based on conditions as at June 1, but since then there have been no unfavorable developments.

Fruits are more advanced in British Columbia than elsewhere, and growers are expecting a good crop of apples, peaches, cherries, plums and small fruits. An increased pick of strawberries is practically assured. It is feared that the yield on the Eastern provinces will not be as heavy as might be expected, in the view of the prolonged wet and cool weather. The strawberry and raspberry crops promise to equal last year's yield.

Livestock Situation Good

The livestock situation continues along the same lines. The export trade of live cattle to Britain is dormant. There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a revival of this trade and Canadian shippers are looking to other markets. While the demand from the United States for dairy cattle and hogs has eased up, there is still an active inquiry for good quality stock.

While the May export figures of milk and cream did not reflect any effect of the Lenroot bill, which regulates shipments of Canadian milk and cream to the United States, it is anticipated that June shipments will show a falling off. It is quite possible that shipments will not show any decline, but in view of the limitation of the number of shippers, it is hardly likely that exports will be maintained, until more producers comply with the American regulations.

E. A. DUNN & CO.
Investment Securities
Orders Executed on all Exchanges
Dominion Bank Bldg.,
Toronto
ELgin 7510

JoHN BuDD
CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS
Write for samples and measuring chart.
110 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Denman & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON BELLEVILLE
LONDON TORONTO

Well secured Bonds to yield 6% and over
Great Lakes Paper Co. .... 6 % Bonds
Arnold Bros., Ltd. .... 6 % Bonds
St. Catherine Realty .... 6½% Bonds
Drummond St. Improvement Co. .... 6½% Bonds
Rolls-Royce of America .... 7 % Bonds
Canada Biscuit Company .... 6½% Bonds
Any of the above can be purchased with confidence and give excellent yields.
BARRETT & WOOD LIMITED
Investment Bankers
132 St. James St. W., Montreal. Phones HArbour 3151-2-3

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
of TORONTO and
CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY
of MONTREAL and QUEBEC
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

W. R. C. DA COSTA J. A. McNICOLL
DA COSTA & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS MONTREAL CURB MARKET
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, ONT.
Telephones: ELgin 2364-5-1654

GENERAL TRUST OF CANADA
112 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL
Authorized Capital - $2,005,000
Capital Subscribed - $1,105,000
Administrator - Testamentary Executor
Trustee - Liquidator - Financial Agent
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Hon. F. L. Béique, *President*
Hon. J. M. Wilson, *Vice-President*
Hon. D. O. L'Espérance, *Vice-President*
L. J. Adjutor Amyot
Joseph Beaubien
Hon. N. A. Belcourt
Armand Chaput
A. N. Drolet
Sir J. Geo. Garneau
Ernest Guimont
Mendoza Langlois
Chas. Laurendeau, K.C.
Beaudry Leman
Hon. J. Nicol
Hon. J. E. Perrault
Hon. Donat Raymond
Leo G. Ryan
Hon. Geo. A. Simard
C. E. Taschereau, N.P.
N. A. Timmins
A. Vaillancourt
René Morin, *General Manager*

Satisfactory Progress in Saskatchewan Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—According to telegraphic reports received by the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture, wheat and other grains have made satisfactory progress during the past two weeks, and are generally reported in good condition, although there are places in the southern districts where the growth is uneven due to uneven germination, as result of drought earlier in the season. Fall rye, however, is reported a thin crop in many places. Cutworm and wireworm damage has been slight, and hail damage negligible. A few reports of root rot in some fields have been received, otherwise there is no appearance of disease. Recent rains have given a good supply of moisture to the soil, and warm weather will be beneficial. Sweet clover is reported as a fairly good crop, and the rain has improved the pastures. The roads are generally reported bad as a result of the rain. Summer fallow is about fifty per cent. completed, although delayed on account of rain in some districts.

Thin Sugar Beet Acreage

Raymond, Alberta.—Sugar beet thinning has been proceeding under ideal conditions, the plants showing a healthy stand. More than 1,600 acres have already been thinned and the total acreage thinned will be the largest in the history of Alberta. There appears to be no difficulty as regards the supply of labor for this branch of agriculture.

More Ore Mined

A summary of mining operations for 1927, issued by the B.C. Department of Mines, shows that a total of about 5,000,000 tons of metalliferous ores were mined and treated within the year, as against 4,775,703 tons for 1926.

W. F. Mahon & Co.
Investment Bankers since 1907
177 Hollis Street, Halifax

Harry P. Carter
Barrister and Solicitor
MUIR BUILDING WATER STREET
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
P. O. Box E5096 Cable Address Retrac

Housser Wood & Co
LIMITED
Orders Executed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
R. F. DAVIDSON,
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
EL. 7193-4-5-6
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto

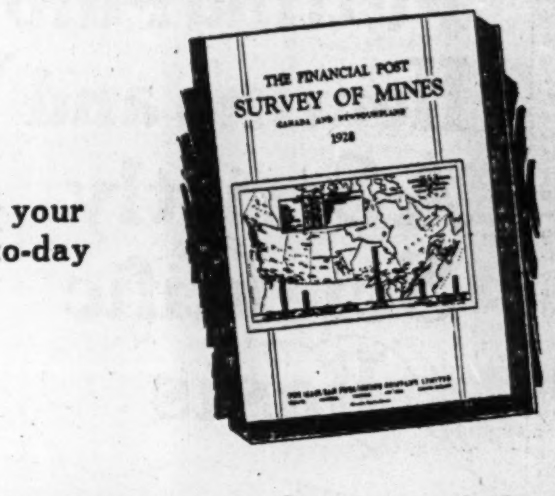
EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
Guardians, Transfer Agents, Bond Mortgage Trustees
Savings Department
Real Estate Department
CHARTERED TRUST & Executor Company
46 King St. W., Toronto

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
CANADIAN
Government, Municipal & Corporation
SECURITIES
53 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO 2
360 ST. JAMES STREET W., MONTREAL
11 WALL STREET - NEW YORK
LONDON BLDG. - VANCOUVER
BELMONT HOUSE - VICTORIA, B.C.
GRESHAM HOUSE - OLD BROAD ST. LONDON, E.C.2, ENG.
ENQUIRIES INVITED

Stocks -- Bonds -- Investment Bankers
GAGE. EVANS. SPENCER LIMITED
Operating our own private wires direct to all leading markets
Instantaneous quotation and information service through leading brokerage houses in each financial centre.
Birks Building
272 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg
Phone 80 391
Private Branch Exchange

James Richardson & Sons
Investment Bankers
Stocks and Bonds
Private Wire Connections throughout Canada and the U.S.A.
Members
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET
Brandon Winnipeg Moose Jaw
Edmonton Saskatoon

Ready in a Few Days
Order your copy to-day
Price $1.00



An Authoritative Survey of Canadian Mines in Permanent Form
THE SURVEY OF MINES is the only complete record of mining activity in Canada available in a permanent form. It is a unique compilation of facts relating not only to the industry in a broad sense, but to the various companies that together form that industry. The Financial Post Survey of Mines is a reference volume for anyone interested in the great and growing mining industry, whether as an operator, mine executive, financier or investor. It holds its place as the one authoritative reference volume on the desks of all those whose interests, either directly or indirectly, touch the mines.
THE SURVEY OF MINES
1928
COUPON
Send me.......copies The Survey of Mines, 1928, for which I enclose $.........(All copies paid in advance mailed postage prepaid.)
THE FINANCIAL POST,
143 UNIVERSITY AVE.,
TORONTO 2.
Name
Address
City

Pulp & Paper

NEWSPRINT WILL NOT SELL DOWN TO ABSURD LEVEL

This View is Expressed by Some Executives in Industry

MAY BE MORE CUTS

Jealousies Handicap Those Now Endeavoring to Rectify Situation — Timber Resources Given Away

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—One ray of hope in the newsprint situation is the fact that many of the executives of the newsprint companies are confident that prices will not drop to extremely low figures. There has been talk that prices might go as low as $50 a ton due to the competition for sales which exists among the producers. But such a figure is considered most unlikely by those in the industry.

Some of the executives in the industry feel that, whether the various interests get together or not, the same influence will affect the production of newsprint which affect all other commodities and prevent them selling at ridiculous prices when any over production occurs. Steel, textile, motor car and many other industries operate at nothing like capacity, and even in times of over production, prices do not sink out of sight.

Is a World Market

Offsetting arguments of this character, it is to be remembered that virtually a world market prevails for newsprint similar to that which prevails for wheat. With wheat, it is solely the law of supply and demand which dictates prices.

In the meantime, constructive developments are taking place within the industry itself. These developments may lead to an understanding between the producers which will tend to eliminate the possibility of further price cutting. Whether or not the negotiations now under way will be successfully consummated is still in the hands of the high gods.

One of the difficulties in bringing the operators together lies in the jealousies existing between the various groups engaged in producing newsprint. When the Canadian Newsprint Company was formed to handle about half the total output of the Dominon, the companies in the united sales effort were well satisfied with their situation and perhaps were inclined to be dictatorial to the independent producers.

Situation Is Reversed

The situation is now reversed, due to the Canadian Newsprint's troubles with the cut price offered to William Randolph Hearst. The independent producers still have the good will of their customers while the Canadian Newsprint group has been more or less wrecked on the Hearst contract rock. Hence the component companies selling through Canadian Newsprint Company have, or are to withdraw from the selling organization.

The failure of the Canadian Newsprint Company to line up virtually all the producers and the failure of that company to retain the goodwill of some of its customers makes it all the harder for those now endeavoring to bring some order out of the selling chaos now prevailing in the industry.

Not that the efforts of the Canadian Newsprint Company, though, were without avail. The selling group held prices for probably a year longer than otherwise would have been possible. Incidentally, prices were held only because the companies selling through the Canadian Newsprint Company "held the umbrella" over the heads of many of the others in the industry. In other words, when all of the Canadian mills should have slowed up their production to absorb the slackness in the demand, only those companies selling through the Canadian Newsprint Company decreased their output.

No One is to Blame

Obviously, human nature being what it is, it is impossible to lay the blame for the present over-competitive situation on the shoulders of the Canadian Newsprint group or on the shoulders of the independent mills.

In the meantime, the Canadian producers are obtaining a price for their output which virtually means that Canada is giving away a portion of her valuable timber resources to the publishers of U. S. daily papers—an unsatisfactory situation viewed either from an an investment or an national standpoint.

Some of the operators believe, though, that while the present situation could be and might be corrected by the appointment of a dictator for the industry, yet the companies as a group will have to pass through greater grief before the cure will be accepted by them as better than the disease.

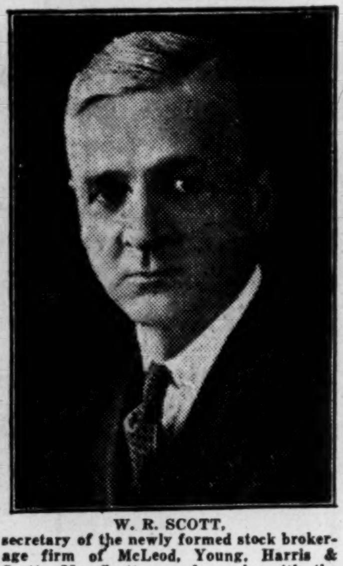
Port Alfred's Decline Affects U.S. Buyers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—While some Canadian investors, or rather speculators, were nipped in the recent spectacular decline in the shares of Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, it is thought that a majority of the buying of the stock at over the $100 mark came from U. S. sources. While Canadian investors were becoming more and more wary of the newsprint stocks, apparently brokerage houses in the States were telling their clients that Port Alfred "was going through the roof." Hence the decline in the shares has perhaps affected U. S. speculators more than Canadians.

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES
Limited
Offer
CANADIAN GROWN
Evergreens, Trees,
Shrubs, Perennials,
Alpines, Vines, Roses
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
Nurseries 260 Acres
CLARKSON, ONT.

Now Stock Broker



W. R. SCOTT, secretary of the newly formed stock brokerage firm of McLeod, Young, Harris & Scott. Mr. Scott was formerly with the Sterling Bank and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Fraser Companies Has 300 Ton Production

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The expansion program started by Fraser Companies a year ago, is expected to be completed by September 1. A high-grade paper board machine of 65-ton daily capacity was recently put into operation at the Edmundston mill of the company. With this addition, Fraser now has a productive capacity of high grade paper and board of 230 tons, and 65 tons of unbleached pulp, or a total of approximately 300 tons per day. Installation is now proceeding of a fifth machine of 65 tons of catalogue paper, and of a 135 ton board machine at Madawaska. These two machines should be operating by September 1, from which date Fraser will have a total production capacity of approximately 500 tons per day of high grade paper and board products.

Pulp and Paper Exports Are Still Growing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The current year has witnessed, apparently, some improvement in the demand for pulp and paper. With the exception of mechanical pulp, the exports of all other grades show a material increase. Exports of bleached sulphite for the first five months of 1928 were 101,541 tons, as against 93,110 tons last year. Unbleached sulphite is up from 75,492 tons to 90,344 tons. Exports of sulphate increased in the same period from 65,425 tons to 68,626 tons.

Exports of newsprint due to the largely increased capacity of the mills in Canada, are naturally materially larger than a year ago. Wrapping paper exports show a fair increase from 1927, but there has been a material decline in the exports of writing and book paper during the current year.

Donnacona Purchases Vessels from Vickers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—To facilitate delivery of pulpwood at its mill from its timber lands on the lower St. Lawrence River, Donnacona Paper ordered two large steel pulpwood-carrying barges and one of these has recently been delivered by Canadian Vickers. The other will be delivered shortly. It is anticipated that the use of these barges, which are especially constructed with every facility to handle pulpwood cheaply, will result in considerably decreasing the handling charges of the company's down-river wood.

INTERNATIONAL'S HOLDING PLAN IS ANNOUNCED

Share Exchange to be Offered to Present Holders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper directors have approved plans for a holding company. Plan provides for the exchange of the company's stock for stock in a new corporation to be known as the International Paper & Power Company.

The International Paper & Power Company will have three classes of common stock, known as class A, class B and class C. stock respectively. Each share of International Paper common stock is to be exchanged for one share of each of the above classes, or three new shares for each share now held. The paper and power class A stock will receive annual dividends of $2.40 a share, equal to the return on the International Paper common stock, and the class A stock will have a preference over the other two classes of stock for a limited period. after which all the new stock will be of a single class.

Preferred Shares

The new company will also have 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. preferred stocks, which will be exchanged share for share for the 7 and 6 per cent. preferred stocks of the International Paper Company. Thus, stockholders of International Paper who exchange their holdings for stocks in the new company, will have at first an annual dividend return exactly equal to that which now obtains on their present securities, with any distributions made on account of class B or C stock representing an increase over present returns.

The new corporation, which will be constituted as a Massachusetts trust, by a declaration of trust filed with the Massachusetts Commission of Corporations, will acquire for cash from the New England Hydro-Electric Company all the latter's holdings of New England Power Association common stock, amounting to 46 per cent. of the outstanding issue. As International Paper now owns 45 per cent. of the association's stock, the new company will have 91 per cent. of the Massachusetts utility's common stock.

At the latest curb market quotation of 82¾ for New England Power Association common stock, the 46 per cent. block to be acquired by the new company for cash represents a present market value of approximately $31,362,000, as there are 824,069 shares outstanding of an authorzied issue of 1,200,000 no par common shares. The International Paper and Power investment in New England power, following the completion of this transaction, will at the present market price, amount to about $61,235,000. The association also has $33,365,300, six per cent. cumulative preferred stock outstanding.

Present Capitalization

The International Paper Company has an outstanding capitalization of $87,004,000, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, $2,132,700 six per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 990,614 shares of no par value common stock. The funded debt amounts to $39,695,000.

It is understood that the acquisition of the additional New England Power Association common stock will be financed by the new company, either through an issue of additional class C common stock or through an offering of bonds or debentures, or both. Public financing in connection with this transaction is expected in Wall Street, whatever form of securities is decided upon.

The New England Hydro-Electric Company was formed as a temporary concern to hold the block of New England Power Association shares acquired by John R. Macomber and associates from the Northeastern Power Corporation, a Carlisle interest; Stone and Webster and Blodget and others. Mr. Macomber is a director of the International Paper Company.

International Paper Did Not Appoint Continental Manager

In The Financial Post of March 16, appeared an article referring to the affairs of Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation, a subsidiary of International Paper Company. In this article it was stated that the International Paper Company had appointed a manager who had been more or less in charge of the concern for some time, due to unsatisfactory conditions, and that, under this supposed manager's operation, a little progress had been made.

As a matter of fact the individual referred to was not appointed by International Paper Company as manager, and as Herman Elsas was general manager of the company at that time, the statement was a rather unfortunate reflection upon Mr. Elsas, but was not intended as such. Mr. Elsas formed the company nearly twenty-nine years ago and continued as president and general manager until he resigned on Mar. 23, 1928. During the time he filled these posts, Mr. Elsas was, of course, guided by the board of directors.

International Paper Largest Kraft Producer

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The recent acquisition of another kraft paper mill at Moss Point, Miss., by the International Paper Company now makes that organization the largest producer of kraft paper in the world. Daily, its mills produce 530 tons of kraft paper and board.

International has three other Southern kraft paper mills in addition to the one just recently acquired, two at Bastrop, Louisiana, and the recently completed mill in Camden, Arkansas.

UNSETTLED MART SHOWS UP ABITIBI MILL OPERATIONS

New Financing Arranged to Consolidate Various Interests

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Apparently the Abitibi Power and Paper Company is holding up the development of the Murray Bay Paper Company, due to the hesitancy which prevails in the demand for newsprint. However, progress is being made in installing the equipment in the mill which will have a capacity of about 125 tons of newsprint daily.

The cost of the installation in the mill has been considerably lessened, as an agreement has been entered into with the Ste. Anne Paper Company, another Abitibi subsidiary, to provide sulphite pulp for Murray Bay. Thus, Murray Bay will not have to instal expensive sulphite equipment. Both mills are located on tidewater and sulphite can be shipped at low cost from Ste. Anne to Murray Bay.

Earnings of the Murray Bay Company will be available for Abitibi as soon as the plant gets into operation, but the merger agreement provides that dividends will not accrue on the common stock of Abitibi given in exchange for Murray Bay stock until January 1, 1930.

The capacity operations being conducted at the Iroquois Falls plant of Abitibi, have resulted in the management's decision to close down another machine at the Soo plant of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills. Two machines out of four will operate at the Sault henceforward.

Refinancing Arranged

A $50,000,000 refunding operation by which the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., will retire all its present funded debt through the issuance of new mortgage bonds at a substantial saving in interest is being arranged by the National City Company, which has underwritten previous financing for the corporation. The Abitibi Company, previously established among the leading Canadian producers of pulp and newsprint, has greatly enlarged its operation by acquiring the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., and four other corporations as subsidiaries, under a consolidation plan that was declared in effect on Jan. 13, 1928. The new bond issue will be the final step in the refinancing of the company that was undertaken following announcement of the merger plans.

The National City Company early this year sold one block of $16,000,000 and another block of $10,000,000 of new 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Abitibi Company as the initial step in the readjustment of the corporation's financial structure. This stock was sold to provide for the retirement of funded debt and preferred stock of subsidiaries and was preliminary to the forthcoming bond issue, which will replace all other funded debt.

Retiring Bonds

Bond issue of the parent company and the Abitibi Fibre Company to a total of $7,396,000 have been called for payment on July 2 and Aug. 1, The company's statement of capitalization, giving effect to the previous financing but not to the calls for bond retirement, states that the consolidated funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries is $42,906,000 and this will figure in the forthcoming refunding program. In addition, the company has outstanding $34,976,400 of 6 per cent. and $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stocks, as well as 986,787 shares of no par value common stock.

Through its absorption of the companies taken over in the consolidation, Abitibi has become one of the largest producers of newsprint paper in the world. The properties taken over include those of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd.; the Fort William Power Company Ltd.; owning the Kaministiquia Power Company, Ltd.; the St. Anne Paper Company, Ltd.; the Manitoba Paper Company, Ltd., and the Murray Bay Paper Company, Ltd. The properties thus combined have a yearly capacity of 650,000 tons of newsprint, capable of expansion to 1,000,000 tons from present timber and water-power resources. The dissolution of the business of the acquired companies is now in progress and the companies will become straight-out subsidiaries of Abitibi.

The latest statement of the consolidated companies showed current assets of $22,919,000 and current liabilities of $8,493,000, while fixed assets were carried at $153,092,000. The combined net income of the Abitibi, Spanish River and Fort William companies for the fiscal year 1927 amounted to $6,950,000.

Spruce Falls Starts Production

MONTREAL.—Initial production has been started by the Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Company. The first finished product of newsprint was turned out this week. The company is the second manufacturer of newsprint in the district.

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY
OF
CANADA LIMITED
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
MONTREAL TORONTO
Established in Canada in 1909

Putting Pulp and Paper Mill Heating and Ventilating On A Strictly Scientific Basis

Let Our Experience Save You Money

Briner Economizers
(Licensed Under Patents of E. A. Briner and John E. Alexander)
Ross Vapor Absorption Systems
Ross-Baxter Grinder Exhaust System
Ross-Grewin High Pressure Vapor Removal System
Ross Machine Room Ventilation
Ross Heating Systems for Finishing, Storage and Beater Rooms
Ross Drying and Conditioning Systems
Ross-Wagner Recovery Furnaces
Ross Engineers Devote All Their Time To Pulp and Paper Mill Work Exclusively. Consult Them.

Ross Engineering of Canada, Limited
NEW BIRKS BUILDING - MONTREAL
ROSS SYSTEMS
HEATING—VENTILATING—DRYING

BATHURST
BATHURST COMPANY
LIMITED
Groundwood—Sulphite
Kraft—Newsprint—Lumber
BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK

Wabasso Cottons
are Canada's best

WABASSO COTTONS include Sheets, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Circular Cottons, Madapolams, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Lawns, Voiles, Twills ;also a complete colour range in Mulls, Voiles, Check Nainsooks, Lingerie Cloths and Broadcloths in the Newest shades.

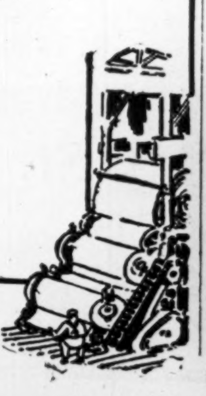
The new Wabasso Silks are attractive fabrics made from finest Combed Yarns and Celanese. They are as pretty as the Rainbow.

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited
Three Rivers, Que.

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

RIVERBEND
KENOGAMI
JONQUIERE
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
QUEBEC
NEWSPRINT MILLS
SAW MILLS
TIMBER LIMITS

NEWSPRINT PAPER AND LUMBER
Head Office
QUEBEC, P.Q.



The
Canada Power & Paper
Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants: 1250 Tons of Newsprint.
Also producing fine and kraft papers, paperboard, paper boxes, paper bags, paper specialties, and sulphite, kraft and groundwood pulps.
Successor and Operating Company of:
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited
Laurentide Company Limited
St. Maurice Paper Company Limited
Canada Paper Company
Head Office:
MONTREAL-QUEBEC

Investment Securities
Newman, Sweezey & Co.
LIMITED
136 St. James Street Montreal

The Uses of Paperboard
The Counter Display Carton
A new adaptation of paperboard and a valuable sales help. The display of the product urges the customer to buy.
CANADIAN PAPERBOARD COMPANY, LTD.
Makers of All Grades, and Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada
HEAD OFFICE—*2 Seigneurs Street*—MONTREAL

GEORGE F. HARDY
M. AM. SOC. C. E., M. AM. SOC. M. E.,
M. ENG. INST. CAN.
Mill Architect and Consulting Engineer
Paper, Pulp and Fibre Mills 305 Broadway New York Water Power Development

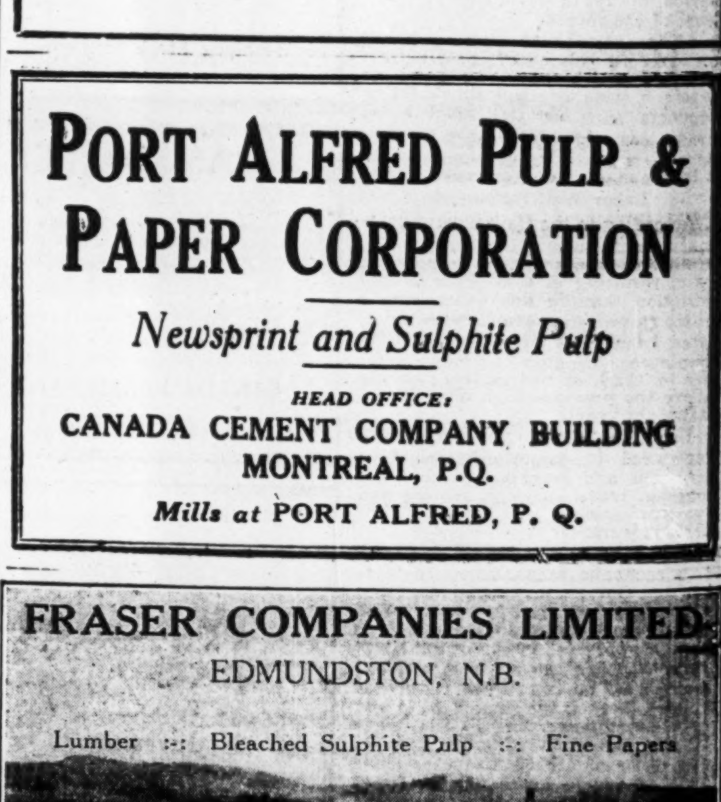
H. S. FERGUSON
Member Eng. Inst. Can.; Am. Soc. C.E.; Am. Soc. M.E.
Consulting Engineer
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Pulp and Paper Mills *Power Developments*

DOMINION BRIDGE CO.
LIMITED
Montreal, P. Q.
ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS *and* ERECTORS *of* STEEL STRUCTURES
HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: Lachine Locks, P.Q.
P.O. Address, Montreal, P.Q.
BRANCH OFFICE and WORKS: Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg
Sales Offices: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company
Limited
NEWSPRINT
IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.

PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION
Newsprint and Sulphite Pulp
HEAD OFFICE:
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Mills at PORT ALFRED, P. Q.

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED
EDMUNDSTON, N.B.
Lumber ::: Bleached Sulphite Pulp ::: Fine Papers



SULPHITE MILL AT EDMUNDSTON N.B.

Your Investments

Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance inquiries on sheets separate from other investment inquiries.

Massey Harris

I hold some Massey-Harris common. What is the outlook for the future of the company?

Massey-Harris is of course speculative. It is a little hard to forecast the future of this company because it depends upon world agricultural conditions. As a business man's hold, though, it is a very fair stock.

Gen. Disc. and Bond Co.

Are shares of General Discount and Finance Co. a good investment?

The General Discount and Bond Company, Limited, specializes in the discounting of short time mortgages. Information as to operations during the past year or more is not yet to hand; but shares of a company of this class are best considered as speculative and with very limited marketability.

Western Breweries

Please give me your opinion as to Western Breweries.

As to Western Breweries, our information is that the stock at present prices is attractive in the beverage class. The present dividend gives a yield of close to 6 per cent. The company is a holding company, and the subsidiary companies are operating long-established breweries in Winnipeg and Saskatoon and other Western cities.

Sarnia Bridge Co.

As a subscriber to your paper, we would very much appreciate your advice regarding an investment in the Class "A" common stock of the Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited. The stock is being offered by Williams, Partridge & Rapley, Limited.

Class "A" shares of the Sarnia Bridge Company should be good for a long hold. The previous earning records of this company and the contemplated expansion in plans and output should reasonably assure payment on the Class "A" shares and leave something available for Class "B."

National Radiator

I hold twelve preferred and ten common shares of National Radiator Corporation. Will you please advise as to the status of the company and those securities in particular? A circular indicates a situation not strictly favorable which was not, I think, reflected by the company's balance sheet.

We understand that there was a price war between the United States Radiator Corp. and the National Radiator Corp., which seriously affected the earnings of the latter company in the last several months. It is understood that competition as to price is not at the present time so great as formerly and in the circumstances it is probable that the situation will improve.

Dominion Linens

Can you kindly tell me what the earnings prospects are for Dominion Linens of Guelph?

The information that we have concerning Dominion Linens, indicates that their flax spinning business now carried on at Lockport, New York, is doing quite well; while the operations at the main factory in Guelph, Ontario, continue to be disappointing.

The competition from European countries due to inadequate protection has cut into sales of a local product, and it is difficult to say when conditions will improve for this company as their problem involves marketing a product against keen foreign competition of goods that are manufactured in countries of low cost origin.

Dom. Finance Corp.

Can you tell me, are the Dominion Finance Corporation 8 per cent. shares still on the market, and their price?

There have been two companies of this name operating in Eastern Canada. The Ontario corporation originally had headquarters in Toronto. It is stated that the Dominion Finance Corporation of Toronto has been taken over by the Manufacturers' Finance Company and that the latter company has purchased or is purchasing all of the shares outstanding in investors' hands. Henceforth its financing, operations, etc., are to be undertaken by the Manufacturers' Finance Company, according to one corporation.

Manufacturers Finance Corp.

Some years ago I bought shares in the Manufacturers Finance Corporation, whose head office is in Toronto, and was never altogether satisfied with my investment although they have paid their dividends regularly on same, but the stock has never been listed and should I want to get the principal back I do not see any way of obtaining my money. I would thank you for any information that you can give me regarding this company.

Manufacturers Finance shares can best be regarded as a business man's investment. The company is engaged in a fairly profitable enterprise, which has to date made increasing profits. The shares should be good for a long hold; their great weakness is lack of ready marketability. You would probably find it somewhat difficult to realize upon them quickly.

Canadian Associate Co.'s

Taylor & Co., of Toronto, are offering to the present shareholders only, of the Canadian Associate Companies, shares in a new company at $125 per share of 7 per cent. preferred and 1 share of common given gratis. I forget the name of the new company, but their plans are to sell all kinds of insurance for all companies: that is, to act as general agents. As I hold shares in the Canadian Associate Co's. I shall appreciate very much to have your opinion, particularly as to the safety of the principal of the new company as I am not interested in immediate returns.

You probably have reference to a recent offering of shares in the Canadian General Insurance Agencies, Limited, sold to the public through A. B. Taylor & Company, Limited, of Toronto. These were sold in units of one share each preferred and common stocks, par value of the preferred shares being $100; common shares, no par value. But, owing to the fact that it is fully expected earnings will warrant an early payment on the common shares, it was felt that a valuation of $25 was not too high, based upon dividend expectations.

The Canadian General Insurance Agencies, Limited, is an operating agency already transacting a considerable volume of business, and with an agency force of several hundred agents. In addition to holding the city agency for the Toronto Casualty and the Ontario Province agencies for the Canadian General Insurance Company and the Providence of Montreal, upon all of which business an overriding commission is paid, the company also is able to write all classes of insurance, acting as agents for other companies.

Canadian Associate Companies, Limited, on the other hand, is restricted, more or less, to earnings of certain companies in which it holds large shares. General Insurance Agencies also owns a considerable interest in certain Toronto companies and in addition, will earn a considerable amount from its general agency business.

The Canadian Associate common stock was originally given as a bonus with the preferred stock, offered at $100 per share. Dividend chances for this common are good; and funds you invested should be reasonably safe considering the yield expected. But you cannot expect ready marketability.

Quebec Realty Issue

The Manufacturers Finance Corporation is now offering stock in a new concern known as "The Quebec Realty Company" and they claim to have property in the city of Montreal bought at a very low rate and are giving special offers of their buy in connection with this property to the present shareholders of the Manufacturers Finance Corporation. Would appreciate your opinion on this offering.

The Quebec Realty Corporation, whose 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preferred stock is now on the market, was incorporated a little over a year ago, for the purpose of acquiring certain real estate properties in the City of Montreal. The company owns and operates a number of apartment buildings, for wihch it gets a substantial rental, with occupancy of apartment slightly higher than the average for apartment houses.

These shares are decidedly speculative and in this way little different from many other real estate propositions. The company has the advantage, however, of owning certain well developed properties with steady income therefrom; and its shares can be regarded as a fairly good speculative buy.

Ogilvie Milling

I hold on margin ten shares of Ogilvie common, bought at 375. I could have sold at 420 soon after buying, but I understand that there are big things ahead for this stock. Do you think I should hold it?

I also [illegible] following on margin:
20 Canners second preferred.
20 Zimmerknit bought at 29.

Should I take my loss on this Zimmerknit, which does not seem to be getting any stronger?

In your Ogilvie common stock you have an excellent permanent investment which will appreciate satisfactorily over a term of years in our opinion. Ogilvie is more of a good investment trust than a milling company. The position of the milling industry, moreover, is improving somewhat.

We would not be inclined to sell Canadian Canners second preferred at this season of the year. The stock is likely to do fairly well in the next few months, acording to our information, and the company is continuing to improve its position.

The annual report of Zimmerknit, Limited, will be published soon, we understand, and will show some improvements in earnings. The effects of the consolidation may not show in the new report, but we understand that the position of the company is steadily becoming better and in the circumstances this appears to be a fairly good speculative stock to hold.

Hiram Walker

In the past few years I have looked to The Post for advice concerning my investments, and I am very pleased to say that practically without exception your advice, through "Your Investments," and write-ups, has proved very excellent indeed and my investments have proved most satisfactory.

At the beginning of this year my interest in speculating was first aroused and I bought on margin, putting up stock, etc., as collateral. The stocks that I now hold are stocks that were suggested by you as being stocks that appeared attractive as holds. The stocks are H. Walkers, Carlings, and Service Stations, all bought several points higher than the present market. I am not worrying about these because I believe you gave good advice and that within say a year these stocks will be higher, but what concerns me is the fact that ——— & Co. are carrying this stock for me. They are carrying stock in the above to the amount of $20,000, and also about $8,000 in securities which I have sent them as collateral. What I would like to know is: Is this firm an absolutely reliable one, and need I have any anxiety in leaving this account with them, or would I be well advised to arrange with a bank to extend me sufficient credit to take this stock up?

I realize, now, I went too steep into this speculating game, but have every confidence that it will work out all right. Do you not agree? I would not, however, wish to leave myself open to loss, through my broker.

— and Company have been in business for many years and so far as we know they are reliable, trustworthy and financially stable. However, it is sometimes advisable to carry stocks at a bank rather than at a broker's, because normally it is possible to obtain a lower rate of interest. Of course, stocks which are intended to be held for only a brief time are more conveniently carried at a broker's, although the interest charges are higher. You should be able to borrow money on good stocks, and where your margin is substantial, at 6 per cent. at your bank.

The action of the beverage stocks in the last few months has been disappointing, but we believe that the market situation which has been adverse, especially with regard to beverage stocks, gradually will be corrected. Hiram Walker earnings are known to be highly satisfactory and we believe the same to be true of Carlings. Service Stations Equipment Company stock is one which probably did not procure the best of distribution among the investment public. In other words, there may have been too large a proportion of the holders who were seeking to profit from the quick turn, and consequently when the market was not favorable there probably was a good deal of the stock thrown overboard. We think that this stock will do very well over a term of months or years.

Great Lakes Paper

Please favor us a report upon the Great Lakes Paper Company. Our client purposes buying several bonds of the new issue of the company which bear 6 per cent. interest and are secured by first mortgage.

Great Lakes Paper Company is one of the Backus-Brooks Companies which have been in operation for a number of years on both sides of the International boundary. This company itself heretofore has been operating on rather a small scale and the purpose of the bond issue is to finance expansion which will round out the activity of the company.

It is estimated that on the basis of the present prices for newsprint, the earnings by 1929 will be three times the bond interest requirement after maintenance, repairs, depletion and taxes but before depreciation charges on plant. The information included in the circular concerning this bond issue does not include an estimate of the requirements for depreciation. It would have been more satisfactory from the point of view of the investor if the probable requirement for depreciation of plant had been estimated. However, we believe that the bonds will prove satisfactory to the holder.

Diversified Investment Trust

Should be pleased to hear, as a subscriber to your valued paper, what is the status of the Federal Bond and Share Co., of your city? Are they a reliable company to do business with? Have they a good record? Also, do you consider the Diversified Investment Trust Ltd., which they sponsor, a good investment?

The Diversified Investment Trust appears to be a tidy little company, offering fair security and only a moderate chance of appreciation in its shares. Funds to date invested are stated to be yielding aggregate average returns of 5.48 per cent. Their present investment in securities consists of 35 per cent. government and municipal bonds; 10 per cent. financial, bank and loan companies; 20 per cent. in industrial and utilities stocks; 20 per cent. in producing oil companies; 10 per cent. in mines, and 5 per cent. miscellaneous. All these securities are said to be on a sound, dividend-paying basis.

Diversified Investment Trust, Limited, and their sponsors, the Federal Bond & Share Company, are new enterprises and have yet to prove themselves. They apparently have got off to a good start, however, with a moderate initial income and investments in securities that have already appreciated more than 11 per cent. since their purchase.

Brazilian Bonds

Please give me your opinion re the safety of Parana (Brazil) 7 per cent. external sinking fund consolidated gold bonds, due March 15, 1958, at 98 to yield 7.15 per cent.

Both the industrial and financial situation in Brazil has shown considerable improvement during the past few years. The government has taken steps to stabilize its currency and the position of the country at the present time is more satisfactory than it has been for some years. However, while we think that investment in the securities of the Republic or its various provinces and municipalities will eventually prove satisfactory, there are numerous objections to an investment of such a character by a person not in a position to follow closely political and economic conditions in Brazil. For that reason we would not care to recommend the Parana 7 per cent. external consolidated gold bonds.

The yield on these bonds, of course, is very attractive, being considerably higher than the average return on Canadian bonds or stocks. However, we would recommend that you look over the list of preferred stocks or bonds of some of the well-established companies in Canada which may prove attractive to you. The yield in the majority of cases will be less than 7.15, but you can afford to take a slightly lower yield for greater safety and marketability.

Quebec Realty

I would appreciate your opinion of the Quebec Realty Corp. of Montreal, as to its 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares, with 50 per cent. bonus of common. What are its prospects and possibilities?

The Quebec Realty Corporation is one of the newer real estate enterprises that have sprung up in Canada during the past few years. The company has not got an established record of earnings, nor is there a ready market for its securities. Therefore we do not care to recommend this company's securities as an investment.

If you are looking for a high yield on your investment, we would recommend that you investigate some of the preferred stocks of the well-established and soundly managed Canadian industrial companies. You will find a number of these listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, which at current prices will give you a good yield, combined with a good degree of safety and marketability.

When Women Invest

Is Burns Preferred Dividend as Assured Now as in Old Company? Greater Sum Required For Bond Interest, etc.

A WEEKLY FEATURE

I have $6,000 worth of P. Burns pref. shares, which yield 7 per cent., and they are called at 107.

Would my money be as safe in the new company since it has been refinanced and would my dividend be as assured?

Would you consider it advisable for me to purchase $6,000 worth of the new preferred $6,900,000 issue, yielding 6 per cent.?

You ask us if your money would be as safe in the new company which succeeds P. Burns and Company and if your dividend will be as assured as it has been in the preferred stock of the old company.

Requirements Greater

Capitalization of the Burns enterprises has been increased materially with the re-organization. The prospectus published by investment houses interested in the issue gives earnings available for preferred stock dividends and depreciation as about $650,000 annually. The dividend requirements will be $414,000 leaving somewhat more than $250,000 for depreciation and surplus. The fixed assets of the company are valued at more than $10,000,000 and 2 per cent. of this sum would be $200,000 annually. We believe that depreciation of plant, building and equipment hardly can average less than 2 per cent. per annum. In the circumstances, therefore, there does not seem to be any very adequate margin over preferred dividend requirements.

To express the point in another way, the old company required less than $500,000 annually to pay interest on mortgage bonds and dividends on preferred stock. The new company, on the other hand, requires practically $800,000 annually to pay interest on its mortgage bonds and dividends on preferred stock. In the circumstances it would appear that the dividend on the preferred stock of the new company is not so well assured as the dividend on the preferred stock of the old company. The bonds would be a much better investment, in our opinion, for a woman, and we are inclined to think that, although it is reasonable to suppose that the new company will continue the marked success of the old company, you would be well advised to buy stock in some other company if you desire as high a yield with safety as you have been getting from the old preferred stock.

Diversification Suggested

In any event we would not suggest that you put the whole of your $6,000 into this preferred stock which would give you a yield of 6 per cent. A greater diversification might be obtained by purchase of such preferred stocks as Price Brothers, Canadian Canners 1st pref., Southern Canada Power pref., Winnipeg Electric pref., Goodyear Tire pref., and Tuckett's Tobacco pref.

Although there is every reason to believe that the new Burns company will meet with considerable success, we are of the opinion that the investor should view the enterprise as a new enterprise which must prove itself able to meet all interest and dividend requirements. In the circumstances, $6,000 seems to be a very considerable sum for a woman to invest in this company unless $6,000 is but a small proportion of her total funds available for investment.

Each preferred share carries a bonus of one-quarter of one share of fully-paid common stock and the right to purchase one-quarter share of fully-paid common at $30 the share; fractional shares of bonus common stock are being adjusted by the issuing house at the rate of $20 per share. Warrants are non-detachable and the privilege must be exercised, if at all, between July 1, 1929, and July 1, 1930. This bonus and warrant make the preferred stock attractive from the point of view of the purchaser who is in position to take advantage of speculative opportunities, but these features do not, in our opinion, make the preferred any more attractive from the point of view of a woman, or any other investor, who is dependent on yield from investments and who should not be attracted by speculative possibilities.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND COLONIZATION BRING IMMIGRANTS

United States Bank Includes Canada in Immigration Survey

Immigration problems throughout the world, including Canada, are discussed in a bulletin of the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The bulletin says that adjustments between overpopulation and underpopulation in different countries grow more difficult as the world advances in complexity. Mechanical power has gone far toward replacing human strength in carrying on the work of the world, he says, but still, he points out, the prosperity and progress of any country call for a proportional supply of labor to man its activities and a population able to use its products.

The world to-day shows the delay of full development in some countries for lack of labor while others are seriously handicapped by excessive population, he asserts, and goes on:

"The sources of oversea population movements are Central and Western Europe and those countries of Asia which have easy access to seaports. There are movements over land boundaries such as the overflow from Poland and Italy to France, from Mexico to the United States and the great outpouring from North China into Manchuria. But the more conspicuous movement and the one which creates problems of conflicting economic standards is the intercontinental tide of migration from Europe and Asia to the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Australia and Africa.

"Density of present population is one guide, but not the only one, to the position of countries as sources of emigration or fields for immigration. Of the countries receiving immigrants, the United States showed an average of thirty-five persons per square mile in 1920, Canada less than three and South American countries from six to twenty-one persons per square mile. Australia with its large drought area has approximately two, and the Union of South Africa fifteen.

"In some countries even in the Western Hemisphere a state of saturation has already been indicated. The present standard of living in these countries would be lowered by further increase of population under the prevailing economic scheme.

"For each country the time may arrive when further growth of population endangers temporarily or permanently the average well-being of its citizens. Revival of production or improved economic organization may later raise the limit which population may reach without detriment. British Columbia, the Australian State of Victoria and the South African Union, in face of severe unemployment, placed temporary bans on immigration.

The Colonization Method

"Colonization is the most obvious way in which governments endeavor to remedy unemployment or to prevent the consequences of growth of population beyond the increase of the food supply.

"In recounting experiments with colonization twenty-five years ago to relieve overpopulated Java the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of Java states: 'It has, however, appeared in practice that colonization is of little use as a medium to check overpopulation and to provide for the needs of labor.'

"The failure of emigration on the largest scale as well as of colonization to reduce population is beginning to be recognized generally. Italy in 1882 had a population of 28,000,000, which increased by 1921 to 37,000,000 (exclusive of recent territorial gains). In the interval of forty years this increase of a third in the home population was accompanied by emigration amounting to a net figure of about 11,000,000. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan is reported to have said in 1924 that Japan cannot depend to any great extent upon emigration to settle the question of its surplus population.

"The adoption of other obvious remedies for overpopulation—for example, industrial development, improvement of agriculture and extension of irrigation—depends to some degree on world-wide conditions and in some cases is ineffective because of lack of money to support them or because of unalterable prejudice and tradition. India and Japan can increase the national income by industrial production only if new markets can be found.

"In all discussions of overpopulation the worst effects are those which are assumed for the future, not those which are immediately present. By the time this dreaded future date approaches, new means of using the earth's resources and human activities may be devised which will modify the expected results in some degree.

"For the present, however, it becomes increasingly impracticable for governments of the newer countries to undertake the responsibility of large numbers of immigrants whose fitness for new conditions has not been proved. To some extent the restrictions in the United States have been followed by a diversion of emigration to Latin-American countries and Canada. But far from accepting all comers indiscriminately, these countries are imposing restrictions which partly close the once wide-open doors.

Citizenship and Assimilation

"Citizenship and practical assimilation into the population must follow settlement or immigration will not bring permanent gain. If colonization is to have any value either to the home government or to the receiving country, the return of emigrants after a few years must be discouraged. The Japanese government, following a new emigration policy, will encourage the departure of persons with some capital and will favor the permanent residence of Japanese emigrants in the adopted country.

"Citizens of desired types are sought by many countries as energetically as the undesirable types are excluded. Agricultural immigrants are almost universally wanted to offset the drift of population to the cities, a world-wide tendency which has become marked in Australia and Brazil. Canada, too, feels the loss of some of its agricultural workers who answered the call of high wages in American factories across the border. English-speaking immigrants from the British Isles and the United States now form about half of the total number.

"Australia is participating in the Empire settlement plan and is recruiting immigrants abroad. The State Governments decide as to the numbers they can receive and place in employment. Because of the 'White Australia' policy, there is only a small volume of immigration from countries other than the British Isles. The powerful labor party in Australia enforces immigration policies aimed to prevent unemployment.

"Latin America has radically different aims in immigration. It is made clear that the wage standards of Latin America are considerably below the expectations of North Americans and North Europeans and only if they bring considerable capital with them can arrivals from these countries hope to succeed.

"The British Commonwealth of Nations, which can furnish from its own experience types of almost all the world's population problems, has taken high ground in its resolutions on Oversea Settlement at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The conference accepted the finding of its subcommittee that 'a sound policy must be based upon scientific and carefully considered schemes designed to secure the settlement of suitable persons under conditions conducting both to their own well-being and to the prosperous development of the dominion in which they are established'."

Chief Area Served is Still Expanding

Serving every phase of Vancouver's economic activities, B.C. Electric is bound to benefit from the city's clearly indicated future growth, which may well be in line with its growth during past years. In 1891 Vancouver had a population of 13,000; in 1901, 27,000; by 1911, 100,000—and estimates to-day give the city and its suburbs a population of 360,000. Although $30,000,000 has been spent on the Port of Vancouver since 1921, the expansion has hardly been one step ahead of its requirements. A 2,500,000-bushel grain elevator now being completed, will bring the capacity of the port's grain elevators up to over 10,000,000 bushels.

Abitibi Finds Its Mill Still Cheap Producer

MONTREAL. — While the Abitibi Power and Paper Company has been forced to restrict production at some of its mills to meet present market conditions and to shut down some of its higher cost mills, including the Fort William paper plant, it is the management's intention to keep the Iroquois Falls plant continuously up to its maximum capacity.

The Iroquois Falls plant of Abitibi Power has a rated capacity of 500 tons daily and an actual capacity of perhaps 10 per cent. higher. It has long been regarded as one of the lowest cost producers in the newsprint industry. The plant has been in operation for many years, but in its operations it has been continually kept up-to-date by the original Abitibi management. It is significant that the new merger company still finds that the old plant can still produce newsprint at a cost lower than some of the newer mills in the consolidation which include in their equipment machines of a greater capacity than those of the Iroquois Falls mills.

J. E. Patterson has been appointed manager of operations of all the paper mills in the enlarged Abitibi Company. Mr. Patterson is one of the oldest employees of the company and has been with Abitibi since 1913. Until recently, his position was that of manager of the Iroquois Falls plant.

Building Products Report Current Earnings Good

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Current earnings of Building Products, Ltd., are reported as satisfactory. The company is meeting with success in its product, a type of insulating wall board which has been well received by the trade. The company secures its raw material on terms that are understood to be advantageous on account of its connection with the St. Maurice Valley Corporation.

The last financial statement of Building Products shows earnings of $2.50 per share on both classes of common stock outstanding. This compares with $1.04 on the same amount of common stock outstanding at the close of the previous year.

The "A" shares, on which $1.20 per share a year is being paid, are now selling around 33½. Earlier in the year a high of 47 was reached, largely as a result of "pool" operations.

Safety
Diversity
Good Yields

Our current investment offerings include an unusually wide range of Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial securities, from which a choice to suit the requirements of large or small investors may safely be made.

Before investing, write our nearest office outlining the particular type of security in which you are interested, and we shall be glad to submit specific offerings and full information.

Royal Securities Corporation
LIMITED
244 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Winnipeg Vancouver
New York Charlottetown Ottawa Hamilton Calgary
Edmonton Regina Victoria St. John's, Nfld. London, Eng.
K-54

ROBERT DODD & COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS
THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING
MONTREAL, QUE.
Telephones—Harbour 8141-2: Harbour 2412

DRIVE WITH SECURITY!

No investment offers so much real security to drivers and passengers in Motor Cars as our

NON-SHATTERABLE WIND SHIELDS AND SIDE LIGHTS

Danger constantly surrounds the automobilist. This danger is increased in case of accident by flying glass.
Cars equipped with Non-Shatterable Glass offer a constant protection.

Patented and Manufactured by
PERFECTION GLASS CO. LTD.
91 Don Roadway
Toronto
2977 Hutchison
Montreal

"I travel Canadian Pacific because . . .
these Cabin ships make the ocean voyage seven glorious days of restful holiday."

Canadian Pacific salons, lounges, libraries and other rooms are perfectly appointed in a charming informal way. The staterooms are light and roomy; the menus are constant temptations. Every want, from dawn to dark, is supplied in that deft, thoughtful way which has made Canadian Pacific service traditional for its excellence. Crossing Canadian Pacific is not expensive, yet it is thoroughly delightful.

Ocean travel will be heavy this year; make reservations early. For information apply your local agent, or
J. E. PARKER
General Agent, Ocean Traffic
C.P.R. Building, Toronto

705

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Travellers' Cheques. Negotiable everywhere.

Founded 1910
Greenshields & Co
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
J. Gordon Greenshields
Richard O. Johnson Russell D. Bell
Charles M. Black Raymond Allan
Joseph H. Copeman

Canadian Corporation Financing

Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities for Investment

17 St. John Street, Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
TORONTO
24 King Street West
OTTAWA
56 Sparks Street
QUEBEC
80 St. Peter Street
378

HArbour 5121

All ten lines of our telephone system have now been changed to
HArbour
5121
Clients and others desiring prompt service should make a note of this number.

FLOOD, BARNES & CO.
LIMITED
Investment Bankers

FLOOD, POTTER & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
Notre Dame Street West,
MONTREAL

Royal Financial Corporation
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS

840 Hastings Street West
VANCOUVER, B.C.

723 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B.C.

291 Garry Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada Life Building
CALGARY, ALTA.

Imperial Bank Annex
EDMONTON, ALTA.

A purely Western Canadian organization confining its activities solely to the buying and selling of investment securities.

WESTERN BREW ALLURES BUYERS OF BEER STOCKS

$10 Shares Are Already Paying 8 Per Cent. Dividend

A brewing company which is attracting considerable attention in the Prairie Provinces at present is Western Breweries, Ltd., stock of which is selling in the unlisted department of the Winnipeg exchange at from $11 to $14 the share of $10 par value. Although as yet only 12,000 shares have changed hands in this market, the activity is growing, all of the outstanding stock originally was sold privately.

Western Breweries Limited is incorporated as a Dominion company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of $10 par common stock, of which there is at present $2,252,500 outstanding.

Is Holding Company

This is a holding company, which acquired all of the common stock of the Drewrys Limited, Winnipeg, one of the oldest breweries in Western Canada, which in addition to beer produces Drewrys Ginger Ale and Club Soda; all of the common stock outstanding of the Premier Brewing Company, Limited, Brandon; all of the common and preferred stock of the Moose Jaw Brewing Company, of Moose Jaw; and all of the issued stock of the Pabst Brewing Company, Limited, now under construction at Saskatoon.

The identity of the different companies in question, and also their trade mark, are being maintained. The four plants controlled by Western Breweries Limited are equipped with excellent buildings and are provided with modern brewing and bottling machinery, and are under expert management. No earnings figures are published, but it is understood that earnings are running well ahead of last year. The new legislation in Manitoba which has permitted the establishment of beer parlors should increase the demand for the products of this company.

The stock was recently placed on an 8 per cent. per annum dividend

West Indies Year Book

The 1928 edition of the Year Book of the Bermudas, Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras and the British West Indies, is just off the press and is enlarged by the addition of 34 pages necessary to bring the reference matter contained therein up to date.

As formerly it is well illustrated and is supplemented with original articles on phases of life in the British Colonies in and adjacent to the Caribbean Sea.

The price is $2 in the Dominion of Canada and $2.50 in the United States of America and is available from the publishers, the Associated Canadian Industries, Castle Building, Montreal, or Thomas Skinner & Co., 280 Broadway, New York City.

Prescott Progresses

In addition to the dock and grain elevator which are to be built at Prescott under the vote for the Great Lakes grain terminal recently adopted at Ottawa, intimation has been received that private interests contemplate the establishment at Prescott of a large dry dock and coaling station for the purpose of accommodating and fuelling the upper lake vessels which will descend to Prescott upon the completion of the Welland ship canal.

Effects Re-organization

GORDON PERRY, president of English Electric Company, who worked out re-capitalization plan for the company.

WARMLY DEFENDS MANITOBA PHONES

Commissioner Lowry Disagrees With Conclusions of American Financial Investigation

Criticisms of the Manitoba government telephone system, made by an independent financial investigation are warmly answered by J. E. Lowry, commissioner of the system. The original article appeared in "Telephony" and was reproduced in The Financial Post two weeks ago. Mr. Lowry replies in "Telephony." Mr. Lowry defends the non-taxation of the Manitoba telephone system and says:

"If a business tax is imposed, it must come out of the users' pocket, and if there is no such tax, cost of service is so much less. Nothing much the matter with that if the practice is good."

Of course, Mr. Lowry here falls into a very common error. The users of telephone service are not necessarily the same people as the taxpayers nor is their use of telephone service equal to their tax-paying ability.

He says too:

"Under public ownership this system has extended its service to every inhabited part of the province regardless of adequate revenue to meet fixed and operating costs. It has spent approximately two million dollars in construction costs in unprofitable services, the underlying idea in this policy being that telephone communication assisted the general development of the country. All these extensions have been paid out of the general revenue of the system."

Mr. Lowry does not consider his system to be in a state of "true insolvency." He shows that value of plant is $17,779,059 and depreciation reserves stand at $4,984,765. "The actual surplus for the year 1927 was $255,419.75, after taking care of interest charges amounting to $883,880.61, as well as an item of $620,220 toward depreciation reserve. There has not been a deficit in the operation of the system for the last six years, and we are also writing off intangible capital amounting to approximately one million on the original purchase, at the rate of $6,000 per month."

Mr. Lowry adds: "Reference has been made to substantial rate increases granted "to keep the wheels turning." There has only been one rate increase in Manitoba since 1912, and that averaged about 22 per cent."

MONARCH KNIT OUTPUT HIGHER APRIL AND MAY

First Pay of Year Indicates 1928 Earnings Bigger

Monarch Knitting Co. sales increased materially in April and May over the corresponding months of last year, according to information from official sources, although the first quarter of the year showed only slight gain over the first quarter of the previous year. It is said that, unless there is a change for the worse in the balance of the year, the report for 1928 will show a continued improvement.

Monarch Knitting earned its preferred dividend in 1927 for the first time since 1923. Preferred dividends are now 3½ years in arrears and while the time apparently is still far off when dividends may be resumed, the betterment in earnings is distinctly encouraging to shareholders who have held the stock through the company's time of difficulty.

The balance sheet now reflects an increasingly strong position, with all expenses and losses connected with the ill-fated Buffalo enterprise written off. The company, like all others engaged in the woollen and knit goods industry, has suffered from foreign competition owing to low tariffs, but it is indicated that it is holding its own among its competitors in the domestic field.

Fur Auction Shareholders Asked to Exchange Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exchange of the old preferred and common stock certificates in exchange for the new certificates, is being asked of its shareholders by the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company, under the scheme of arrangement as approved by the shareholders in April last.

The preferred shareholders are receiving 22,170, 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares of the par value of $10 each and 22,170 no par value common shares, on the basis of one seven perecent. cumulative share for one of the new preferred and one share of no par common.

Twenty-five hundred new common are apportioned to the common stockholders on the basis of one new one for each ten shares of the old common stock of $100 par value outstanding.

Feldspar Co. Active

The Frontenac Floor and Wall Tire Company, which had added to its tile plant during the winter, is now putting up an addition to its feldspar grinding plant which will increase the ground feldspar output considerably.

Life Insurance Sales Gained Another 12%

A total of $49,870,000 of ordinary life insurance was purchased in Canada during the month of May. This represents a gain of 12 per cent. over sales last May, and is the largest volume ever written in a single month. The fact that 80 per cent. of contributing companies share in the above gain indicates the extent of this prosperity. These figures are furnished by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and represent the experience of companies having in force 84 per cent. of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion of Canada.

Rubber Export Trade Shows Substantial Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An open market and lower prices for raw rubber, have had little effect on the volume or value of exports of manufactured products from Canada, as is evidenced by trade returns in the past few months.

During May rubber goods to the value of $2,461,605 were exported from Canada. This compares with $2,074,787 in the corresponding month last year. The principal item of export, pneumatic tire casings, show a decrease from $1,323,003 last year to $1,114,996 this year. Inner tubes also show a dropping off in value.

The gain this year has been largely due to heavier shipments of products utilized in other than the automobile industry. Boots and shoes, in particular, have been in good demand from foreign importers. Belting, hose, rubber clothing, etc., also have recorded good gains.

The United Kingdom, British South Africa and New Zealand are the principal importers of Canadian made rubber goods.

Revenue Freight Loadings Continue on Record Scale

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The revenue freight movement in Canada continues on a larger scale than any hitherto recorded. For the week ended June 16 last, 68,405 cars were loaded, as compared with 66,384 in the preceding week and 63,906 in the same week a year ago. As compared with last year's figures, the eastern division records a slight decrease while the Western section reports an increase of nearly 30 per cent.

From the beginning of the current year to June 16th, 1,528,511 cars of freight were loaded. This compares with 1,453,243 and 1,364,827 cars in the corresponding periods of 1927 and 1926, respectively. The Eastern division's record is lower than that for 1927, but higher than in 1926, whilst the western division shows an increase over both years.

The improvement in loadings this year is largely credited to a heavier movement of grain and grain products. Other classifications, such as livestock, coke, pulp and paper, other forest products, ore, merchandise and miscellaneous show a substantial gain. Decreases were recorded for coal, lumber, and pulpwood.

Canada's Cloth Imports Heavy from Britain

The next issue of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association Bulletin will say:

"Canada during the first four months of 1928 imported more woollen and worsted cloth from Great Britain than was imported from Great Britain by any other country in the world. The British Government figures just out show that Canada took 8,319,300 square yards or practically double the yardage of any of the other principal importing countries, China with 4,732,700 square yards being the next in line. The figures for the four months ending April are for exports from Great Britain in square yards.

To	Total	Woollen cloth	Worsted cloth
Canada	8,319,300	5,919,300	2,400,000
China	4,732,700	3,673,700	1,059,000
U. S.	4,727,600	3,265,500	1,462,100
Australia	4,473,700	3,882,300	591,400
Argentine	4,291,600	2,952,900	1,338,700

"It will be noted that the imports of woollen cloth into Canada are double those of worsteds, and that in both woollens and worsteds the imports are greater than into any other country. The magnitude of the imports of woollen cloth into Canada, 5,919,300 square yards, indicates loss of potential employment from this source in the woollen cloth mills in Canada."

St. Lawrence Flour Directors

MONTREAL.—Announcement is made of the appointment of two new directors to the board of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills, in the persons of J. O. Gravel and J. J. McGill, who will fill the vacancies created by the deaths of J. Quintal and Brig.-Gen. A. E. Labelle.

Calgary, Alberta
Stock, Bond and Grain Brokers
Industrial Financing
Carlile & Farr Ltd.
Private wire to all markets.
Correspondents of Osler & Hammond

S. W. RANDALL & COMPANY
LIMITED
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
675 Richards St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Established 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

Roberts Cameron & Co
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE Atlas Building TORONTO ADEL. 3466
Montreal Office BEAULIEU & DUNCAN Board of Trade Bldg. Main 8766
Bonds {Government Municipal Corporation Real Estate Stocks {Listed Unlisted Mining
F. McLEOD DUNCAN
Member-Montreal Curb Market

WHEN REMITTING SEND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

Sound Investments with a good yield.
Write for our selected list of offerings.
DICKSON, JOLLIFFE and Company, Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
302 BAY STREET — TORONTO

In the service of industry
FAIRBANKS DIAL SCALES for fast accurate weighing
You can depend on these fast accurate scales to speed up weighing and to reduce the possibility of error.
They have no springs and their absolute accuracy and extreme sensitiveness will endure for years. Their big clear dial registers as fast as they can be loaded and unloaded. Made in many styles to meet the varying demands of industry. Write for full descriptions.
The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited
St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria
158

ENVELOPES
MACHINE OR HAND MADE
PRINTED OR PLAIN
TORONTO ENVELOPE CO., LTD.
368 ADELAIDE ST. WEST
TORONTO 2

BIG HARBOUR GYPSUM SYNDICATE
UNIT SALE
For information, write
Manager: Big Harbour Gypsum Syndicate
415-421 Ottawa Electric Bldg.,
OTTAWA, ONT.

For Economy with Service Route Your Freight Shipments via
Canada Steamship Lines, LIMITED
Between Montreal Three Rivers Quebec
From Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton to Port Arthur, Fort William
Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Detroit

The Greatest Triumph of Science over Distance!
BEAM SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
"Via Empiradio"
CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY announce the opening of a new Trans-Pacific Wireless Telegraph Service — Direct Beam Wireless from Canada to Australia, in conjunction with Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, and the
CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS at the following reduced rates
ORDINARY - - 35c. per word
DEFERRED - - 17½c. per word
NIGHT LETTERS—20 words or less $2.70. Extra words 13½c. each
WEEK-END LETTERS—20 words or less $2.10. Extra words 10½c. each.
In the interests of speed and economy users of this new Beam Service should mark messages for Australia "VIA EMPIRADIO" and
FILE AT ANY CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE
All private codes and registered telegraphic addresses can be used for messages via Beam.
A Further Link in The Empire Wireless Communication System
CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY

NEW ISSUE

$4,000,000

Simpsons, Limited

6% Cumulative Preference Shares

Preferred as to capital and dividends. Cumulative dividends at the rate of 6% per annum will accrue from July 1st, 1928, and will be payable half-yearly (January 1st and July 1st) by warrant or cheque on the Company's bankers at par at any branch thereof in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted). Redeemable as a whole or in part, at the option of the Company, on sixty days' notice, at 105 plus accrued and unpaid dividends to the date fixed for redemption. Transfer Agent—National Trust Company, Limited. Registrar—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Company

Simpsons, Limited (Dominion Charter) owns all of the outstanding common shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto. The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, through ownership of all of the issued shares of subsidiaries, controls operations of two of the oldest established departmental stores in Canada, as well as a mail order business extending over the whole Dominion. The Robert Simpson Company, Limited has paid dividends on its common shares continuously during the last twenty-nine years.

The following information regarding earnings and assets of Simpsons, Limited, and constituent companies has been certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants:

Earnings

The combined annual net earnings of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and its subsidiaries for each one of the three fiscal years in the period ended with February 4th, 1925, and of Simpsons, Limited, (incorporated in March, 1925) and constituent companies for each one of the three fiscal years in the period ended with February 1st, 1928, after deducting all charges and expenses including adequate depreciation, and after providing for interest and dividends on bonds and preference shares of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, and its subsidiary companies, were as follows:—

Fiscal Year Ended	Combined Earnings on above Basis	Annual Interest Requirements on Bonds of Simpsons, Limited now outstanding	Balance of Earnings which would have been available to meet dividend requirements on this issue of Preference Shares
Jan. 31st, 1923	$ 953,471.38	$336,752.00	$ 616,719.38
Jan. 30th, 1924	1,253,926.86	336,752.00	917,174.86
Feb. 4th, 1925	1,293,868.56	336,752.00	957,116.56
Feb. 3rd, 1926	1,243,143.98	336,752.00	906,391.98
Feb. 2nd, 1927	1,778,738.41	336,752.00	1,441,986.41
Feb. 1st, 1928	1,978,300.51	336,752.00	1,641,548.51
Dividend requirements on this issue of Preference Shares			$240,000.00

The above earnings for six years are determined after providing the sum of $3,030,122 for depreciation of buildings and equipment.

Assets

According to the Consolidated Balance Sheet, as at February 1st, 1928, revised to give effect to this issue of Preference Shares, the combined net tangible assets of Simpsons, Limited, and constituent companies, after deducting all current liabilities and bonds and shares ranking senior to this issue of Preference Shares, have a depreciated book value of $12,155,096, equal to more than $303 for each $100 par value of Preference Shares presently to be issued.

According to the said Consolidated Balance Sheet, net current assets, after deducting all current liabilities, totalled $7,797,302, exclusive of investments and the cash proceeds of this financing aggregating $5,690,884.

Purpose of Issue

The proceeds of this issue will be used for expenditures in connection with the expansion program of the Toronto store and for other corporate purposes. This expansion program will, it is estimated, involve an investment of more than $5,000,000.

Capitalization

(Upon completion of present financing and including bonds and shares of constituent companies in the hands of the public.)

	Authorized	Outstanding
Constituent Companies—		
Mortgages	Closed	$ 248,750.86
First Mortgage Bonds	Closed	1,882,410.66
Preference Shares	$8,500,000.00	3,350,000.00
Simpsons, Limited—		
6½% Sinking Fund Collateral Trust Gold Bonds	$15,000,000.00	$5,180,800.00
6% Cumulative Preference Shares	10,000,000.00	4,000,000.00*
Common Shares (no par value)	100,000 Shares	100,000 Shares

*This Issue.

Preference Share Provisions

Under the Company's Charter, the Preference Shares are preferred as to capital and entitled to cumulative preferred dividends at the rate of 6% per annum, payable half-yearly, but are not entitled to further participate in the profits or assets of the Company, except premium on redemption when payable.

In the event of an aggregate of four half-yearly dividends being in arrear and unpaid, each holder of Preference Shares shall be entitled at all general meetings of the Company to one vote for each $100 par value of Preference Shares held by him and such right shall continue so long as any one half-yearly dividend remains in arrear, but holders of Preference Shares shall not otherwise be entitled to voting rights excepting with regard to certain provisions for the creating or issuing of additional preference shares or securities as provided in the Company's Charter. The Company may purchase the whole or any part of the Preference Shares by tender, in the market or otherwise, at a price not exceeding the redemption price.

Application will be made in due course to list the Preference Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

We offer the Preference Shares of the above issue, subject to prior sale and change in price, for delivery if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of our Counsel, at

Price: $100 per Share and accrued dividend, yielding 6%

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these Shares. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXII. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JUNE 29, 1928 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 26

Business Volume Breaks all Record, Post Index Shows

Twenty of Twenty-Six Factors Utilized in Determining Trend of Business Showed Advances in May Over Levels of Previous Month

By SYDNEY B. SMITH, Ottawa

The volume of general business in Canada broke all records during May, according to The Financial Post's index combining twenty-six of the more important factors contributing to national progress. The index moved up to 122.9 in May compared with 121.6 in March last, the preceding high point. The slight recession in April to 120.6 was more than counter balanced by the marked increase in the month under consideration.

As no less than twenty factors out of the twenty-six included in the index showed increases in May over the preceding month, it will be seen that the expansion in industrial operations was fairly general. Many lines of industry were producing at record levels. A striking example was the automobile industry, where the output of cars and trucks was greater than in any other month. The importation of raw material indicates that the tire and oil industries were operating at a high level.

Paper Industry is Busy

Viewed from the standpoint of volume the paper industry was prosperous. The output of newsprint was higher than in any other month on record. Whether the increased scale of operations will be profitable in the future to the paper companies will depend on the matter in which the product is absorbed by the available market. The iron and steel industry, regarded as occupying a strategic position among Canadian industries, is giving an especially good account of itself. An industry which supplies much of the equipment for transportation systems and most other lines of industry is symptomatic of general progress. It is significant under the circumstances that the production of steel in the first five months of the year showed an increase of twenty-four per cent. over the corresponding period of last year and that during May two additional blast furnaces were blown in for the production of iron. At the end of the month eight furnaces were in blast having a capacity of 63 per cent. of the total available equipment. Operations of the sugar and flour milling industries declined moderately from the preceding month, but the slaughtering and meat packing companies were slightly more active. The imports of raw cotton suggests that cotton mills are operating at a deadened pace. An industry which is somewhat depressed compared with preceding years is sawmilling. The exports of plank and boards show a decline in May after adjustment for seasonal tendencies and employment is considerable below the levels of 1926 and 1927. Considering the expansion in building operations both in Canada and the United States during 1928, the position of the Canadian lumber industry should naturally be in a prosperous condition.

Manufacturing Trend Upwards

Notwithstanding recession in some lines the trend of manufacturing operations on the average was in a pronounced upward direction. The marked expansion in several important industries, such as newsprint, automobiles, and steel, was the dominating influence in the manufacturing division. The evidence points to marked activity in the construction industry, the value of the new contracts awarded in May being larger than in any other month. The contracts for the month included the paper mill at Brooklyn, Nova Scotia, for $15,000,000, and a hydro-electric development at North Liverpool in the same province for $3,000,000. The placing of a few large contracts of this nature inordinately swells the total for any particular month, but the high level of operations is confirmed by the amount of the building permits and employment in construction and maintenance.

All divisions of the mining industry showed expansion in May. Judging by the exports, nickel, copper and zinc were produced in much greater volume, while the receipts and exports of gold and silver showed a marked gain. Coal mining was more active, there being shown an increase of twelve per cent. over April.

Distribution Staffs Higher

In the distribution division, it is noteworthy that retailers and wholesalers added to their staffs much more than usual at this season and even after usual adjustments the working force in trade has been steadily increasing since the first of the year. The delay in the opening of navigation until the first of the month undoubtedly affected the trend of our external trade, but in May increases were shown in both divisions, the gain in exports being especially marked. Carloadings after adjustment for seasonal tendencies were nearly maintained in May.

The increase in industrial employment which has been shown even after seasonal adjustment for several months in succession was especially marked during May. This compilation confirms the results indicated by the index of the volume of general business outlined above, and is a direct answer to the pessimists who predicted that Canadian business would show a decline in the second quarter.

Stock Market Situation

Providing that the industrial outlook is so favorable as the brief sketch above indicates, why have the Canadian stock markets shown such pronounced weakness during the last three or four weeks? There are several ways in which the apparent discrepancy may be explained. One group of interpreters hold the view that the stock market has now entered upon a declining phase and that a future recession in general business is now being reflected in stock prices. Another group argue that the present liquidation was caused by temporarily adverse monetary conditions and that the stock market has experienced a setback which will be counterbalanced by a resumption of the advance at no very distant time. It is now evident that speculation during the last twelve months was unduly expanded and that the bank credit required for such operations had begun to encroach on the supply required for productive purposes in a more direct sense. The key to the situation lies in the period required to readjust the credit situation which had become somewhat strained both in Canada and the United States.

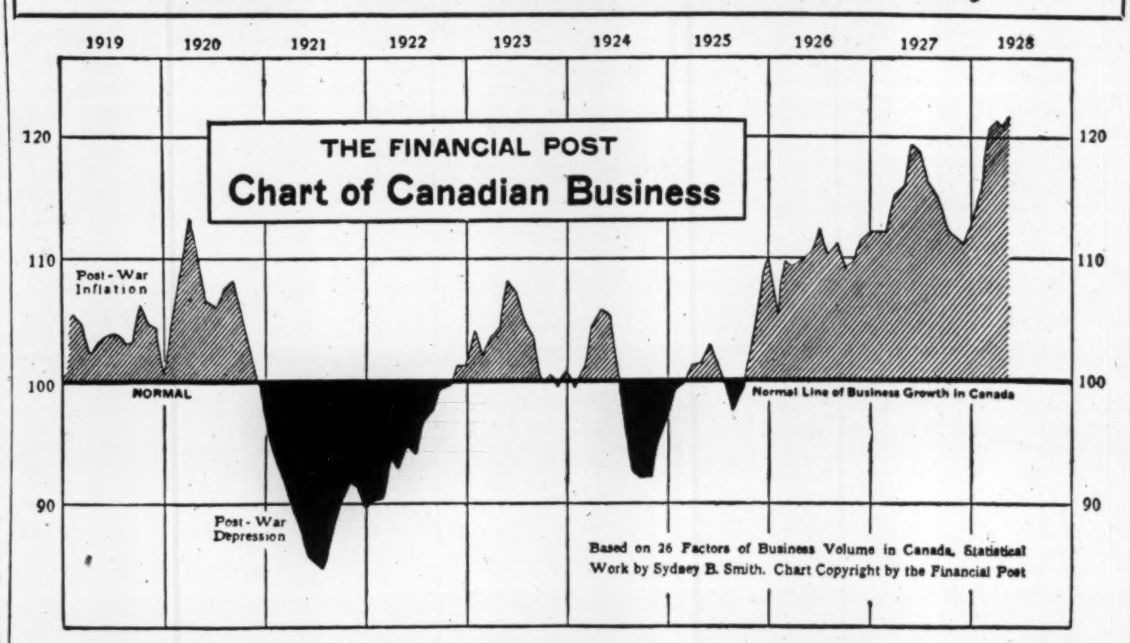
Seed Potato Acreage

An estimate presented by C. H. Goodwin, chief inspector of the Dominion plant pathological laboratory to the New Brunswick Seed Growers Association, was that the acreage of certified seed potatoes in New Brunswick this season would be increased by 1,000 acres. Growers were present from Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, York, Sunbury and Queen's counties.

ANGLIN - NORCROSS
(LIMITED)
Contracting Engineers and Builders
MONTREAL : : TORONTO

HIGH GRADE
INVESTMENT
SECURITIES
Government, Municipal, Public Utility, and Industrial Bonds.
Selected with careful regard to safety, dependable income and marketability.
HANSON BROS
INCORPORATED
List mailed upon request
INVESTMENT BANKERS - ESTABLISHED 1883
TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA

Business Volume Breaks Records in May



The volume of general business in Canada was at a new high point in May according to an index including 26 factors of physical volume adjusted for seasonal tendencies and long term trend. The improvement in the month under review was fairly general as 20 factors out of the 26 were higher in May than in the preceding month. Newsprint, steel, motor cars, oils and tires were some of the commodities produced at high levels, some of them in record amounts. Construction and mining were especially active in May, and most lines of distribution showed a gain.

Strong Publications Carrying Canadian "Ads" Build Up Home Trade

Elmer Davis Tells C. M. A. Canadian Journals Enable Canada to Meet Competition of American Factories and to Stem Exodus Southward

BOOK PAPER DRAW-BACK UNDER DISCUSSION

One of the most interesting sessions at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was that devoted to a discussion of the tariff.

In discussing the policy of the association towards the tariff, T. R. Deacon, one of the leading western members, drew considerable applause by stating his opinion that the association was doing a wise and judicious thing in not making demands for an extremely high tariff. He said in part:

"The tariff has created a great deal of discussion throughout Canada for many years, almost since Confederation, and it is a question, no doubt, that will never be settled entirely to everyone's satisfaction.

"But the fact that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not in their Annual Reports making demands for an extremely high tariff is, in my judgment, a very wise and judicious thing. The countries which have increased their tariffs are countries that have reached their ultimate development. They will not hold much more population. Their land, which is suitable for cultivation, is being cultivated almost to the limit, and they are forced to engage in industrial production to the utmost limit in order to maintain their status and not to retrograde.

"Whatever may be the fact in regard to those countries, our own country is a young giant just feeling its strength, just on the threshold of development and expansion. A large part of the country is not yet acquainted with the necessities of the development of industries and that large section of the country has notions of its own. If they can buy something in Timbuctoo, or anywhere else, no matter how it is produced, for an extremely low figure, the lowest amount of disbursement possible by themselves, it appears to them to be good business. We have to take that into consideration. It will take a long time for the country, and especially that part of the country, to be educated to the point of realizing the importance of developing our national life symmetrically—the development of our national resources, our agriculture, and our minerals, and so on symmetrically with our industrial life.

It will take a little time to educate the people of the newer provinces and newer sections of the country to the tariff idea. Their minds are gradually being directed along that line, however, and there has been comparatively rapid progress made in the last five years in the developing of our whole national life, I think that when the Canadian Manufacturers' Association do not stress too much the requirement of a tariff, they are following a wise policy.

Seeks "Reasonable Protection"

C. Howard Smith, a paper manufacturer and past president of the association, asked for "reasonable protection." He said in the course of his remarks:

"The papers, the government, and everyone else seems to be full of the idea of getting immigrants into this country, and one of the ways by which we can get immigrants is by having jobs for the people to go to. I regret to say that the importation of goods, principally manufactured goods, into Canada is greater, and in the last trade figures we find that the exports of goods have gone down.

"I agree with Mr. Deacon that this country is a new country, and a growing country, and that we have all kinds of resources, but I believe it is up to us Canadians to use those resources, not to send them out of the country in an unmanufactured state. We make very little money, and we give very little employment in sending our materials out of this country, and, as Sir John Willison truly said, where the resources of Canada go, there you will find the sons and daughters of Canada. The United States look after their own industries and to-day they have built up the greatest industrial country in the world. It is quite true that those countries in the older parts of the world have developed to the largest extent possible, and they are forced by economic stress to raise their tariff, but that should not deter us from following a course that will benefit Canada.

"I believe that our tariff is too low in a great many cases. I do not say in all cases. I am not a high protectionist. I believe in reasonable protection, and I believe that the government should take some means of dealing with those countries who raise their tariffs to an excessive figure and then use them to barter with us who have such a low tariff."

Discuss Paper Drawback

The meeting shortly developed into a discussion of the recent action of the federal government in granting a drawback of 80 per cent. of the duty on certain classes of paper used in the production of Canadian magazines. This, it will be recalled, was instituted by the government to encourage the development of Canadian magazines in competition with American papers which flood the Canadian market and forward American social and economic ideas in this country. N. C. Polson raised the question with a criticism of the drawback. He said in part:

"Changes were made whereby it was estimated that there might be a shrinkage in the output of high class book papers, magazine papers, of perhaps 5,000 tons. The domestic manufacturers were not unwilling perhaps to see their business suffer to that extent, but as these changes have worked out, if I understand the matter correctly, it means that the total will perhaps be 25,000 or 30,000 or 35,000 tons.

"Now, how many of our Canadian people really appreciate that Canadian magazines to-day are actually being printed upon paper that is manufactured in the United States? How many of our members, when they are making their contracts for advertising in Canadian magazines really understand, that their copy is being printed upon paper manufactured across the line?

"Surely in this country a condition like that should not prevail."

Meeting American Advertising

H. T. Hunter, vice-president of the MacLean Publishing Company took issue with Mr. Polson's contention that manufacturers should, in signing advertising contracts, take steps to determine what paper the advertisement is to be printed in. He continued:

"Mr. Polson, brought up the question of the book paper industry. I do not want to discuss that question, because members can get all the information through the tariff board. There was, however, a point that he made and which I do not think should go without some further discussion or information regarding it. Mr. Polson suggested that when advertising contracts were made with publications that the publications should be very carefully examined so as to see what paper they were to be printed on. I wonder if that contention would hold with regard to all the raw material that goes into any manufactured goods? In a country of this character, as everyone knows, it is necessary for us to import certain raw materials, either because of quality or price, or some other reason. Our company publishes, as a matter of fact, twenty-eight publications. On two of those publications, it is possible that we may import paper.

"I believe Canadian manufacturers will gain very greatly by the drawback. They will gain, first of all through the larger circulation of those publications themselves, which will give information with regard to goods that are made in Canada. I think that is of extreme importance.

American "Ads" in Canadian Homes

"I would ask Mr. Polson if he is aware that magazines printed in the United States carry exclusively American advertisements, and if he would not rather have magazines, if need be, with imported paper, but having Canadian advertisements going into Canadian homes enlightening the people with regard to Canadian goods. If we can have the magazine paper made here used here so much the better. I think there is no question that that will come, I think the regulation that has gone into effect will mean an increase to two, or even as much as four, times the present circulation of the general magazines in Canada. When that comes the paper manufacturers' volume will probably be such that they can get the price down to a point where the Canadian publishers will be able and glad to use Canadian paper.

"There has been a great deal of misrepresentation, and I am very glad that the point has been brought up in public, because I think it is a question in which the manufacturers are very definitely interested.

Broadcasting Information

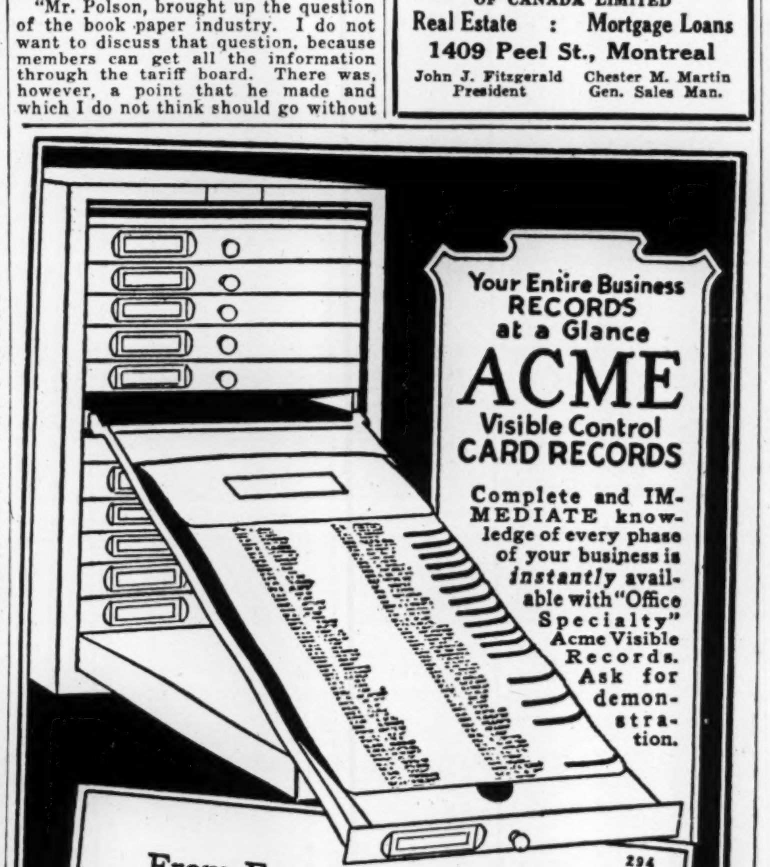
"I heard recently an address by Dr. Hollis Godfrey of Boston. He is head of the Engineering Economics Foundation. He was discussing the question of wealth and has been working and gathering statistics on the subject for years. There is probably nothing in which manufacturers are more interested than that question of the creation of wealth. In his address, which was also delivered before the Empire Club in Toronto, and which has been reprinted in pamphlet form, he shows conclusively by statistical data that the reason the United States has forged ahead of other countries in the manufacturing line, has been the dissemination of information, the willingness of manufacturers to give out the information and the facilities they have had for getting that information into the hands of business men and to the general public.

"I think it is decidedly in the in-

(Continued on page 16)

Property Corporation
OF CANADA LIMITED
Real Estate : Mortgage Loans
1409 Peel St., Montreal
John J. Fitzgerald, President
Chester M. Martin, Gen. Sales Man.

Private Wire Connection to New York, Chicago, Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver.
G. F.
TULL & ARDERN
LIMITED
STOCK, BOND, GRAIN and FINANCIAL BROKERS
LANCASTER BUILDING
CALGARY, Alberta


Your Entire Business RECORDS at a Glance
ACME
Visible Control
CARD RECORDS
Complete and IMMEDIATE knowledge of every phase of your business is instantly available with "Office Specialty" Acme Visible Records. Ask for demonstration.
294
From Factory to You—Direct
Complete Line
Complete Service
Desks Chairs Tables Files Folders
Visible Records Card Record Supplies
Steel Shelving Underwriters' Safes, etc.
THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED
97 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Factories: Newmarket, Ont. Branches in Principal Cities.

CANADA CONCEDES TRADE PREFERENCE TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Subsidy of Steamship Line Considered of First Importance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Benefits of the British preferential tariff are being extended to Newfoundland by Canada as at the end of this month. In turn Canada will receive from her British neighbor the most favored nation treatment.

Another important feature of the arrangement, particularly for Newfoundland, is the restoration of the steamship subsidy by Canada to the steamship services between Canadian ports, such as Sydney, Halifax and St. John's, the subsidy amounting to $35,000 per annum. A similar subsidy had been in force up until four years ago.

Although trade relations with Newfoundland have been overshadowed by the larger and in some instances more spectacular trade with other countries, the value of imports and exports between Canada and the Colony represents an important item.

Exports Exceed Imports

For the fiscal year ended March 31 last, Canada's exports to Newfoundland were nearly $8,800,000, slightly less than those of the preceding year, and the imports from Newfoundland were $1,620,083 in the last fiscal year, an increase of about $50,000 over the year ended March 31, 1927.

The most important imports from Newfoundland are fish and iron ore, the value of the former in the last fiscal year being nearly $600,000, a considerable increase over the previous year, and the value of the iron ore being approximately $430,000, about the same as in the previous year. In addition there are imports of other Newfoundland products such as cod liver oil, $150,000; seal oil, undressed fur skins and miscellaneous items amounting to another $150,000.

The largest item of export in the year ended March 31, 1928, was flour, totalling $2,612,594, an increase over the previous year of over $150,000. Other exports were: coal, $1,420,000; sugar, $900,000; oils and gasoline, $500,000; oats, $360,000; boots and shoes, $260,000; candy, $145,000; cattle, $168,000; meats, $500,000; butter, $165,000; tools, $170,000; miscellaneous clothing, $170,000 and cheese, $105,000.

Can Supply Own Needs

It will be noted that exports to Newfoundland consist largely of the necessities of life, particular foodstuffs. While a certain amount of agriculture is carried on in the Colony, the livelihood of the majority of the people is derived from fishing, mining and the pulp and paper industries. So far, efforts to increase agricultural production have met with little success.

Land and climatic conditions in Newfoundland are eminently suitable for the production of foodstuffs, but to date the people have been little interested in this industry. The majority of fishermen maintain small gardens, but farming on a commercial scale is limited to a few areas.

Newfoundland Benefits

As far as the new trade agreement is concerned, Newfoundland will not secure any particular advantage from the British preference as most of the important items of export from the Colony to Canada come in free now, such as iron ore and fish. The steamship subsidy, however, is expected to greatly benefit Newfoundland, as it will be the means of improving transportation facilities and thus bring about closer trade relations between the two countries.

New Brokerage House

GOODWIN R. HARRIS, treasurer of the newly formed stock brokerage firm of McLeod, Young, Harris & Scott. Mr. Harris is a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange and a member of the Montreal Curb Market.

WALKER STOCK FROWNED UPON AS COLLATERAL

Bank's Attitude Cited as Reason For Comparative Weakness

According to several Toronto brokers, the most unpopular stock among bankers is that of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. It is known that sizable loans against this stock have been refused, although it is reported authentically that earnings are in excess of $10 the share. There are 660,000 shares outstanding.

Walker's is considered almost the cheapest stock on the Canadian market and its friends say that the future of the company is highly favorable. If the stock has enemies, other than the bankers, they are not saying much.

Even the bankers do not explain adequately their indisposition to loan on Walker's. It is believed that the so-called legislative hazard is the speculative feature. The probability of a return to prohibition in Ontario is admittedly remote, but apparently the bankers do not wish to get themselves in the position of needing to worry if the exports to prohibition countries should be cut off. Such a step undoubtedly would affect Walker earnings, but perhaps not to the extent that the collateral value need seriously to be discounted.

Eliminates Speculators

A Canadian banker interviewed some time ago by The Financial Post stated that his bank did not refuse loans on Walker's, but was inclined to insist that the liquor stocks in general form not a large proportion of the collateral offered by any one house. But more recently there appears to have been a further tightening of restrictions so that Walker's can be carried only on a disproportionate margin.

The attitude of the banks results in the virtual elimination of Walker's as a speculative stock, for the time being at least, since a large part of the holdings necessarily are owned outright. Recent comparative weakness apparently is due to unloading by persons who are discouraged as to immediate prospects, which might be good if the stock were in greater favor as collateral.

BRITISH BRANCH PLANTS IN CANADA NOT FAVORED NOW

Sixty-five Firms Will Look Over Market This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Representatives of sixty-five British firms will visit Canada this year with a view to placing their products in this market or extending marketing facilities already established, according to F. W. Field, British senior trade commissioner in Canada, who has returned to Montreal after concluding a tour of practically every important industrial centre in the British Isles.

The attitude of the British manufacturer toward the Canadian market at present appears to be somewhat indeterminate. The inability of many of them to realize and appreciate the local marketing conditions in this country, has "soured" not a few on the possibilities of developing a profitable outlet for their products in the Dominion.

To those who have made a close study of conditions, have their own representatives in Canada or maintain a branch office, results have been more favorable. Several of the firms questioned by Mr. Field reported that their trade with Canada had increased. These increases were recorded by aggressive and up-to-date firms who have an intimate knowledge of the market and who have adopted a suitable selling policy. One Belfast firm reported that they have increased their export of artificial silk handkerchiefs from ten per cent. of total trade in 1927 to 33 per cent. in 1928.

Delay Starting Branches

One of the phases of Canadian-British trade investigated by Mr. Field on his tour was the possibility of the further establishment of British branch plants in this country. Several firms discussed the desirability of establishing branch plants. It is generally realized that United States firms established branch factories in order to secure the benefit of preferential tariffs in other parts of the Empire and to cater for the Canadian market on the spot; they secure the admission of parts for assembling in Canada, and raw materials, at low rates of duty or tax free.

British firms seem generally agreed that as a rule it will probably be found that United Kingdom manufacturers will be able to manufacture at home and export to Canada more economically than they could manufacture and sell in the Dominion, but not a few firms will ultimately establish here.

It is apparent that for the time being British manufacturers will carry on their business with Canadian importers along the same lines as heretofore. A greater effort, however, will be made to place before the Canadian public the advantage and desirability of purchasing British-made goods.

To this end, it is expected that the British manufacturers section at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year, will be enlarged. Mr. Field was successful in interesting a number of exporters in the advantage of making an exhibit which will enable the British manufacturers to make a more representative display of their products.

Mining House for Maritimes

MONTREAL.—With the opening of the Willis Company's offices in Halifax shortly, the Maritime Provinces will obtain their first mining brokerage firm with board room facilities. The new firm is headed by E. A. Willis, who has a wide experience of mining in Ontario and Quebec and a knowledge of Nova Scotian operations. The new Halifax brokerage house will have wire connections with the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange in Toronto.

Simpsons, Limited
6% Cumulative Preference Shares
Preferred as to capital and dividends. Callable at 105 on sixty days' notice. Dividends 1st January and 1st July. Dividend earned 6.8 times for last fiscal year. Assets $303 for $100 share of this issue.
Price: $100 per share and accrued dividend, yielding 6%.
FRY, MILLS, SPENCE & CO.
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO, 2

For July Investment
Make Your Money Earn 6⅔%
and Secure an Opportunity to Share in the Growth of a Prosperous Business Besides.
Securities of well-managed merchandising concerns in large cities have proved themselves to be exceptionally profitable investments.
We recommend the purchase of the
6% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of A. J. Freiman, Limited
which operates in Ottawa the largest general merchandising establishment in Ontario east of Toronto. Sales in the past 5 years increased 33 per cent. In 1927 they amounted to over $3,000,000, and in 1928 to date they have exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year.
Preferred stock dividends were earned 2.66 times last year. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities is 6.88 to 1. By virtue of the conversion privilege shareholders have the right to share in the future prosperity of the business. Until April 1, 1933, each share of preferred stock may be converted into—
3 shares of common for the first 2,500 preferred shares converted
2½ shares of common for the next 5,000 preferred shares converted
2 shares of common for the remaining preferred shares converted
We recommend the stock as an investment issue with attractive possibilities of appreciation.
Price: at the market, to yield about 6.67%
Listed on the Montreal Curb Market
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
MONTREAL OTTAWA LONDON HAMILTON NEW YORK

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

TARIFF MEN DELIBERATE IN MONTREAL

Automobile Prospects for '28 Not Considered Bright

COMPENSATION UP

Pooling of Undesirable Risks Not Favored — Committee Will Investigate

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Weighty matters affecting all phases of casualty work were discussed here last week when the Canadian Casualty and Automobile Underwriters Associations held their annual meeting over a period of several days.

In the compensation field, discussion centred about a report made by a special committee, on the insurance of undesirable risks. This question, which has been discussed from time to time in The Financial Post, centres around the fact that when the new Workmen's Compensation Act comes into force in Quebec next September, there is no provision to make sure that undesirable risks, such as lumbering and logging groups, will be able to obtain from the companies, the insurance which they are forced to assume under the new law. The association has spent some time and thought already on this problem, but on the committee's recommendation, no decision was made at the meeting, the whole matter to be made the subject of a very thorough investigation in the next few months.

Pool Disapproved

From the opinions expressed at the meeting, there does not seem to be any convincing evidence that the organization of a pool or other radical procedure will be required. Various means of handling this situation have been investigated, and not only from the company but from an employer standpoint, very serious objections are raised to the underwriting pool for poor risks. Great stress was laid upon the value of corrective measures, which might be applied to the undesirable risk and thus eliminate the need of any pressure being brought to bear.

One important plan that seems to find favor with the underwriters is one where all necessary data are collected by a rating bureau and an adequate rate for the individual risk is established. This rate is circularized among pool members, and as a rule this has eliminated any difficulty the risk may have had in obtaining insurance.

Problems for Auto Men

This year the automobile underwriter's report covers only eight months, the previous annual meeting having only been held in November of last year. An expanding volume of automobile business was reported from practically all companies. It was pointed out to the members that although the end of the downward rate road is in sight, nevertheless there should not be too much optimism about 1928 experience, as the falling premium rate level and the rising claims cost which has been experienced in so sharp a measure for the past three years, cannot be immediately reversed by the higher premiums and reduced acquisition cost of the 1928 schedule.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the new rate levels were only effective in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Maritime provinces on April 1, in Quebec on May 1, and in British Columbia and Alberta on June 1. In the last named provinces only a modified rating program was adopted.

Rates Much Higher

As to the actual effect of the new rates, it was recorded that for public liability insurance the increase over all was approximately 14 per cent. The new rates for property damage and collision should give an increase of 22 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively. It has been impossible to estimate accurately the change in fire and theft rates on account of the adoption of the new "actual value" system.

In the field of accident and sickness insurance, the underwriters decided not to make any definite recommendations but to co-operate with the government in its plan to frame some new legislation in this field.

Dominion Life Company Appoints Manitoba Manager

Announcement is made by the Dominion Life Assurance Company, of Waterloo, of the appointment of D. G. T. Ross, of Winnipeg, as provincial manager for Manitoba. Mr. Ross has been manager of the Winnipeg office for the past eleven years and during that period there has been a marked increase in the amount of business written up for the company. Mr. Ross will still retain direct control of the Winnipeg branch.

Gray to Relinquish Casualty Chairmanship

At the annual meeting of the Casualty Underwriters held in Montreal this week, Evan Gray announced his intention of partially forsaking his insurance love, for the wider romance of the legal world. In recognition of his splendid services as chairman and counsel for the underwriters, Mr. Gray was voted a very handsome honorarium by the insurance folk. Fortunately the contact will not be entirely broken as Mr. Gray is to retain his position as counsel to the underwriters.

He will continue, in any event, as chairman and counsel of the association until the end of the year.

WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated 16 years before Confederation.
Fire—Marine—Automobile—Burglary—Guarantee
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Analysis of Estate Gives Unique Service in Domestic Affairs

Experts Apply Legal and Insurance Lore Without Obligation

"May we analyse your estate?"

A great many of us—especially if we are fairly young and are engaged in a professional calling—would probably laugh at the idea that our meagre collection of stocks, life insurance and so forth, constituted an estate, yet very often it is these small personal holdings that are most often in need of an up-to-date estate service.

In Toronto during the past few years there have developed several small partnerships composed of young experts who are rendering a unique service in combining legal and "estate service" with the life insurance profession. This service is rendered entirely free of charge, any compensation arising purely out of any needs which may develop in placing the client's affairs on a sound footing.

The methods adopted by these experts, to set the financial house (be it large or small) in order, are a revelation to anyone who believes it is a simple thing to make a thorough appraisal of a few insurance policies and a few thousand dollars worth of securities.

Domestic Budget

In the first place the client is invited to fill in a neatly printed form which gives at a glance, an estimated profit and loss account for the family or individual budget. There are two columns on both sides of the domestic "ledger." One records expenses and income while we are alive; the other, the same items in the event of death.

Thus in a veritable nutshell the client may see for himself how his present income is being spent, and what provision he has made to look after those who are dependent upon him, if he should die. An old story perhaps, but nevertheless one that cannot be told too clearly nor too forcefully.

Policies Scrutinized

Another step is, of course, a complete analysis of any life insurance presently held. Policies will be thoroughly checked to make sure that everything is in order, and a detailed statement prepared, showing clearly in black and white, the actual dollars and cents value of the various policies held.

In the great majority of cases it will be found that a new will is required in order to serve the best interests of the client and this will be drafted as part of the service—subject perhaps to a final O.K. by the client's lawyers. In many cases, however, the entire service can be thoroughly executed by estate analysts themselves—a few of whom are themselves seasoned and accomplished lawyers.

Some idea of what a service such as this can actually achieve is indicated by the following survey, of an insurance problem, submitted by The Financial Post to Messrs. Coyne & Troop, of Toronto, who specialize in the "analysis of estates, succession duties, wills and insurance counsel."

The problem in question concerns a professional man 34 years old who, in addition to a Victory Bond; some public utility preferred stock and some shares of common stock, holds the following insurance:

	Amount	Prem.
20-year Endowment—maturing July 31, 1931	$ 2,000	$101.80
20-pay Life—maturing Jan., 1939	2,000	58.00
Whole Life Policy	5,000	104.00
Pension at 60	5,000	229.00
	$14,000	$492.80

Present income amounts to $3,300 per year; there is a wife to be provided for and a dependent mother. The suggestion made to the investment estate analysts is that there is almost enough life insurance, and that the annual savings—estimated at $500, (over and above the amount required for life insurance)—should be turned into bonds. Here are the most interesting results of the analysis.

Estimated Position Now and at Death:

NOW—		
Income		
Earned	$3,300	
Unearned	56	$ 3,356
Fixed expenditures		$ 2,300
Surplus		$ 1,056
Assets		
Life insurance		$14,000
Investments		1,120
		$15,120
AT DEATH—		
Last illness, hospital, doctor, funeral		$ 1,200
Winding-up charges, executors, legal and surrogate court, 2 per cent.		300
Emergency cash during period of re-adjustment		1,000
		$ 2,500
Leaving Available for Dependents	Capital	Income
Life insurance $14,000 less losses and liabilities, $2,500	$11,500	$575.00
Investments	$ 1,120	$ 56.00
	$12,420	$631.00

"We would suggest that probably the least this man would like to leave his widow in the case of his sudden death would be $1,800 a year for, say, the first twenty years, and then $1,200 a year for life. This would take care of the minority of a possible child or children."

Have a Will

"Have a will drawn appointing trustees—preferably, corporate — turning over to them all present life insurance and other assets,—income to go to his wife during her lifetime with power to trustees to advance capital in the case of illness, operations, or education of the children, etc., at her death residue to devolve in equal shares amongst his issue at ages twenty-five and thirty, for instance.

"If he is a good risk, he could then be examined in order to see if he could obtain a $50 monthly income policy on the whole life plan with total disability protection for himself, which would pay his wife $50 per month for life, such payment being guaranteed for a minimum of twenty years. This amount could be increased to $100 a month as an increasing income permitted. By this plan the assured will be building up for himself substantial cash values which, with those in his other policies, will form the nucleus of a retirement fund if he lives.

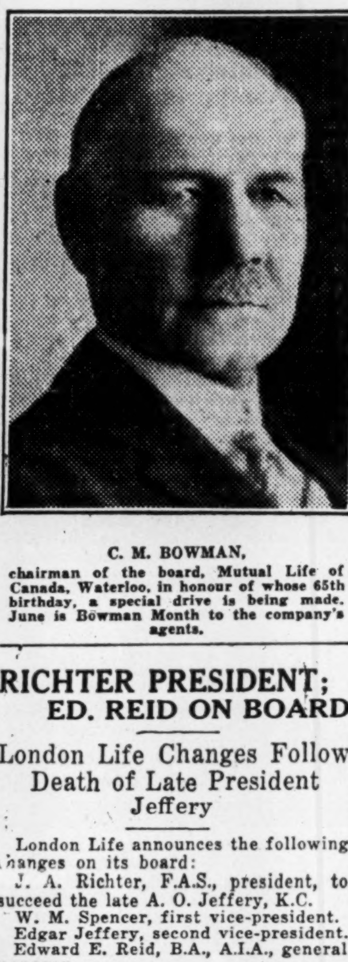
"Assuming the wife to be the same age as himself, the annual premium on such a plan would be $347.25, exclusive of the total disability clause.

Dividends Extra

"In quoting this premium rate no account has been taken of dividends on the policy. On the basis of the present dividend scale of the contract suggested, the average premium over the first twenty years would be something less than $270 per annum if dividends were applied to reduce premiums. On the other hand, if dividends were allowed to accumulate to the credit of the policy, the contract would in all probability become paid-up in twenty-five years if the present dividend scale were maintained or would mature as an endowment for something over $8,700 cash in 29 years time."

"It is felt that until this policyholder is possessed of a more adequate life insurance estate he cannot in the interests of his wife afford to put quite such a large proportion of his surplus into bonds. When he arrives at the point where the net yield from his estate is sufficient to meet his responsibilities, he can then engage in an extensive bond buying program, and can continue buying bonds, for instance, until the income from his securities will be sufficient in itself to carry his insurance premiums."

"Bowman Month"



C. M. BOWMAN, chairman of the board, Mutual Life of Canada, Waterloo, in honour of whose 65th birthday, a special drive is being made. June is Bowman Month to the company's agents.

RICHTER PRESIDENT; ED. REID ON BOARD

London Life Changes Follow Death of Late President Jeffery

London Life announces the following changes on its board:

J. A. Richter, F.A.S., president, to succeed the late A. O. Jeffery, K.C.

W. M. Spencer, first vice-president.

Edgar Jeffery, second vice-president.

Edward E. Reid, B.A., A.I.A., general manager.

Mr. Richter became connected with The London Life under its first president, Joseph Jeffery, when he was brought in as manager in the year 1883. The company at that time was just nine years old and in the throes of its early struggles for existence. He was responsible, among many other things, for the introduction of industrial life insurance.

For the past eight years Mr. Richter has been a vice-president and his election to the presidency follows closely his 45th anniversary with the company.

W. M. Spencer, first vice-president, is one of its earliest stockholders and has been a member of the directorate and the executive committee since 1912. He has served in his capacity of first vice-president for slightly over eight years.

The new vice-president, Edgar Jeffery, is a son of the founder and first president, Joseph Jeffery, and is also a brother of the late president, Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K.C. He has been in touch with London Life affairs for a long period of years, and since 1895 has been its solicitor and legal advisor.

The opening on the board caused by the death of the late president has afforded the opportunity of showing the company's appreciation for the services of the general manager, Edward E. Reid, and accordingly he was elected to the directorate. Mr. Reid entered the services of the company in 1894. He was appointed actuary in 1903, and in addition was appointed assistant manager two years later, which position he occupied until appointed general manager in 1920. The entire business lifetime of Mr. Reid has been spent in the services of The London Life.

Flying Clubs Growing

By the end of the season 15 flying clubs will have been established throughout Canada, according to advices from the Air Board. A total of $170,000 is being spent by the board this year in the promotion by these clubs for civilian flying. Clubs have already been established at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Victoria, and Granby. One at Halifax and another at London are about to enter the list.

Central Creameries Expand

The Central Creameries Limited, which has a number of creameries throughout Western Canada, has purchased property at Vancouver and has already started excavating for the construction of a modern creamery.

Protection with Profit
Great-West Life Assurance Company

ADMINISTRATOR HAS LITTLE HOPE OF DOM. GRESHAM

Preliminary Statement Shows Company in Bad Shape

GOVERNMENT PRESSES

All Hope Abandoned That Liquor Bond Writs Will be Withdrawn

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—There seems very little hope that there will be much left for the creditors and policyholders of Dominion Gresham, when the smoke of liquidation has cleared away.

As announced in The Financial Post last week, the estimated impairment of the company's assets (after wiping out capital stock) is approximately 50 per cent. This does not include any provision for the $2,200,000 of writs which are being pressed against the company by the Dominion government.

From authoritative sources The Financial Post learns that all hope has been abandoned that the writs will be withdrawn. In other words, that the government has every intention of pressing its claim and taking the matter into court. Thus, even if the company is successful in contesting the suit, there will be heavy legal fees to be met, which will further reduce the policyholders' chances of a dividend on their claims.

Three Big Claims

The preliminary report of the provisional liquidator states that there are outstanding against the company some $208,000 of policyholder claims for losses which occurred prior to the date of winding-up, and that liability under the Toronto real estate transactions is estimated at $275,000. In addition it is understood that the claims of policyholders for unearned premiums amount to something like $350,000.

These three items, exclusive of the government claim for $2,200,000, amount to $833,000, against which it is understood that assets are only about $400,000. The official statement by the Crown Trust, says: "The capital is entirely gone and there is a deficit of approximately $328,000."

Some opposition developed at the meeting of the creditors, on account of the fact that the representatives of the Toronto creditors made a determined effort to have their nominee—rather than the Crown Trust—appointed permanent liquidators. This was unsuccessful, but in addition to the Crown Trust, a committee of three inspectors, representative of the general creditors: the liquor interests and the Toronto real estate creditors, was appointed. The inspectors are as follows: Frederick T. Collins; Gideon Grant, K.C.; Lt.-Col. H. A. Stewart. The text of the liquidators' report is as follows:

"The chief contributing cause of the financial difficulty of the 'Dominion Gresham' arose out of the issue of large mortgage loan guarantees given by the company in connection with certain real estate promotion schemes in Toronto, and there was a further embarrassing feature when the government served writs on the company to the extent of approximately $1,800,000, on March 30 last. A number of minor items, such as bad debts and unfortunate claims, when located and assembled together, added still further to the position.

Toronto Real Estate

"The 'Dominion Gresham' issued during 1926 and 1927 some very large bonds guaranteeing the repayment of principal and interest of mortgages and moneys advanced, in connection with three real estate promotion schemes in Toronto. The properties concerned were the Bloor building on the south-east corner of Bloor and Bay streets; the Commercial Development Company's property, consisting of a large area of vacant land on Bloor Street adjoining the Bloor building, and the Queen's Park Plaza property, an apartment hotel development in course of erection at the corner of Bloor and Avenue Road. The bonds issued by the company in connection with these properties aggregated approximately three-quarters of a million dollars.

"At the time the original bonds were issued the valuations represented to the company indicated that there was ample collateral security for the company's protection, and there has never been any doubt that the locations were valuable and were counted upon to appreciate substantially in value as that part of Toronto developed; but in February of this year upon the 'Dominion Gresham' receiving notice of some default under one of the mortgage guarantees the whole matter was reviewed and fresh valuations obtained. The directors of the company decided they were not in a position to undertake the heavy financial responsibilities involved in the completion and holding of these properties as this would mean largely converting the assets and security of the general policyholders into three holdings of real estate. The directors felt that such a course would dissipate the general policyholders' security and ultimately decided against it.

Trouble Commences

"By the end of February the trading results of 1927 had been assembled and the surplus of $126,153 at the end of 1926 had been reduced to $42,933 at the end of 1927, which showed a large trading loss over the year 1927. At the time these figures were examined no loss was anticipated in connection with the Toronto situation, nor was there any idea of the claims by the Dominion government. They immediately took steps to avoid a repetition of the 1927 results, and decided to cease writing workmen's compensation business in Quebec, and further to write all their business on a strictly tariff basis, and generally began to overhaul the portfolio. On the 30th of March the company was served with writs by the Dominion Government of approximately $1,800,000.

"On the 4th of April, 1928, Mr. Robert Welch, who had been general manager and secretary of the company since 1919, resigned, and Mr. A. H. Clay was appointed acting general manager and secretary.

"Immediate steps were taken to review the general position of the company. The Toronto real estate transactions were again closely examined and investigations were made into the ordinary ramifications of the business. This investigation was carried out during April, but it was not until the end of April that the really serious condition of affairs of the company was discovered.

Will Defend Writs

"The directors having considered the government's claim in connection with liquor bonds, and after taking the opinion of counsel, decided to defend the actions, as it was felt that the government had no claim, especially as the writs had been served in connection with bonds issued as far back as the years 1923 and 1924, and in each case the company's bond had been returned for cancellation by the representatives of the Dominion government and was duly cancelled.

"Other minor difficulties became major ones when assembled. They comprised chiefly a default of approximately $30,000, through a firm of insurance brokers which had represented the company and certain minor bad debts. The estimate for outstanding claims at the end of 1927 proved to be approximately $20,000 deficient. Owing to the substantial increase in the expense ratio of the company, resulting from a general curtailment of premium income which would automatically follow the more conservative policy of underwriting which the directors had decided to adopt, the prospects of carrying on the business upon a profitable basis and overcoming the difficulties were not good."

At this stage the report in considerable detail, points out the efforts that were made, not only by the directors of the company, but also by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson to avert liquidation. The report continues:

Compromise Fails

"As a final effort to protect the general policyholders, the Crown Trust Company was asked to assist, and negotiations were opened directly with the Toronto real estate bondholders with a view to compromising their claims. A meeting was held and considerable progress toward a compromise settlement made, but before negotiations could be concluded, it was necessary to dispose of the claims of the Dominion government. Efforts were made to obtain a settlement with the Dominion government, but this could not be accomplished without some delay. The consequence was that before the negotiations with the Toronto creditors and with the Dominion government could be brought to a conclusion the directors were obliged to instruct counsel to apply for a winding-up order and this was done and the winding-up order granted on May 30, 1928. Meanwhile, in the midst of all these negotiations, further writs were served on the company on May 28th to the extent of $401,226, in connection with other liquor shipments, but in this case the company was joined as indemnitors of certain liquor principals, against whom direct action had been taken by the Dominion government under their own personal bonds.

"At the time of the granting of the winding-up order there was a total of approximately $208,000 in the form of outstanding claims against the company by general policyholders for losses which had actually occurred prior to that date. Policyholders having such claims rank equally with policyholders claiming refund of unearned premiums.

Policyholders Advised

"In the case of policyholders carrying automobile, employers' liability or similar insurance protecting them from claims by third parties, the recommendation of the provincial liquidator has been that they should act as though they were not insured because the 'Dominion Gresham' in liquidation cannot defend such claims for them. They should, using their very best discretion, effect the best settlement possible under the circumstances and meet that liability themselves, and then file their claim against the company in liquidation for consideration.

"In the case of policyholders having claims directly against the company under policies covering fire insurance, plate glass, personal accident, sickness, etc., these policyholders will be asked to file their claims with the liquidator which, when fully approved, will be considered in due course.

Heavy Impairment

"It has been very difficult as yet to estimate accurately the company's liability under the real estate bonds held by special creditors in Toronto, nor to estimate what will be the final liability of the company under the government's claim in connection with bonds on liquor shipments, but even if judgment is given in favor of the company the costs devolving on the company in defending the actions may be considerable. Without considering the liability under the government's claims, and making an allowance of $275,000, covering the company's liability under the bonds issued in connection with the real estate transactions in Toronto, a financial statement which has been carefully prepared from the company's books shows that the capital is entirely gone and that there is a deficit of approximately $328,000. A fully audited statement is now being completed."

Joins London Life

James A. Thompson has been appointed Group Insurance Manager for the province of Alberta for the London Life Insurance Company. Mr. Thompson has for the past eight years been a director of the Great Western Garment Co., Ltd., while at the same time holding the position of treasurer of the company. Previous to that he was on the staff of the bank of Montreal in Edmonton. He brings to the business of group insurance a wide and valuable experience, which should prove of great benefit in his new position.

The
PIONEER
INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire Insurance at Tariff Rates
Pres.—JAMES STEWART
Vice-Pres.—FRANK O. FOWLER
Ex-Mayor of Winnipeg
Sec.-Treas.—J. H. FACHE
Head Office
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Why You Should Buy
Insurance Stocks
No. 3
Insurance has been termed by leading financiers to be the safest business on earth. Therefore, shares of insurance companies should be equally as secure.
Ad. 8127
THE
Insurance Investments
LIMITED
Insurance, Bank and Trust Company Stocks
347 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF IOWA
Assets, $2,606,712.91
Surplus Assets, $1,200,000. 53 Years Old.
Policyholders' Dividend Rate, 25% to 30%
SENECA JONES & SON, HAMILTON ONT.—Canadian General Agents

We Are Now Ready
to offer to men who measure up to Northern Life standards—direct home office, general agency contracts which provide vested renewals and general commissions—a contract that is a real basis for business building.
We want men who feel sure their inherent abilities and business experience can be most profitably employed in building a permanent career in Life Insurance Salesmanship.
The NORTHERN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1897
HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONT

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$94,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY Secretary
W. H. HUNTER President
ALEX. STEWART Treasurer

THE MONARCH LIFE
A Progressive Canadian Company
Provincial Offices
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, St. John, Halifax.

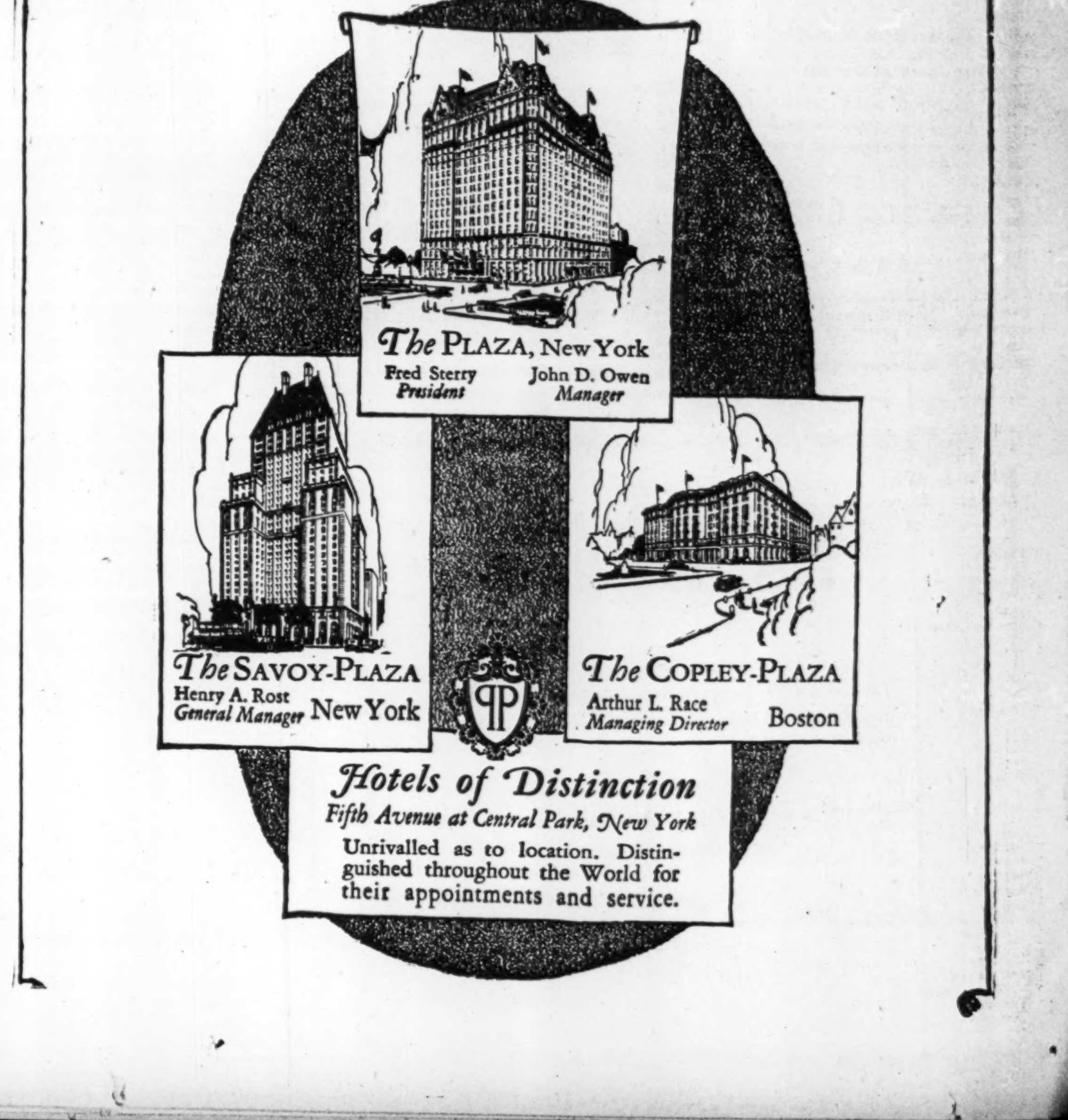
The
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office - Winnipeg, Man.
E. F. HUTCHINGS, *President.*
HENRY SANDISON, *1st Vice-President and Managing Director.*
T. S. MCPHERSON, *2nd Vice-President.*
Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Assets $4,026,244.79
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Branch Offices:
ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND-PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING 2¾ BILLIONS OF DOLLARS
INSURANCE IN FORCE EXCEEDING 14¾ BILLIONS OF DOLLARS
More Policyholders, More Insurance in Force in Canada than any other Company—
With 2,467,977 policies in force in Canada, covering $769,114,229 insurance; and $153,194,442 invested within our boundaries, METROPOLITAN LIFE plays an increasingly important role in the economic life of the Dominion.
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE :: :: OTTAWA
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

DO YOU KNOW?
Were you aware that the record of Insurance Companies proves them to be one of the most successful of enterprises? Twenty insurance companies have accumulated assets amounting to over $1,200,000,000.
This is one of the principal reasons why discerning investors consistently add to their holdings of Insurance Company stocks.
We recommend the purchase of shares of
ANGLO-CANADIAN INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
Circular on request
CANADIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION,
Suite 203, 25 St. James St. East, Montreal.
Tel. HArbour 1769.
Kindly furnish, without obligation on my part, further information regarding Anglo-Canadian Insurance Corporation Limited.
Name
Address

The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company Limited
CHIEF OFFICE FOR CANADA:
455 Craig Street West, Montreal P.O. Box No. 1770, Montreal
The Forty-first Annual Report for the Year Ended 31st December, 1927
ASSETS EXCEED $92,837,000
ORDINARY BRANCH NEW BUSINESS EXCEEDS 17,797,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS FOR THE YEAR EXCEED 7,125,000
(Not including bonuses of over $4,350,000 credited to Ordinary Branch Policyholders but not yet drawn)
INCOME
The total income for the year exceeds $13,700,000
INTEREST EARNINGS
The rate of interest earned by the funds is 5.75 per cent. of the Ordinary Branch and 5.95 per cent. of the Industrial Branch.
ACTUARIAL VALUATION
The actuarial valuation of the Ordinary Branch assumes a future earning of interest at the rate of 3 per cent., that is the rate actually earned is 2.75 per cent. higher than the rate assumed.
EXPENSE RATE
In the Ordinary Branch, the expense rate is 12.72 per cent. and in the Industrial Branch 35.93 per cent. of the premiums. The combined expense rate for both branches is 20.73 per cent. of the combined premiums.
REVERSIONARY BONUSES
In the Ordinary Branch the participating policies receive
TWELVE YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
Year / Income / Assets
1915 $ 7,562,271 $51,105,761
1927 13,702,050 92,837,635



Hotels of Distinction
Fifth Avenue at Central Park, New York
Unrivalled as to location. Distinguished throughout the World for their appointments and service.

Current Events in Banking World

PAYROLL PRACTICE IN UNITED STATES IS RATHER STRICT

Canadian Banks Are Able to Give Better, Cheaper Service

Banking practice in regard to payrolls differs considerably in the United States and Canada.

In the United States where an industrial organization pays its employees in cash the usual custom seems to be that the bank is notified the day before or long enough ahead of requirements to enable it to obtain the necessary currency from the Federal Reserve Bank of its district and the customer provides the funds at the time he notifies the bank that the currency will be required.

The customer or his agent receives the cash at the bank counter and provides any guard necessary for the transportation of the amount to the pay office of the plant. In many cities there are organizations operating armored cars for the safe transport of valuables, and these have a considerable patronage from this source. Some of these organizations will undertake to call for the cash, make up the payroll envelopes, and deliver them at the plant and it is reported they give a very satisfactory service. With these, of course the banks are not concerned, the customer provides and pays for any service of this kind he wants.

Charge for Cheque System

Where employees are paid by cheque, a system preferred by many, the banks open separate payroll accounts for the purpose, and levy a charge for the service, usually about five cents per cheque. They consider the service worth this to their customers, and charge accordingly. The reason for the charge is that due to the great increase in the counter work on paydays, regular customers do not receive the prompt service to which they are entitled unless the staff is organized to take care of the sudden increase in the work. This means additional expense of operation; the customer who requires the service must pay for it.

Where Banks Held Firm

As an illustration of the method of American banks in dealing with payrolls the following incident recently reported will be of interest:

A manufacturing organization employing a considerable number of men was accustomed to pay the wages in cash. An attempted holdup alarmed the management, and on the payday following the attempt the men were paid by cheque. The sudden increase in the number of entries in the bank ledgers was noticed, and the reason enquired. When the decision to pay by cheque in future was explained to the bank, the manufacturer, an old customer of the bank, was notified that a payroll account must be opened for which a charge would be made at the rate of five cents per cheque. He protested, but to no avail, and, when a change of bankers was suggested, they told him that while they would be sorry to lose the connection they would not consider an account upon which they did not make a profit adequate to the service rendered. They said they appreciated the manufacturer's attitude and offered to introduce him to other banks which might be disposed to consider the account at closer rates. When the account was offered to several other institutions, the rates quoted were in some cases higher than those under which the account had been operated before.

Banks Must Provide Funds

The reasons for requiring funds to be provided for the payroll when the currency is obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank are that, when the national or state bank orders the currency, the amount is charged to its account with the Federal Reserve Bank, and, as the cash reserve it must maintain in proportion to its deposits consists of this balance, the bank must provide the funds for any withdrawals. It is therefore out of pocket for the time it carries the cash on hand, unless the customer for whom it obtains the cash provides the funds with his order, or unless he carries a free credit balance sufficient for the amount required.

In Canada, under our system of bank note issues, the bank is under no expense in maintaining adequate supplies of currency, as these will consist of its own notes, which are not a liability of this bank until they are in the hands of the public. In this way they constitute cheap till money, and for this reason the cash from a payroll can be provided at any time, without the cost of one or two days interest to the customer. The fact that their notes enable the banks to carry supplies of ready cash in this way is the chief benefit the Canadian banks obtain from their note issues. At one time they obtained something like 25 per cent. of their loanable funds from this source, but that is now a thing of the past. From the circulation in excess of the paid up capital there can be no profit to the bank, and while on the amount of notes issued up to the paid up capital there is a tax of 1 per cent. per annum, and in addition of course the cost of handling, a profit is still obtained, the yield therefrom is nothing like the profit generally estimated by critics of the system while, as stated, the banks formerly obtained 25 per cent. of their loanable funds from their circulation, the amount so obtained in this way at present is about 2½ per cent.

No Cheque Charge Here

When cheques are used to pay the employees in Canada the customer expects, as part of the service to which he is entitled from this bank, that it will open a payroll account, and honor as many cheques as may be necessary, without special compensation. Some concerns even ask the branches of other banks to make it easy for their men to negotiate these cheques with them, but decline to relieve the banks of any of the responsibility attaching to this operation. They apparently expect a bank which makes no profit from the account to guarantee the endorsement, and make a free loan of the amount until it can realize on the cheques through the clearing.

No organization is in business for any other purpose than to make profits for its proprietors, and, when the profit is to be made by supplying a service to the public, the customers are generally better satisfied when they must pay fair rates for what they require. The public seldom appreciate anything they can get for nothing.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(As compared with same week last year)

Eastern Cities

	June 22, 1927	June 21, 1928
Halifax	$ 2,731,328	$ ....
St. John	2,386,404	....
Moncton	1,013,271	1,051,085
Sherbrooke	821,438	....
Quebec	6,915,524	7,640,951
Montreal	116,316,505	159,949,676
Ottawa	7,393,000	10,207,659
Kingston	998,122	1,004,565
Peterboro	836,267	961,928
Toronto	122,981,414	152,827,744
Hamilton	6,214,599	7,137,237
Brantford	1,264,827	2,246,408
London	3,582,823	4,401,621
Chatham	761,652	752,803
Kitchener	1,196,055	1,315,575
Sarnia	847,030	910,731
Windsor	5,343,711	5,367,239

Western Cities

	June 22, 1927	June 21, 1928
Fort William	$ 1,078,164	$ 1,121,716
Winnipeg	37,576,631	61,741,634
Brandon	606,376	697,963
Regina	5,017,501	5,791,967
Moose Jaw	1,211,163	1,366,871
Saskatoon	1,961,317	2,409,490
Prince Albert	358,652	463,355
Lethbridge	529,458	730,691
Calgary	7,738,879	11,493,572
Edmonton	4,582,332	7,125,030
Medicine Hat	316,614	466,556
N. Westminster	831,024	767,300
Vancouver	18,274,372	21,002,035
Victoria	2,337,879	2,895,200

New Insurance Post

JOHN M. STEELE,
who has joined the Canadian General Insurance Agencies.

MAKING LOANS, BANKERS ARRIVE AT OWN PRICES

Collateral Value Sometimes Higher or Lower Than Current Market

Canadian banks dealing with brokers are loaning up to 70 per cent. on the majority of industrial stocks, but in a number of instances the banks are fixing an arbitrary market value on the stocks acceptable as collateral. In some instances, the values so fixed are above current trades, but in most cases, the bankers' valuations are less.

Following is a partial list:

Stock	Bankers' Valuation	Close June 27
B. A. Oil	36	36¾
Brazilian	50	57¾
Carlings	30	31½
Canadian Oil	50	49½
Inter. Nickel	88	93
Inter. Util. A	40	46
Inter. Pete	40	39½
Massey-Harris	40	39
Nor. Bakeries	36	41
Dist.-Seagram	18	18¼
Con. Smelters	248	260
H. Walker	54	55¾
Imperial Oil	64	65
Dom. Stores	128	118

In the lower-priced issues, the banks are asking 50 per cent., as well as in some of the newer issues and the mining stocks. A few of the industrials which required to be margined to half their market value are: B. C. Fish, Muirheads, Arnold Bros., Tip-Top, Tamblyns, International Utilities B, Canadian Wineries, Pelissiers and Toronto Brewing.

John M. Steele Joins Can. General Agencies

John M. Steele has resigned from the service of the London & Lancashire as casualty inspector to enter the brokerage business and has identified himself with the Canadian General Insurance Agencies.

Mr. Steele is well known throughout the Ontario agency field, having spent eight years as casualty inspector, formerly with the Norwich Union and, latterly, with the London & Lancashire. He also served for nine years in various capacities with the Guardian Assurance Company in the Old Country, and, with his knowledge and experience, will prove a valuable addition to the organization of the general agency with which he has connected himself.

The Canadian General Insurance Agencies, Limited, with whose fortunes Mr. Steele has now linked himself, was organized early in the present year under the management of R. J. Daw, formerly assistant general manager of the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Company. This agency has a number of important general agencies for the Province of Ontario and for the City of Toronto.

Carpet Subsidiary Puts Sales into Agents Hands

Barrymore Seamless Wiltons, Inc., United States subsidiary of Toronto Carpet Co., which operates plants at Philadelphia and Holmesburg, Pa., announces that W. & J. Sloane & Co. hereafter will market Barrymore products throughout the United States. The Sloane company now is the exclusive agent for the Alexander Smith Co., manufacturers of Axminster carpets and for C. H. Masland Co., manufacturers of tapestry, rugs and carpets. The Sloane Co. itself makes lonoleum and felt base.

Toronto Carpet Co. entered the United States field in 1921, diverting to that country machinery which had been ordered in Europe for the Canadian plants of the company. This change in plans was brought about by increasing imports of European carpets, etc., into Canada and the coincidental increase in the United States tariff. The two factories in Pennsylvania employ about 600 hands.

BANKS GO AFTER SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OF IMMIGRANTS

Most Foreigners in Canada Are Thrifty and Law-Abiding

By C. PAYELL

The debits and credits of the bank's ledgers reflect the actions of human beings, the relative figures, therefore, are not as uninteresting as they apparently seem to the uninitiated. The credits usually reflect highly desirable traits of thrift and industry while the debits tell their own story.

There is no better indicator than his bank account of a person's character. Extravagance and thrift, industriousness and laziness, sobriety and unsteady habits, generosity and miserliness leave their marks on the leaves of the ledger, and thus the manager of a branch who does his own "calling," and keeps his eyes open, sees the debits and credits unfolding their interesting tale from day to day.

Foreigner's Fine Qualities

Having come into contact with many new Canadians, the writer has observed that the average "foreigner" has the desirable characteristics mentioned above in a marked degree. This being the case, he is not only of direct value as a citizen in his apparent willingness to turn his hand to anything and everything, on occasion undertaking work which others scorn, but he is also an asset to the country in his role of depositor in the banks and is doing his share in aiding the wheels of industry to turn.

The saving habit, which he possesses beyond question, indicates a desire to improve his lot and the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure denotes freedom from self-indulgence or dissipated habits. There are, of course, exceptions but they are in the minority and the large numbers of the bank's foreign clientele are a very decent lot. A particularly noticeable trait is that of self-respect. Many of them are proud to a degree and would rather starve than beg. How many of the readers of this article remember being asked by a "foreigner" for alms? True, some of them turn into criminals, but the proportion is very small as the report of the superintendent of penitentiaries for 1927 discloses.

Not Too Lawless

"The number of inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year," it says, "was 2480 as compared with 2473 at the beginning of the year." Analyzed, the figures run as follows:

British born in:	
Canada	1,540
England & Wales	177
Ireland	40
Scotland	61
Other British countries	29
Total	1,847
Non-British born in:	
United States	209
Austria-Hungary	94
Russia	76
Italy	77
China	37
Roumania	23
Other non-British countries	117
Total	633

If these statistics were worked out on a percentage basis the non-Britisher would not show up so well, but notwithstanding this fact, considering the many thousands of "foreigners" who have immigrated into Canada during the past few years, the figures bear out the contention that they are a law-abiding lot on the whole and, therefore, are of distinct value as citizens.

They have a deep rooted devotion to their families and a constant stream of remittances flows back to the "old country" as evidence of the fact, frequently representing sufficient to pay for the traveling expenses to Canada of those whom they have left behind.

Banks go After Business

The banks are apparently competing with each other in bidding for the business of new Canadians. In the windows of many branch offices appear display cards printed in various foreign languages, featuring each bank's facilities for sending remittances to all parts of the world. The sale of such exchange proves lucrative. To facilitate the solicitation of business, some banks are handing out slips printed in the language of the recipient. Others are using phrase books in their efforts to cultivate deposits and stimulate sales of exchange.

Is it too much to expect that if the average new Canadian possesses the qualities mentioned herein that his children will not inherit like characteristics and in full course of time develop into loyal British subjects?

The solution of the problem apparently lies in the hands of the native born Canadian. To turn a new Canadian into a true Canadian, he must be treated as an equal and not as one belonging to an inferior race. The class of "foreigner" which Canada is at present receiving is good, on the whole. These people are, in the main, every whit as sensitive to insult and as responsive to sympathetic treatment as are those of British origin. From a banking standpoint, they are eminently desirable.

With Harley, Milner

K. H. SMITH,
consulting engineer, who has joined Harley, Milner & Co., investment Bankers, Toronto.

Bank Chat

C. E. Neill, vice-president and general manager of the Royal Bank has left for the Old Country.

Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal has sailed to spend a month at his summer home in Scotland

Mr. N. Cameron, of the Halifax staff of the Royal Bank of Canada left lately for South America, having been transferred by the bank.

A recent departure from Quebec was S. G. Davenport, architect of the Royal Bank of Canada, who will attend to work in connection with a branch extension in Paris.

R. S. Way, late manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada in Grand Valley, has been notified of his appointment as manager of the branch of the same bank at Stamford.

J. M. O'Harrolen, who succeeds W. T. Gerald as manager of the Fredericton branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has arrived from Richmond, Quebec, and entered upon his duties.

B. P. Alley, superintendent of Saskatchewan branches, states that the Canadian Bank of Commerce has watched with a great deal of interest the steady growth of the city and has confidence in its future.

The city architect of Toronto has issued to the Bank of Nova Scotia a permit to remove their present building and erect a three-story bank and office building at the southwest corner of Queen and Church Sts., at a cost of $70,000.

M. H. Lister, a .nt manager of the Bank of Montreal, Calgary, has been appointed general manager of the new sales agency that will handle sales of six Alberta breweries. He was formerly Molsons Bank manager at Camrose, Edmonton and Calgary.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has announced its intention of opening a branch in the east end of Regina just as soon as the necessary alterations can be made to premises which it has secured on the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Ottawa Street.

A peculiar situation was revealed in the Bank of Commerce at Seaforth, in that not one member of the staff was in a position to report for work one morning recently. There had been a mild form of influenza in the district, and all the five members of the staff of the bank were indisposed. No one was spared from the manager to the junior clerk. A hurry-up arrangement had to be made by drawing from the branches at Mitchell and Stratford in order to get a staff to carry on business at the Seaforth branch.

A very pleasing event took place in the Guelph branch of the Royal Bank, when Captain A. C. F. Winslow, who has been accountant at the branch for five years, was presented with a handsome leather club bag by the members of the staff. Captain Winslow has been appointed to a position on the supervising staff of the bank at Toronto. The presentation was made by R. H. Harvey, manager of the branch. J. H. Gibb, who succeeds Captain Winslow as accountant, has arrived from St. Catharines to take over his duties. He was formerly on the staff of the branch in the capacity of assistant accountant.

In the "Canadian Resources Supplement," issued early this month in connection with a regular edition of The Financial Times, of London, England, there appears an interesting article dealing with the operations of Canadian banks in the capital of the Empire. Five of the chartered banks of the Dominion have offices in that city, viz., the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Dominion Bank, the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada. The managers of the offices in question are members of the British Overseas Banks Association, which gives them representation in the British Bankers' Association, the premier organization of its kind in the world. These London branches act in many respects as clearing houses between Canada, the United States, West Indies and South America, where they are established, and Great Britain and Europe. They are especially active in exchange operations, the opening of and extending credits for shipments of goods to and from the points where they are represented, and the establishment of sterling credits in connection with the shipment of commodities from one part of the world to another. Even emigration comes under their benign sway, and many prospective settlers have benefited from the material assistance and helpful advice rendered by the officials of these Canadian banks in London. Investors desirous of securing authoritative and disinterested information on the placing of funds in Canada, as well as business men anxious to open up new avenues of trade, find facilities gladly and freely placed at their disposal.

Not since 1918 has there been so daring a robbery in Toronto as that perpetrated on the C.N.R. express recently at the Union Station. But there have been spectacular robberies involving large amounts of money, eleven, in fact, since 1918. The previous robberies involved $276,000, which with last night's robbery brings the total to $576,000.

1918, Oct. 24—Express car on Toronto-Buffalo train robbed by two men, who boarded the car at the Union Station and jumped off at Sunnyside, $20,000 taken, $8,000 of this recovered. John Lett sentenced to ten years, Gordon Dougall sent to reformatory for two years, Walter Lett given suspended sentence on charge of receiving.

1918, May 2—Union Bank, Church and Wellesley, $1,200 stolen, robber sentenced to ten years.

1921, Oct. 18—Bank of Hamilton, College and Ossington, $3,000 stolen, two robbers got life and one ten years.

1922, Jan. 18—Penny Bank, loss, $1,500.

1923, April 5—$100,000 in Victory bonds stolen from mail van between Toronto St. and Union Station. Four were arrested and one man was found guilty of receiving and was sentenced to five years. The others were allowed to go. About $96,000 of the bonds were recovered.

1923, July 24—Bank messengers held up at Melinda and Jordan, $82,000 stolen, two bank messengers severely wounded. No arrests.

1923, Sept. 28—Bank of Nova Scotia, Oakwood and St. Clair, loss $15,000. Ryan gang convicted and sent to prison.

1925, Aug. 10—Imperial Bank, Kingston Road and Balsam, loss $1,030, men captured in a few minutes and convicted.

1926, Oct. 4—Standard Bank, McCaul and Elm Streets, loss $6,000. No arrests.

1927, April 22—Bank of Toronto branch, King and Bathurst Sts., robbed by three men, loss $17,841. No arrests.

1927, Oct. 20—Bank of Nova Scotia, Dundas and Ossington, robbed by three men, loss $6,900. No arrests.

1928, April 26—Standard Bank, McCaul and Elm Sts., robbed by two men, loss $23,740 cash and securities. No arrests.

Combustion Engineering Get St. Lawrence Contract

Combustion Engineering Corporation, Limited, have been awarded a contract for supplying a complete pulverized fuel system, including mills, burners, water cooled furnaces, and air-preheaters, for two 800 H.P. Kidwell Boilers for the new steam plant to be erected by the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company, Limited.

STOCK PROFITS ARE INCREASED KEEPING BOOKS

Small Investor Finds It Worth While to Watch Accounts

$1,500 IS ONE SAVING

Careful Records Prove Brokers Not Infallible; Errors Sometimes Even Against Themselves

In the never-to-be-forgotten days when brokers' clerical forces worked much overtime and still were unable to keep abreast of trades, it was inevitable that there be errors in bookkeeping to the disadvantage of either the customer or the broker. Some of these errors may never have been corrected. Inasmuch as comparatively few among the speculative public are in the habit of keeping books—the market being more a diversion to these than a business—it is probable that errors are not discovered unless they are discovered by the broker. Most brokers, it is believed, would notify customers of errors not in favor of the brokers. But there are a few, perhaps, who would be inclined to let the customer remain in blissful ignorance.

No broker, or broker's bookkeeper, is infallible. Bookkeeping machines are mechanically accurate but the right result does not come if the wrong figures are put into the machine. It pays the customer to keep records of his trades and financial transactions with the broker.

Makes $1,500 as Bookkeeper

This is by way of preamble to the recital of the experience of a speculator among the small fry who has been keeping books for a year or more. In that year he has been fairly successful as a speculator, and he has been successful as a bookkeeper—for the expenditure of a little time daily or weekly on books has saved him $1,500.

One error took place in the transfer of his account from one broker to another. The broker who relinquished the account sent a statement showing the transfer of $300 to the other broker. The investor upon checking this, discovered that $350 should have been placed to his credit with the new house. After correspondence and explanation the error was traced and a cheque for the additional $50 sent the firm taking over the account. Everything then seemed to be happily adjusted, but at the end of the month the statement received from this new house showed only the receipt of the $50 and no record of the $300. More correspondence was entered into with the result that the investor was proven to be correct.

One would think that he had had his share of trouble, but at the end of May he received a statement from another house, with whom he had an account, showing a balance of about $1,500 in the broker's favor. As he had made a number of sales through this firm during the month, the amount seemed incorrect. A check-up was made and he discovered that instead of the balance being in the broker's favor, the broker owed him $75. This was immediately brought to the attention of the broker and the missing entries, were found credited to another account in error.

Gets Five Shares as Gift

The brokers do not always err in their own favor, this investor's experience shows. About six months ago he arranged for his bank to take up some stocks from his broker. These were delivered in due course and a short time afterwards a check up was made by the investor of the holdings at the bank and elsewhere. He discovered, much to his surprise, that the bank had five shares of which he had no record of purchasing. An investigation by the broker brought to light the fact that he had delivered five shares too many to the bank. This excess delivery had not been discovered by the broker and but for the investor might have gone unnoticed.

NEW CORPORATION TO MARKET OUTPUT OF SIX BREWERIES

Alberta Group Distributes 94 Per Cent. of Beer Consumed

The six leading brewers of Alberta have formed a company known as Distributors, Ltd., for the purpose of marketing the output of the breweries under a uniform system. M. H. Lister, formerly with the Bank of Montreal in Calgary, has been appointed general manager of the new company.

The six breweries in the selling organization are: Calgary Brewing & Malting, Lethbridge Breweries, Medicine Hat Brewing Co., Horn Brewing Co., Calgary; New Edmonton Brewing Co., and North West Brewing Co. of Edmonton.

There were 3,625,500 gallons of beer produced and sold in Alberta in 1927 and these six companies produced the bulk of it. Less than 6 per cent. of the sales were of beer coming from other provinces.

Business Volume Grows on Calgary Exchange

Sales on the Calgary Stock Exchange during the past year totalled $3,062,724.89 with 2,038,000 shares changing hands, it was shown by figures presented at the annual meeting of the exchange held recently. The month of May, when 824,678 shares were transferred, and sales reached $1,204,826.88, was one of the biggest in history of the exchange.

A. C. Galbraith, of the firm of Galbraith and Littleton, was elected president of the exchange. Other officers are: Edmund Taylor, honorary president; George Yuill, 1st vice-president; F. F. Reeve, 2nd vice-president, and Harold W. Riley, secretary-treasurer.

The committee of management will consist of: F. F. Filtreau, R. C. Carlile, Robert Wilkinson, J. L. Johnstone, W. H. Butters and F. A. Elves.

In Canada and Beyond

FROM St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria on the Pacific, and from Fort McMurray on the northern fringe of civilization to Buenos Aires in South America—in every market and in the service of every phase of industry and business, the 900 branches of this Bank, which serve 31 different countries, play an important part in fostering the interests of its customers.

A banking connection with the Royal may be of benefit to your business

The Royal Bank of Canada

Resources Over 838 Million Dollars

800 BRANCHES IN CANADA

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST CO.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Agent and in any other Fiduciary capacity.
Official Administrator for the Northern Judicial District in Manitoba and for the Swift Current Judicial District in Saskatchewan.
Head Office: BRANDON, MAN.
Branch Office: Swift Current, Sask.
JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director

99% CORRECT

KIPPEN, NEWTON & CO.
Members of Montreal Stock Exchange
Members of Montreal Curb Market.
4 Hospital St., Montreal Tel. MAin 4791*
J. D. G. Kippen Eric D. B. Kippen Frederick G. Newton

THE GENERAL MERCHANT OF CANADA
PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO
How General Merchants are Meeting the Rural Advertising Problem
Human Keys to The Riddle of Retailing
Over 14,000 Copies of this Issue

14,000 General Merchants Read It Each Month

NO BUSINESS newspaper in the Dominion approaches in volume of circulation The General Merchant of Canada. Fourteen thousand, wide-awake proprietors and managers of general stores look to it monthly for information, inspiration, help and guidance in the conduct of their business.

Thus advertisers are offered a medium, unique in Canadian journalism, in which they may go directly to this vast market—a market served by no other paper in a national way—and through its pages tell the story of their merchandise or services effectively and economically.

May we send a rate card? Write.

THE
GENERAL MERCHANT OF CANADA
Published Monthly by
BUSINESS NEWSPAPERS DIVISION
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

ASSOCIATED BOND
ABC
BONDS
CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Now offering
Rosedale Housing Co., Ltd.
6½% Twenty-year
Sinking Fund Participating
Gold Bonds
Write for descriptive booklet.
Associated Bond Company
LIMITED
Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto

FRESH FISH
LIVE LOBSTERS
GALLAGHER & COMPANY
107 King St. East, Toronto
Delivery all parts of city.
ELgin 9269

KIPPEN & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
4 HOSPITAL STREET
MONTREAL

FOR FINANCING
Automobile and Other Sales
Write Us
Industrial Acceptance Corporation of Canada Limited
Windsor Toronto Montreal Calgary

CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Stock Market Record

WEEK ENDING JUNE 26

	Div. Rate	Yield June 25	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close June 26	Close June 19	Sales for wk.	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12+1	4.64	290	280	280	290	83	335	277
Dominion	12+1	5.17	258	250	251	261	14	280	250
Can. Nationale	10	5.26	195	190	190	190	111	220	185
Imperial	12+1	5.15	255	250	252	252	56	265	245
Montreal	12+2	4.09	342	339	340	344½	90	420	334
Nova Scotia	16	4.10	390	380	380	390	32	410	375
Royal	12+2	3.80	370	360	361¼	370	362	440	330
Standard	12	5.00	241	235	235	248	220	260	235
Toronto	12+1	4.33	302	300	300	300¾	11	340	280
Paper—									
Abitibi, com. (n.p.)	4	6.66	60½	57¼	59¾	57⅛	4301	89¾	47
Do. pref.	7	5.64	..	...	...	...	...	130	124
Do. pref.	6	5.88	102	102	102	102	259	103	96¾
Belgo Can, pref.	7	6.66	105	105	105	105	10	110	105
Brompton (no par)	$2	4.25	48⅛	46½	48⅛	47	1365	71	44¼
Can. Pr. & Paper	.	...	35½	32¾	35½	32¾	3759	55	32¾
Fraser, com.	$1	1.64	63	60	61⅛	62½	2156	93	52
Int. Pap., c. (n.p.)	$2.40	3.42	71½	67¾	70⅛	68	23700	84⅞	66
Do. pref.	7	6.60	106	106	106	105	4	108	105
Pt. Alf. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	75½	73½	75	72½	261	150	71
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	108	100
Price Bros., com.	2	2.50	82½	78	82½	77	990	120⅝	75
Do. pref.	6½	6.25	104	104	104	104	60	108	103
Smith, Howard, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	165	71
Do. pref.	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	119	115
St. Maur. V., pref.	7	7.03	99½	99	99	102½	20	105½	99
Wayagamack (n.p.)	$3	3.37	90	88	89	88	509	127¼	88
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B.E. Steel, com.	.	...	5	4½	5	4½	35	8½	1
Do. 1st pref.	.	...	42½	41	42¼	42	390	48¼	22
Do. 2nd pref.	.	...	7½	7½	7½	7½	910	11¼	3½
Can. Car & Found., c.	.	...	44¼	42	44	44	640	61¼	42
Do. pref.	7	7.44	94	93	94	93½	100	97½	90
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	6+3†	5.94	101	101	101	103	10	103	101
Can. Forgings, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	32	15
Do. pref.	5†	...	..	...	...	...	...	97	65
C.G.E., c. (par $50)	.	...	107	107	107	110½	50	115	70½
Do. pref. (par $50)	7	5.64	62¼	58	62	59¼	172	62½	58
Can. Iron, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	25
Do. pref.	4	5.09	..	...	...	...	...	80	60½
Can. Locomotive, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	35
Do. pref.	8	8.75	..	...	...	...	...	87	75
Dominion Bridge	$2.60	3.17	84	81½	83½	81	5357	97	61½
Dominion Coal	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	97	75
Dominion Iron, pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	5
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	76¼	44½
East Steel Pro. (n.p.)	.	...	32	32	32	32	55	34	23
Do. pref.	7	7.36	95	95	95	97½	10	99	94
Gotfredson, c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	15	5
Ford Motor	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	570	570
Hayes Wheel, c. (n.p.)	.	...	30	29	29	30	370	31½	21
Do. pref.	7	7.21	97	97	97	95	15	100	93½
Massey-Har., c. (n.p.)	.	...	38¼	37	32½	37	6375	47¼	36¾
Do. pref.	7	6.39	110	109¾	110	109¼	94	110¼	107
Kelvinator, c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	12¾	5
Do. pref.	7	8.14	87	86	87	88	40	88	65
McKin. Ind., c. (n.p.)	.	...	44	44	44	45½	25	47	27¾
Do. pref.	7	7.14	98	97¾	98	99	54	99¾	97½
Do. Vot. Trust	-	...	45	45	45	45	25	46	26
N.S. Steel, pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	25
Ont. Steel, c. (n.p.)	$1.50	5.00	30	30	30	35	140	40	30
Do. pref.	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	120	120
Page Hersey, c. (n.p.)	$3	3.15	96	92¾	96	93½	890	108	85
Do. pref.	7	3.70	189	189	189	194½	25	212	171
Pressed Metals, com.	$3+25c	5.15	67	63	67	68	181	72½	50
Do. pref.	7	7.12	..	..	...	...	...	105	95
Russell Motor, com.	4	5.71	..	...	...	...	...	72	56½
Do. pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	101	2	101	97½
Steel of Canada, com.	7	3.78	185¾	182½	185	182	531	240	178
Do. pref.	7	3.78	185	185	185	185	40	220	160
Milling, Foodstuffs and Merchandising—									
Alta. Pa. Gr., c. (n.p.)	.	...	55	54	55	56¼	475	70½	48
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	98½	98½	99	53	102	96½
Arnolds, c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20⅛	5¾
Do. pref.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	87	70
Atlan. Sugar, c. (n.p.)	.	...	18	17	17	17	100	27½	15½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	85½	70
B.C. Fish., c. (n.p.)	.	...	17	16	17	16¾	1052	20¼	6¾
Do. pref.	.	...	68	63	63	65	58	77	46
Do. Certificates	.	—	16¾	16½	16¾	18	835	19½	14
Can. Bak., c. (n.p.)	.	...	42	41	42	41½	165	42	37
Do. pref.	7	6.71	104¼	104¼	104⅛	105¼	35	107	102½
Can. Bread, c. (n.p.)	$6	3.79	..	..	...	...	...	170	153
Do. pref. (A)	7	5.78	120	120	120	121	20	124	115
Do. pref. (B)	7	6.33	...	...	...	...	...	112¼	106
Can. Canners, c. (n.p.)	.	...	18½	17½	17⅛	17½	231	23	17
Do. 1st pref.	6	6.66	90½	89½	90	89½	127	84	88½
Do. 2nd pref.	60c	3.00	20¾	19½	20¾	19¼	835	25	19
Canadian Salt	8	4.77	167½	167½	167½	170	2	170	154
Christie Br., c. (n.p.)	$1.20	1.51	81	79½	80	80	315	131½	79½
Cuban Can. Sugar, c.	.	...	2	2	2	2	10	3½	1½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	30	23
City Dairy, c. (n.p.)	$2	3.70	54	53	53	52½	295	60	44⅝
Do. pref.	7	5.42	180	129	129	130	14	130	121
Dom. Stores (n.p.)	$3	2.50	120	115	120	115	57	137	104½
Fanny Farmer	$1	2.70	..	..	...	...	...	41	37
Ham. Dairies, c. (n.p.)	.	...	43½	42	42	45	173	50	85
Do. pref.	7	6.79	103	102½	102½	103½	13	106	102
Hunts, Ltd., c. (n.p.)	$1	2.50	39	39	39	40	5	46	37
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	..	...	...	...	102	98¼
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	6.39	109½	109	109	109	11	111	107½
L. of Woods, c. (n.p.)	$3.20	6.03	54¼	52	54¼	53½	626	61¾	51
Do. pref.	7	5.73	122	120	121	120	11	125	120
L. Secord, c. (n.p.)	.	...	42½	42½	42½	43	45	48	37
Do. pref.	7	5.17	135¼	135¼	135¼	135	95	145	121
Loblaw, c. (n.p.)	$2	2.32	88	85	85	87	207	118	75
Do. pref.	7	5.18	135	135	135	140	1	175	138
Maple Leaf Mill, c.	.	...	105	100	100	110	14	128⅝	100
Do. pref.	7	6.27	112	111½	112	111⅝	25	112	103
Muirheads, c. (n.p.)	60c	6.00	10	9⅞	10	10	118	16½	9⅞
Do. pref. (p. $10)	75c	5.76	..	..	...	...	...	17½	13
Nat. Grocers, pref.	8	8.24	97	97	97	99	9	100	97
Ogilvie Fl., c. (n.p.)	5	1.25	400	395	395	398	42	425	385
Do. pref.	7	5.38	..	..	...	...	...	143	130
Pure Gold Mfg. (n.p.)	$2	6.66	30	29½	30	29½	135	30	22
Shred. W., c. (n.p.)	$3	4.72	64	62½	64	64½	200	78⅞	62½
Stanfords, c. (n.p.)	$1	6.66	15	12	15	15	149	27¼	12
Do. pref.	7	7.65	91½	91½	91½	94	20	96½	91½
Muirheads, Rights	.	...	40	20	20	40	2146	45	20
St. Law. Flour, c.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	52¼	35
Do. pref.	7	7.83	95½	95½	95½	95	75	96	95
Viau Bisc., c. (n.p.)	.	...	28¾	22	22	24	202	33	15
Do. pref.	7	8.04	87½	87	87	87½	20	89	84
W. Can. Fl., c. (n.p.)	$1.40	4.00	35	35	35	34	65	50	31½
Do. pref.	6½	6.13	..	..	...	...	...	108	104
W. Groc., c. (n.p.)	$1	4.54	23½	22	23½	22	206	25	19
Do. pref.	7	8.23	85	84	85	82	6	85¼	75
Weston, com.	.	...	68	68	68	66½	25	68	48
Do. pref.	7	6.93	..	...	...	...	...	104	100
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	4.90	165	160	165	160	164	175	154
Calgary Power	5	4.46	..	..	..	...	...	112	100
Consumers Gas	10	4.97	203	201	202	203	29	210	196
East Koot. Pr. (n.p.)	.	...	27	25	27	26	25	27	25
Do. pref.	7	6.96	..	..	...	...	...	100½	98
Int. Util. (A) (n.p.)	$3.50	7.60	46	45	45½	45	2701	51½	44
Do. (B) (n.p.)	.	...	17½	14¼	15¼	14	3605	19½	6½
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pf.	7	6.25	112	112	112	112	2	115	105
Laurentide Power	5	2.00	..	...	...	...	...	275	130
Mackay, com.	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	133	109½
Do. pref.	4	5.17	..	...	...	...	...	83	66
Mexican Light, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	112	61½
Do. pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	77
Mont L H & P (n.p.)	$2	1.95	102½	100	102	99¾	1629	120	89
Mont. Teleg. (p. $40)	8	5.81	54¼	54¼	54¼	55	40	56½	53¼
Nor. Mex. Pr., c.	4	4.44	97¼	80	97	85	1159	110	80
Do. pref.	7	6.93	..	...	...	...	...	105	97
Ot. & Hull P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	70	35
Do. pref.	7	6.48	..	...	...	...	...	108	99
Ott. L. H. & Pr., c.	6	4.58	132½	131	131	132½	58	136	128¼
Do. pref.	6½	6.19	105	104½	105	105	23	109	103½
Power Corp., c. (n.p.)	.	...	71	65½	66¼	70¼	8781	98	65½
Do. pref.	6	6.00	100	100	100	101	21	103½	99
Do. Rights	.	...	7	3¼	4½	6¾	13899	14	3¼
Quebec Power, c.	$2	2.38	84½	83	84	83½	2113	115	82
Do. Rights	.	...	8¼	7⅛	8	8	5334	13⅝	7⅛
Shawinigan (n.p.)	$2	2.19	92	90	92	90⅛	6465	109¾	84
S. Can. Pr., c. (n.p.)	4	2.75	145	140	145	145	60	180	114
Do. pref.	6	5.55	108⅛	108	108⅛	109½	123	109½	100
West Koot. Pr., pref.	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	106½	106½
Transportation—									
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	5.02	200	199	199	198	425	221	198
Can. Steam., c. (n.p.)	.	...	37	37	37	37¼	94	47½	31
Do. pref.	6	6.31	95	90	94¼	94	613	98½	89
Do. Voting	.	...	36½	36½	36½	37	25	45	31
Tractions—									
Barcelona (par $50)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	60
Brazilian, com. (n.p.)	.	...	56¼	52½	56	52¾	61056	64½	50½
Do. pref.	6	3.00	..	...	...	...	...	200	160
Detroit Un. Rly.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2½	1
Duluth-Superior	.	...	8⅛	7	8⅛	10	15	22	7
Montreal Trams.	10	5.00	200	200	200	200	15	212	190
Ottawa Traction	.	...	63½	61½	62	65	135	72	60
Porto Rico Rlys., c.	$3	...	..	...	...	...	...	x70⅜	59
Do. pref.	7	6.93	..	...	...	...	...	101	97
Twin City, c.	4	8.69	46½	45	45½	47½	625	[illegible]	42
Do. pref.	7	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	102¾
Winnipeg Elec., c.	2	1.90	107	104	105	106	8444	[illegible]	98
Do. pref.	7	6.33	110½	110	110	110	168	[illegible]	105½
Montreal Tram. Rts.	.	...	8	7	7½	7	445	10	7
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cot., pref.	4	4.90	83	81½	83	82	437	88	66
Can. Converters	7	6.36	110	110	110	110	25	127	101
Can. Cotton, com.	8	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	152	120
Do. pref.	6	6.09	100	98½	98½	99½	56	104½	98½
Can. Woollens, com.	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	25	10
Do. pref.	.	...	84	80	80	85	71	89¼	72
Cosmos Imp., c. (n.p.)	.	...	22	20	20½	21	195	27½	17
Do. pref.	7	7.14	99	98	98	98	25	101	97
Dom. Tex., c. (n.p.)	$5	4.67	107	103¾	107	103¾	925	134½	103¾
Do. pref.	7	5.83	124	120	124	118	38	131	118
Monarch Knit, c.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	x39½	7½
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	70	45¾
Montreal Cottons, c.	6	4.80	..	...	...	...	...	128	115
Do. pref.	7	5.83	121	120	120	120	50	125	118
Penmans, c. (n.p.)	4	4.00	100	100	100	100	20	117⅞	97½
Do. pref.	6	5.68	..	..	...	...	...	106½	100
Wabasso Cot. (n.p.)	6	5.71	105	105	105	110	50	133	105
Zimmerknit (n.p.)	.	...	21	18	18	20	152	30	18
Do. pref.	7	7.52	93	93	93	93½	2	105	91
General Industries—									
Am. Sales, c. (p. $20)	4	5.09	..	...	...	...	...	82	71
Do. pref.	7	6.63	106	105	106	105¼	38	112	105
Asbestos Co., c. (n.p.)	.	...	30¼	30	30	30¼	1155	39¼	29
Do. pref.	7	7.60	92	90	92	95	195	97⅜	90
Brant. Cd., c. (p. $25)	8	10.95	18¼	18¼	18¼	20	75	21	14
Building Prod., com.	$1.20	3.43	35	32½	34	33½	470	47	32½
Do. pref.	7	6.63	..	...	...	...	...	106	102½
Burt, F. N., c. (p. $25)	$3	4.28	70	70	70	67½	1	76	63
Canada Cement, c.	.	...	30	25¾	28¾	27	1268	35¾	25
Do. pref.	6½	6.50	100	99	99	99	364	101⅛	97½
Can. Bronze, c. (n.p.)	$4	4.59	87	87	87	87	45	93⅞	67
Do. pref.	7	6.33	111	110	110	110	35	111½	109½
Can. Dredge, c. (n.p.)	.	...	42	41	42	40	582	42	31
Do. pref.	7	5.60	127	125	125	125	115	127	108
Conduits, c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	35
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	101	20	102	101
C. Smelt. (p. $25)	10+40	4.80	260	255	260	260	6704	289½	251
Crow's Nest Coal	6	10.00	60	58	58	60	468	62	55
Dom. Glass, c.	7	5.34	131	128¼	131	128½	90	144	125
Do. pref.	7	5.78	..	...	...	...	...	128	119
Dom. Rubber, pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	99	50	100	99
E. Theat. (p. $25)	$2	7.14	..	...	...	...	...	30¾	25
Do. pref.	7	7.03	99½	99½	99½	97½	5	100	95
Famous Players, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	40
Do. (new)	.	...	23	23	23	22½	5	24	22½
Do. pref.	8	7.58	..	...	...	...	...	106	102
Gilman, com.	6	5.21	..	...	...	...	...	120	103
Do. pref.	7	5.83	..	...	...	...	...	130	113
Goodyear Tire, com.	$5	3.50	145	135	142	135	660	168	128½
Do. pref.	7	6.54	107½	106	107¼	107	70	110	104
Gypsum & Alabas., c.	$3	4.61	66	63	66	67	195	73	51
Ham. Un. Theatres, c.	.	...	15	12¾	13½	14	191	21½	7
Do. pref.	7	7.77	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	3	97½	82
Holt, Renfrew, c.	$3	2.72	..	...	...	...	...	120	80
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	500	100	92
Int. Nic., c. (p. $25)	$2	2.16	93	89½	92¼	90	34870	103¾	73¾
King Edward Hotel	$6	8.98	..	...	...	...	...	70	50
Lyall Construc.	$3	4.28	70¼	65	70	64	4540	76	55
Loew's, com.	.	...	30	30	30	40	25	40	30
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	102	100
National Brick, com.	.	...	8	8	8	8	85	9	4
Do. pref.	6	9.23	66	65	65	68	30	75	60
Pacific Burt, com.	6	5.21	115	113	113	118	44	137	113
Do. pref.	7	5.83	120	120	120	120⅛	10	136	120
Photo Engrav. (n.p.)	$2	5.88	35½	33⅞	34	35½	230	41¼	33
Port Hope San., com.	4+2	2.66	..	...	...	...	...	265	193
Do. pref.	7	4.24	..	...	...	...	...	195	120
Rogers, Wm., com.	4	5.59	71½	71½	71½	71½	1	75	65
Do. pref.	7	6.66	105	105	105	105	8	105	100
Sher-Williams, com.	6	3.70	165	162	162	165	35	181	162
Do. pref.	7	5.45	128¼	128¼	128¼	126	50	129	120
Simon & S., c. (n.p.)	.	...	38⅛	37	38	37	510	45	35
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	99½	100	100	35	101¾	99½
Standard Chem., com.	2	6.34	..	...	...	...	...	34	24
Sterling Coal	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	15
Tooke Bros., com.	.	...	15	15	15	18	2	20	15
Do. pref.	7	10.00	70	70	70	70	10	78	67
Tuckett Tobacco, c.	4	3.63	110	110	110	110	6	119	98
Do. pref.	7	5.78	121	120	121	121	36	121	114
Woods Mfg., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	38	38
Do. pref.	7	8.97	..	...	...	...	...	80	70
Beverage—									
Brading Brew. (n.p.)	$2	7.14	28	27	28	27½	110	32	26½
Brew. & Dist. (n.p.)	40c	...	16½	16	16½	16¾	10	20	14
Can. Brew. (n.p.)	$2	6.06	33½	32	33	34	345	40	29
Canada Dry (n.p.)	$3	3.84	78	74	76	73½	2175	87	63¾
C. Ind. Alc. (n.p.)	$1.52	3.64	41⅞	38¾	41	38⅝	6352	50½	31½
Do. (B)	.	...	38½	37	38½	38¼	319	47½	36½
Can. Malting (n.p.)	$1.50	4.54	33½	32	33⅛	33	843	43½	31¾
Can. Wineries	.	...	15¾	15	15	15½	260	23	14
Carling Brew. (n.p.)	$2	6.34	32	30½	31½	31⅞	1205	44	30
Com. Alc (n.p.)	$1	3.60	29½	25	27	19¾	1185	55½	19¾
Cosgrave B. (p. $10)	6	7.50	8	7¾	7¾	8	440	10½	7¾
Distil-Seagram (n.p.)	.	...	19¼	17¾	18	18	2744	24½	16½
Federal Distil. (n.p.)	.	...	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	3	430	5½	2½
Chas. Gurd, c. (n.p.)	$2	2.41	83	81	81	83	110	114	81
Do. pref.	7	6.36	110	110	110	110	1	110	106
Hiram Walker (n.p.)	$2	3.60	56	54¾	55	55	5275	69	54
L. Ont. Brew. (n.p.)	$2	...	11	10	11	13¼	125	30	10
Nat. Brew., c. (n.p.)	4	3.33	121½	119	120	119	2521	140	112½
Do. pref.	7	5.38	..	...	...	...	...	130	122
Nat. Distilleries	.	...	12	10	10½	12	615	20¾	10
Orange Cr., c. (n.p.)	.	...	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20½	28	25¾	20
Do. pref. (A)	7	6.79	103½	103	103	105	20	106	102½
Do. pref. (A) (n.p.)	$2	4.34	46	45	46	45½	145	51	45
Pelissiers (n.p.)	.	...	15½	15	15	16	85	18⅛	13
Do. pref.	7	6.84	..	...	...	...	...	103	100
Toronto Brew. (n.p.)	.	...	9½	9½	9½	9¾	80	10½	9½
Oil—									
Ajax	-	...	.56	.52	.53	.55	8700	1.00	.43
Beacon Oil	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	20	13¼
Brit. Am. Oil (n.p.)	$1	2.70	37	35⅜	36½	36¾	4853	42¼	31¾
Can. Oil, c. (n.p.)	$1	2.00	50½	50	50½	50	175	58½	44
Do. pref.	8	5.92	..	..	..	...	...	170	128
Continental Oil	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	22	17
Foothills Oil	.	...	5.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	784	6.35	1.50
Home Oil	.	...	2.80	2.36	2.50	3.75	8900	4.00	2.15
Imperial Oil (n.p.)	$1.50	2.30	65¼	63⅜	64¾	64	4102	72½	56
Int. Pete. (n.p.)	75c	1.92	39¼	38	39	38	1736	44⅞	34½
McColl, c. (n.p.)	.	...	29	28	28½	29	3530	36	28
Do. pref.	6	6.78	88½	88½	88½	89	10	96	85
North Star, c. (p. $5)	.	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	100	5.00	2.25
Do. pref. (p. $5)	7	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.25	5	6.50	5.00
Petrol Oil	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	21⅞	14
Super. Pet., c. (new)	.	...	36	34	36	34	635	39	34
Do. Voting Trust	.	...	38	37	37	35½	100	38	35½
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	105	8	105	97
Trojan Oil	.	...	2.36	1.80	2.36	2.00	2300	2.50	1.00
Volcanic Oil	$1.40+5	4.00	37	36	37	35	218	41	29
Vacuum Gas	.	...	6½	5⅜	6	6	3900	12½	5½
Trust and Loan—									
Can. Permanent	12	4.95	247	242	247	245½	24	251	230½
Central Canada	12+6	...	..	...	...	...	...	255⅛	235⅛
Col. Invest. (p. $10)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	4
Econ. Invest. (p. $50)	4	3.50	60	57	57	59	47	61	56
Huron & Erie	8	4.70	..	...	...	...	...	170	152
Landed Banking	10	4.92	..	...	...	...	...	205	200
Mont. Loan (p. $25)	12+1	6.56	..	...	...	...	...	49½	48
National Trust	12+1	3.64	357	357	357	360	2	370	305
Ont. Loan (par $50)	12	4.44	..	...	...	...	...	137	128
Real Estate Loan	7	6.08	..	...	...	...	...	115	110
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	4.25	..	...	...	...	...	300	275
Toronto Mge. (p. $50)	12	4.87	..	...	...	...	...	123	114
Union Trust	7+1	5.51	..	...	...	...	...	150	135
CURB AND UNLISTED MARKETS									
Asch, com. (no par)	.	...	22	22	22	22	15	30	22
Do. pref.	7	8.04	..	...	...	...	...	93	87
Attendu Eng. (p. $1)	.	...	18	11	12½	12½	740	21	11
Belding, com.	6	5.45	..	...	...	...	...	110	80
Do. pref.	7	6.36	110	110	110	101	5	110	94
Can. Celanese (n.p.)	.	...	55	55	55	53	35	78	53
Do. Vickers	.	...	85	83	83	85	100	103½	83
Can. Vickers (n.p.)	.	...	35	33	33	35	150	49⅛	33
Do. pref.	7	7.44	..	...	...	...	...	96½	94
Can. Power	.	...	33¼	33	33	35¾	85	54¾	33
Can. Light & Power	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	49	39
Can. Marconi	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	8¾	6¼
Can. Nor. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	90	65
Do. pref.	7	6.73	104	104	104	104	35	107½	100
Cockshutt, com.	.	...	27	26	26¼	27	1109	31½	26
Do. pref.	.	...	115⅛	114¼	115	116½	255	143½	105¾
Cons. Food Products	.	...	8½	8	8	8	366	14½	5
Cooksville Sh. Brick, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	14
Do. pref.	4	7.27	..	...	...	...	...	60	55
Dom. Engineering	$3	3.75	81	79	79	81⅛	1485	82½	52
Dom. Fdy. & Steel, c.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	5
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	42	32
Canada Vinegar	.	...	27	27	27	...	1075	27	27
Dom. Power, c.	.	...	45	45	45	45	3	66	45
Do. pref.	7	6.57	..	...	...	...	...	106⅜	105
Donnacona Paper	.	...	28	28	28	26	50	47	25
Dryden Paper (n.p.)	.	...	47	41	46¼	41	6220	56	33
Durant Motor (p. $10)	40c	5.71	7	6⅛	7	7	128	10¼	6
E. Dairies, c. (n.p.)	.	...	43½	43	43½	45	110	60¾	43
Do. pref.	7	6.86	..	...	...	...	...	102	99
Eng. Elec., c. (n.p.)	.	...	29	20	20	28½	295	31	11
Do. pref.	.	...	104	102	102	102½	27	112	75
Farm. Dairy, c.	50c	2.38	22	20½	22	21½	395	27	17
Do. pref.	7	6.36	..	...	...	...	...	110	105
For. Pr. Secs. (n.p.)	.	...	41¼	40¾	41	41½	345	56¼	38½
Gt. West Sad., c. (n.p.)	.	...	23	21	23	22	61	29½	21
Do. pref.	6½	6.63	..	...	...	...	...	99¾	97
Gen. St. Wares (n.p.)	.	...	29	28½	28¾	29	1589	38¾	28½
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	102	10	102	101
Freiman, com. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	19¾
Do. pref.	6	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	90	90
Hamilton Cot., pref.	$2	5.88	34	33	34	33	125	39	32½
Hinde & Dauch (n.p.)	$1	3.60	28	27	27	28	140	33	27
Hydro-Electric (n.p.)	.	...	52	49½	51	60¾	310	85	49½
Illinois Power, pref.	7	6.73	..	...	...	...	...	106	99¼
Imp. Tob., c. (p. $5)	6+2	3.60	11	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	6223	11⅝	8⅛
Inter. Power, com.	.	...	33½	32½	32½	33½	110	43¼	32½
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	98	98	100	39	101⅛	95½
Kemsley Milburn	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	15⅝
Loew's London, com.	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	5¾	4
Man Power (n.p.)	$2	2.35	85	83	85	100	50	123½	83
Mercury Mills (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	40½	30
Do. pref.	6	6.66	..	...	...	...	...	96	90
Mitchell, J. S.	.	...	51	51	51	50½	15	55	38
Do. pref.	7	6.79	..	...	...	...	...	105	99½
Mitchell, Robt. (n.p.)	.	...	31	28	28	31	182	40½	27
Do. pref.	7	6.48	108	104	105	105	15	110	95
Montreal Ex. (p. $30)	.	...	24¾	24	24¾	25	105	36	23½
Mount Royal, com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	x6	3
Do. pref.	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	52	50
Municipal Ser. (n.p.)	.	...	10	8⅞	9	10	265	17	8
Ott. Riv. Pr. (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	38	25
North. Bak. (n.p.)	$2	4.93	41	39½	41	39½	1690	54	38
N.S. Car, c. (n.p.)	.	...	38½	37	38½	39	205	49	36½
Paton Mfg., (n.p.)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	68	55
Do. pref.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	103	102
Perfection Glass	.	...	3	2½	2½	3	395	8¾	2
Regent Knitting	.	...	23½	22	22⅞	23	90	33	21
Reliance Grain (n.p.)	.	...	42	42	42	43	10	55	42
R.S. Mills (n.p.)	$2	5.88	34	32½	33	32	505	39	30¾
Robinson Cone (n.p.)	.	...	26	25½	25½	26	125	34½	25½
E. L. Ruddy, pref.	7	7.00	..	...	...	...	...	101	97½
Service Stn. Equip.	$1.60	4.44	37	35½	37	36½	420	48	33¾
Simpson, Robt., pref.	6	5.88	..	...	...	...	...	105	102
Sprucolite (n.p.)	.	...	43	40½	40½	45	110	59	40½
Standard Clay	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	34½	33
Standard Pav. (n.p.)	.	...	26½	26½	26½	26½	1330	29¼	24½
St. Maur. Power	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	194	170
Tamblyn, c. (n.p.)	.	...	30	30	30	30	115	36¼	21
Do. pref.	7	7.36	96	95	95	95	20	97	90
Tip Top Tailors (n.p.)	.	...	30½	30	30	30	220	32¼	30
Do. pref.	7	7.03	..	...	...	...	...	100	99½
United Fuel, c. (n.p.)	.	...	31	30	30	31	20	36	25
Do. pref.	6	6.70	90	89⅜	89½	90	250	93	89¼
United Secs., com.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	64½	50
Do. pref.	6	5.71	105	105	105	105	42	105	100
Waterloo Mfg.	.	...	17	16	16¾	17	480	20	16

†Arrears.

xQuotations for 1927. No sales recorded in 1928 to date.

High Grade Investments
Dependable Service
BROWNE URQUHART & CO.
LIMITED
266 St. James St.
MONTREAL
Telephone Harbour 2111

The
ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY
EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES

A GUARANTEED
FIRST MORTGAGE
BOND
Border Cities Company, Ltd.
6½ Per Cent.
Maturity 5 to 10 years.
Denominations: $1000, $500 & $100
Legal Opinion: Long & Daly.
Legal Investment for Canadian Life and Fire Insurance Cos.
Write for Circular to-day
BOND DEPARTMENT
Border Cities Company
LIMITED
605 C.P.R. Building, Toronto

1000% PROFITS
were made by Investors from an Investment of $320 in a Company manufacturing Ginger Ale.
We believe an investment in the shares of
Kelly Dry—Pure Juice Corporation
offers an opportunity comparable to the one mentioned. Full details will be gladly furnished without obligation.
Write today for the prospectus
Name ....
....
Address ....
....
Established 1910
Credit Canada Limitee
INVESTMENT BANKERS
120 St. James St., Montreal

A. N. WORTHINGTON & CO.
Stocks and Bonds
Dealers in
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL
and
CORPORATION SECURITIES
330 Bay St., Toronto

Forecast 120,000,000 Bus. of Grain Through Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—One hundred and twenty million bushels of grain will move through the port of Vancouver westward during the crop year of 1928-1929, in the belief of F. R. McD. Russell, K.C., chairman of the Vancouver Harbor Board.

"Early in the present season," said Mr. Russell, "We had a few optimistic grain men making the cautious prediction that we might ship 70,000,000 bushels during the season, yet here we are celebrating the eighty millionth bushel," said Mr. Russell at a banquet of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange. "Granted we have a beneficent crop year, next year we hope to export 120,000,000 bushels of grain through Vancouver."

Unlisted Stocks

These prices are mostly as at June 26, and while obtained from reliable sources, cannot be guaranteed.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
A. W. Chase, com.	$ 2.00	$ 5.00
A. W. Chase, pref.	55.00	....
Border Cities, pfd. bonus c.	....	24.00
Brandram-Henderson, com.	27.00	33.00
Brandram-Henderson, pref.	87.00	91.00
Canadian Westinghouse	241.00	....
Canada Machinery, com.	6.00	9.00
Canada Machinery, pref.	28.00	33.00
Can. Paperboard, pref.	90.00	95.00
Caulfields Dairy, com.	22.00	26.00
Copeland Flour Mills, pref.	20.00	....
Dom. Alloy, pf. bonus com.	....	2.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel, c.	12.00	20.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel, pf.	....	61.00
Dom. Linens, pref.	16.00	....
Dom. Manufacturers, com.	6.00	11.00
Dom. Manufacturers, pref.	70.00	77.00
Dom. Power, com.	45.00	55.00
Dom. Power, pref.	105.50	107.00
Dom. Sewer Pipe, com.	64.00	65.00
Dom. Sugar, com.	....	29.00
Dom. Sugar, pref.	97.50	....
Dunlop Tire, pref.	102.50	104.00
Durant of Canada	6.00	7.00
Gillett, E. W.	85.00	....
Goodyear Cotton, 7% pref.	101.75	104.00
Guardian Realty, pref.	60.00	67.50
Huethers Brewing, pref.	....	2.75
King Edward Hotel "A"	89.50	91.50
King Edward Hotel "B"	86.00	89.00
Kingston Shipbuilding, pf.	17.00	20.00
Loew's London, com.	4.50	5.25
Loew's London, pref.	8.00	9.50
Loew's Mansfield, pref.	90.00	....
Milton Brick Co.	16.00	....
Palace Thea. (Mont.) pfd.	95.00	....
Simpson, Robt., pref.	104.25	....
Traymore, pref	19.00	21.00

Insurance

	Bid	Asked
British America	55	..
Canadian Fire, full pd.	125	135
Canada Life	975	1000
Canada National	15	...
Casualty of Canada, full pd.	190	200
Capital Life, 20% pd.	26	..
Continental Life, 10% pd.	88	..
Commonwealth Life, 10% pd.	32	37
Commercial Life, 10% paid	21	..
Confederation Life, 10% pd.	120	..
Crown Life, full paid	335	..
Dom. of Can. Guar. & Ac.	375	400
Dominion Fire	140	...
Dominion Life, 50% pd.	440	...
Excelsior Life, 30% pd.	125	...
Federal Fire, 25% paid	42	...
Fidelity of Canada, full paid	145	..
Great West, full paid	590	..
Imperial Life, 90% paid	435	...
Manufacturers Life, 55% pd.	400	450
Monarch Life, 10% paid	47	51
Montreal Life, 20% paid	77	85
National Life, 25% paid	95	105
Ontario Equitable, 10% paid	40	44
Security Life, 50% paid	25	...
Sovereign Life, 25% paid	55	62
Sun Life, 75% paid	2300	2400
Toronto Casualty	..	26
Western Assurance	75	80

Mortgage, Loan, Etc.

	Bid	Asked
British Mortgage & Trust	$207.00	$ ....
Capital Trust	....	85.00
Chartered Trust	104.00	110.00
Commercial Finance, com.	23.00	....
Commercial Finance, pfd.	78.00	84.00
Crown Trust	135.00	....
Debentures & Sec., com.	73.00	....
Debentures & Secs., pref.	73.00	....
Guelph & Ont. Invest.	59.00	....
Lambton Loan & Savings	80.00	....
London Loan & Savings	48.50	....
London & West Trusts	150.00	....
Mfg. Fn. pfd. bonus, c.	5.70	6.40
Midland Loan & Savings	17.00	....
Mortgage Discount, pref.	6.75	7.75
Mortgage Discount, com	.40	.80
Mutual Finance, com.	8.00	....
Mutual Finance, pref.	8.00	....
Saskatchewan Mortgage	41.00	....
Peoples Loan & Savings	82.00	....
Sterling Trust Co.	102.00	....
Toronto Finance, pref.	....	3.50
Waterloo Trust & Savings	120.00	....

Club Shares

	Bid	Asked
Bayview Golf	$ 25.00	$ 40.00
Lakeview Golf	50.00	70.00
Lambton Golf	....	420.00
Mississauga Golf	35.00	50.00
Rosedale Golf	185.00	215.00
Summit Golf	25.00	45.00
Thistledown Golf	45.00	65.00
Thornhill Golf	65.00	80.00
Toronto Winter Club	....	60.00
Weston Golf	80.00	100.00
York Downs Golf	250.00	285.00

Recent London Quotations

	Sales
Calgary Power	120
Hudson's Bay	131s.
Hudson's Bay 5% pref.	99s. 4½d.
Can. West Lumber	6s.
Standard Chemical, 7%	24½
Dominion Tar	45s. 9d.
Mond Nickel	183s. 9d.
Lake Superior	8

Recent Vancouver Quotations

	Bid	Asked
B. C. Telephone, pfd., new 6%	105	
Pacific Coyle, com.	10½	13
Gosse Packing, pref.	...	80

Recent Winnipeg Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Co.	120	..
Can. Fire Ins. Co.	110	..
Home Invest. and S. Assn.	76	78¼
N. Mtge., fully paid	80	..
N. Mtge., 50% paid	25	..
Northern Trusts Co.	50	..
Standard Trusts Co.	33	..
No. Star Oil, com.	4.90	..
No. Star Oil, pref.	...	5.55

Harley, Milner & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
350 Bay Street, Toronto
Telephone: Adelaide 9071
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Private wire connections to principal financial centres
HAMILTON
26-28 MAIN STREET E.
Telephone: Regent 9660
WINDSOR
SECURITY BUILDING
Telephone: Seneca 4942
LONDON
PEOPLES LOAN BUILDING
Telephone: Metcalf 682
ST. CATHARINES
72 ST. PAUL STREET
Telephone: 4060
F14

Stock Market

MARKET INDICATOR

	High	Low
20 Industrial Stocks		
Week of June 27	$ 94.9	$ 92.0
Week of June 20	95.5	91.2
Month of June, 1927	74.0	66.5
9 Bank Stocks		
Week of June 27	$294	$278
Week of June 20	299	291
Month of June, 1927	252	242
10 Public Utilities		
Week of June 27	$102	$100
Week of June 20	103	99
Month of June, 1927	92	83

WEEK'S GAINS AND LOSSES

	Gains	Losses	Unch.	Total
Banks	.	7	2	9
Paper	8	2	7	17
Steel	10	10	22	42
Foodstuffs	16	22	20	58
Utilities	10	10	14	34
Tractions	2	4	8	14
Textiles	3	6	9	18
Industrials	32	33	43	108
Total	81	94	125	300

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Premium)	Low	Last year High (Premium)	Last year Low
June 21	1-4	15-64	5-64	5-64
June 22	1-4	15-64	1-32	x1-64
June 23	15-64	15-64	5-64	x1-32
June 25	15-64	15-64	1-8	x1-16
June 26	1-4	15-64	1-8	1-8
June 27	1-4	1-4	9-64	1-8

xDiscount.

STERLING, FRANCS and LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
June 21	4.87 9-32	3.93	5.26
June 22	4.87 3-16	3.92 5-8	5.26
June 23	4.87 1-2	3.92 5-8	5.25 15-16
June 25	4.87 1-2	3.93 15-16	5.25 1-2
June 26	4.87 5-32	3.93 1-8	5.25 1-2
June 27	4.87 1-4	3.92 7-8	5.25 1-8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		June 20	June 27
19.30	Italian	5.27	5.27
23.80	German	23.96	23.96
13.90	Belgian	14.00	14.00
49.80	Japanese	46.77	46.87

Flood Barnes Active Bond Prices

	Price	Rate	Years to Maturity	Next int. Date	Yield %
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper Gen. 6s, due '40	104½	6	12	July 2	Called
Agric. Mtge. Bk. of Colombia Gtd. S.F. 7s, due '47	100	7	19	July 15	7.00
Alberta Pacific Grain 1st S.F. 6's due '46	102	6	18	Dec. 1	5.82
Argentine Govt. 6's, Series "B" due '58	100	6	30	Dec. 1	6.00
Asbestos Corp., 1st Ref. S.F. 6's, due '41	103¼	6	13	July 1	5.62
Asbestos Corp. Gen. Mtge. S.F. 6's, due '56	99	6	28	July 1	6.07
Bell Tel. of Can. 1st 5's, Series "B", due '57	104¼	5	29	Dec. 1	4.73
Brazil, United States, Ext. S.F. 6½'s, due '57	96	6½	29	Oct. 1	6.82
Canada Cement, 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½'s, due '47	102¾	5½	19	Nov. 1	5.25
Canada Power & Paper Coll. Trust 5½'s, due '58	94	5½	30	July 1	5.92
Canada Paper, 1st S.F. 6's, due '45	103¼	6	17	Dec. 4	5.70
Can. Light & Pwr., 1st 5's, due '49	95½	5	21	July 1	5.35
Can. S. S. Lines, 6's 1st & gen., Series A, '41	102¾	6	13	Oct. 15	5.70
Can. S. S. Lines Consol. 5's, due '43	103	5	15	Aug. 15	4.71
C. R. Rly. Coll. Trust 5's, due '34	102	5	6	Oct. 15	4.60
C. P. Rly. Secured 4½% notes, due '44	100	4½	16	Dec. 15	4.50
Can. Goodrich Income 7's, due '43	62	7	15	......	
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6's, due '60	94⅛	6	32	Oct. 1	6.42
Colombia Repub. Ext. S.F. 6's, due '61	92	6	33	Oct. 1	6.63
Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S.F. 5's, due '39 (£)	76½	5	11	Sept. 1	...
Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '48	99½	5½	20	Aug. 1	5.55
Donnacona Paper Co. 6's Debentures, due '48	101	6	20	Aug. 1	5.87
Duke Price Power S.F. 6's, Series "A", due '66	106⅜	6	38	Nov. 1	5.60
Fraser Companies, 1st S.F. 6's, due '50	104	6	22	July 1	5.68
Fraser Companies 6½'s Debentures, due '42 (Cum. Stock Rights)	107½	6½	14	Oct. 1	5.70
French Line Ext. S.F. 6½'s, due '51	102	6½	23	Aug. 15	6.35
French National Mail S.S. Ext. S.F. 6's, due '52	99½	6	24	Nov. 1	6.05
Gen. Steel Wares, Ltd., 1st mtge. S.F. 6's, due '52	102½	6	24	Nov. 1	5.80
Gatineau Power, 1st 5's, due '56	100	5	28	Dec. 1	5.00
Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6's, due '41	102	6	13	Dec. 15	5.75
Hydro-Elec. B'd & Sh. Corp. Coll. Trust S.F. 5's, due '47	98	5	19	Nov. 1	5.16
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '51	104½	5½	23	July 1	5.15
Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5's, due '47	98½	5	19	Oct. 15	5.13
Mtl. Coke & Mfg. 1st 5½'s, Series A, due '47	102¾	5½	19	Dec. 1	5.25
Mtl. L.H.&P. 1st Ref. & Coll. Trust 5's, Series A, due '51	102½	5	23	Oct. 1	4.82
Mtl. Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5s, Series A, due '41	101½	5	13	July 1	4.85
Mtl. Tramways Gen. & Ref. 5's, Series "A", due '55	100	5	27	Oct. 1	5.00
Nova Scotia Coal & Steel 1st S.F. 5's, due '59	76½	5	21	July 1	[illegible]
Northwestern Utilities, 1st S.F. 7's, due '38	104½	7	10	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '57	100	5½	19	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Price Bros. 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '43	106¾	6	15	Aug. 1	[illegible]
St. Law. Paper, 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '46	105	6	18	Sept. 1	Called
St. Law. Paper, S.F. 6½'s, due '36	102	6½	8	July 2	Called
Southern Can. Pwr. 1st 5's, Series A, due '55	102	5	27	Oct. 1	4.87
United Grain Growers, 1st. Mtge. 5's, due '48	98	5	20	July 2	5.17
United Securities Coll. Trust S.F. 5½'s, Series A, due '52	103¼	5½	24	Nov. 1	5.25
Wayagamac Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 6's, due '51	104	6	23	July 1	5.88
Winnipeg Electric Ref. 6's, due '54	105	6	26	Oct. 1	5.60

Bond Movements of the Week

Week Ending June 26

Bonds	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low	Ask	Latest Price Bid	High	Low
Asbestos, gen. mge.	6	1956	6.15	98	88	100	97½	98	97	98	97½
Can. Pr. & Pap. debs.	5	1956	5.38	..	..	99½	93½	.	..	94½	93½
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	4.79	101⅞	96⅝	105¾	103	103	..	103	..
Mexican Elec.	5	1942	8.00	..	..	75	75	78¼	..	75	..
Montreal Tram. A	5	1955	5.06	100	94	101¼	98½	99	98½	99	98½
Porto Rico Rlys.	5	1936	5.67	93¾	92	92½	92	..	92	92½	..
War Loan	5	1931	4.35	102.70	101.00	102.85	101.55	102.00	101.55	101.80	..
Do.	5	1937	4.22	106.95	102.95	106.70	104.00	105.00	104.20	104.92	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.70	106.90	103.05	106.50	103.10	103.80	103.20	103.70	103.10
Do.	5½	1934	4.91	105.75	102.80	105.85	102.35	102.85	102.60	103.00	102.35
Do.	5½	1937	4.30	111.15	106.85	110.95	108.00	108.80	108.10	108.95	108.00
Do., Refund	5	1928	5.00	101.50	99.75	100.60	99.70	100.30	99.80	99.99	99.70
Do.	4½	1940	4.45	103.40	96.50	102.90	99.50	100.00	99.30	99.95	....
Do.	5	1943	4.55	106.40	102.30	106.10	103.60	104.45	103.80	104.35	103.80
Do.	4½	1944	4.45	103.00	96.60	103.05	99.25	100.10	99.20	100.30	99.70
Do.	4½	1946	4.41	102.70	96.70	103.15	100.15	101.20	100.50	101.00	100.50
Do. Renewal	5½	1932	4.90	104.40	101.85	105.80	101.40	102.50	101.80	101.70	101.40

NEW YORK CURB

	Close June 13	Close June 20	Close June 27
Can. Marconi	6 1-4	6 1-2	6 3-8
Dom. Stores	122	115	...
Ford Canada	560	556	555
Imp. Oil Can.	64 1-2	64	65 1-8
Inter. Pete.	38 1-2	39	39 1-2
Int. Util. "A"	45 1-4	...	45 1-2
Do. "B"	16 1-4	14 3-4	17
Nipissing	3 7-8	4	3 3-4
Noranda	32 7-8	35 3-8	39 3-8
Premier Gold	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-8

A.J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS AND SHARES
"Specialists Unlisted Bonds and Stocks"
219 Bay Street, (Ground Floor) Toronto
Elgins 6101-6102-6103
6104-6105-6106

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
METROPOLITAN BLDG.
ELGIN 8429-8420 TORONTO

THE LAKE OF WOODS MILLING CO. Ltd.
Makers of FIVE ROSES FLOUR
Mills at Montreal, Brantford, Keewatin, Portage la Prairie, Medicine Hat
CAPACITY, 20,000 BARRELS DAILY
President and Managing Director
FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.
Vice-President and Gen'l Manager
WM. W. HUTCHISON
Directors:
R. M. BALLANTYNE, TANCREDE BIENVENU, HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., GEO. V. HASTINGS, WALTER MOLSON, R. W. REFORD, ABNER KINGMAN, J. K. L. ROSS, N. J. BREEN, HUGH MacKAY, K.C.
Secretary, M. H. HUTCHISON Treasurer, T. F. McNALLY
Asst. Treasurer, A. C. McMILLAN

INVENTIONS PATENTED
TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS Registered
YOUR INQUIRY IS SOLICITED
W. IRWIN HASKETT, 12 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada
SOLICITOR OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PATENTS

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited
Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics
FACTORIES AT
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, WELLAND
HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

Lougheed & Taylor, Limited
Calgary, Canada
Bond, Insurance, Estates, Farm Lands, Appraisals
We are well informed on the oil situation

Unlisted Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Fibre, 6s, 1947	100¼	101
Algoma Steel, 5s, 1962	56¾	58½
Alberta Pac. Grain, 6s, 1946	99¼	101
Bell Telephone, 5s, 1955	102½	103¼
Belgo Can. Paper, 6s, 1943	101¼	103¼
Brandram-Henderson, 6s, 1939	90	93
B C. Pulp and Paper, 6s, 1950	91½	93¼
Calgary Brewery, 5s, 1942	98	99
Calgary Power, 5s, 1940	95	96½
Canada Biscuit, 6½s, 1946	..	98¼
Canada Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1949	94	95
Can. Nor. Power, 6s, 1941	104½	..
Can. Paperboard, 7s, 1937	96½	98½
Can. Steamships, 5s, 1943	102¼	103
Can. Steamships, 6s, 1941	101¼	102
Davies, Wm., 6s, 1942	97¼	98½
Dominion Iron, 5s, 1939	74	75
Drummond Invest., 6½s, 1938	100½	102¾
Duke Price, 6s, 1966	106	107
East Kootenay Pr., 7s, 1942	105	106
Elec. Development, 5s, 1933	100¼	101½
Fraser Cos., 6s, 1950	102¾	104½
Gatineau Power, 5s, 1956	98	99¼
Howard Smith P. & P. 6s, 1941	103	...
King Edward Hotel, 7s, 1944	97	100
Lake Superior P. & P. 6s, 1941	107	108½
Laurentian Pr., 6s, 1936	108¼	...
Laurentide Pr., 5½s, 1946	100½	...
Manitoba Pr., 5½s, 1941	103	104¼
Mont. L. H. & Pr., 5s, 1951	101½	102
Mont. Pub. Service, 5s, 1942	99	100½
Nor. Ont. L. & P., 6s, 1946	104¾	105½
Nor. West Utilities, 7s, 1938	102¾	104
Nova Scotia Steel, 5s, 1959	73¼	...
Nova Scotia 6% Debs.	46	49¾
Nova Scotia Tram., 5s, 1946	104¾	..
Nova Scotia Tram., 7s, 1952	110¼	..
Ont. Pulp & Paper, 6s, 1931	106¾	...
Ottawa Hull Pr., 6s, 1948	103	103¼
Ottawa L. H. & P., 5s, 1957	100½	101½
Ottawa Trac., 5½s, 1955	102¾	104
Ottawa River Pr., 6½s, 1953	103¼	...
Port Alfred P. & P., 5½s, 1957	97½	99
Price Bros., 6s, 1943	104	105
Prov. Lt. Pr., 5s, 1946	101¼	102¼
Rio Tramways, 5s, 1935	97	98½
Sao Paulo Tram., 5s, 1929	99¼	100¼
St. Lawrence Paper, 6s, 1946	104½	100¼
St. Maurice Valley, 5½s, 1957	97½	99
St. Maurice Pr., 6½s, 1953	107¼	108¾
Shawinigan W. & P. 4½s, 1967	94	95¼
Simpson's, Ltd., 6½s, 1945	103½	104½
Southern Can. Pr. 5s, 1955	100½	100¼
West Kootenay Pr., 6s, 1943	104	...

Balance of Payments Favors United States Rather Than Canada

Dominion's Debit Last Year Totals Over $130,000,000

MANY ITEMS FIGURE

Income from Investments in This Country Offsets Money Spent by Tourists

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The balance of payments between Canada and the United States for the year 1927 favor the latter country, though where definite information is available, the balance is not so unfavorable to the Dominion.

The largest items in the balance of payments between the two countries, of course, are imports and exports. For years imports from the United States have largely exceeded exports. During 1926 imports were valued at $738,568,000, as against exports of $475,881,000, leaving an unfavorable balance to Canada of $262,687,000. For the year 1927, exports totalled $475,077,000 and imports $835,875,000, a difference in favor of the United States of $360,801,000. Thus in the past two years, Canada's merchandise trade debit has increased $98,114,000.

In addition to ordinary merchandise, there is considerable trade between Canada and the United States in smuggled liquor. It is an extremely difficult matter to estimate accurately the importance of this trade. The United States Government, however, estimates that in 1927 nearly $187,000,000 of liquor and narcotics were smuggled into that country. The only point of interest to Canada is the amount of liquor shipped. There is no way of determining the amount or value with any degree of accuracy, but an estimate of $10,000,000 would be not be out of the way.

U. S. Railroads Benefit

Freight payments and receipts figure prominently in the international balance of trade. An enormous volume of Canadian breadstuffs is annually carried in transit by American railroads from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast. According to a survey prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce in 1927 this traffic made up more than 100,000 carloads or 3,835,880 short tons. Most of it moves from Buffalo to New York. Of the 1927 total, 74.6 per cent. was wheat, 13.1 per cent. was barley and 8.2 per cent. was wheat flour. Freight charges collected on this traffic by American railways (at the ex-lake port rates) in 1927 totalled $11,853,000.

Transit earnings by American railways on Canadian commodities other than breadstuffs to the Atlantic ports, on all Canadian commodities to the Pacific ports, and on the reverse traffic from all American seaports to the Canadian border should raise this invisible export to about $15,000,000.

On the other hand large quantities of goods are exported by Canada to the United States. During 1927 the States improted $411,846,000 by railroad, chiefly, of course, from Canada. If the freight from the Canadian city of origin to the border average 3 per cent. of the value of goods, the invisible export is $12,000,000.

Tourist Trade Dominates

As the movement of money by nationals from one country to the other is unimportant in so far as Canada and the United States is concerned, no allowance is made for this item. In the matter of tourist trade, however, it is an exceedingly important one for Canada.

Within the past five years the flow of tourists from the States to Canada and to a lesser extent from this country across the border, has reached enormous proportions. It is, of course, not possible to secure an accurate figure of the amount of money spent in the Dominion by American tourists, but a conservative estimate prepared by the Department of Commerce, in Washington, places the total amount at $197,000,000 for 1927. This is one of the principal credits accruing to Canada.

There is, of course, a goodly movement of Canadian tourists to American points. On the basis of expenditures by American tourists in Canada, it is estimated that Canadian visitors spent $51,000,000 in 1927 during their stay in the States. This leaves a favorable balance to Canada of $146,000,000 for the past year.

American investments in Canada and vice versa play an important part in the balance of payments between the two countries. As at the end of 1927 it is estimated that American investments in Canada totalled about $3,000,000,000, while Canadian investments in the United States amounted to $722,000,000. Of the latter amount $162,000,000 was known to be held by the chartered banks. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways hold about $110,000,000 of American investment, principally in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Central Vermont Railways.

Careful estimates have been prepared by the American Department of Commerce on income from investments abroad. It has arrived at the figure of $194,000,000 from Canada during 1927. Offsetting this is an income by Canadians from their American investments of approximately $47,190,000, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of $146,810,000.

In this same field might be included Canadian securities sold in the United States and American securities sold in Canada. The latter is a negligible factor and has little bearing on the balance of payments.

Public Financing Heavy

A survey of public financing in the United States for 1927 shows that 103 Canadian issues, totalling in value $316,796,395 were offered. Of this amount $48,465,000 represents refunding operations. The balance of $268,331,395 represents payments made to Canada.

There are three other items which should be here considered, namely, bond redemption payments to Americans, private investments and sinking fund payments. In many cases, bond redemptions are made by call prior to maturity and payments made to Americans on this account in 1927 are estimated at $77,000,000. At the same time sinking fund payments totalled about $25,000,000, or an aggregate total of the two items of $102,000,000.

Numerous transactions also are made privately of which there is little or no accurate record. Such transactions are not openly advertised and in some cases are based on rumors. Accordingly liberal reservations must be made as to both the accuracy and completeness of the schedule. The American Department of Commerce, however, estimates the value of Canadian securities sold, direct investments, credit grants, as $51,000,000.

Resale of Investments

The resale to Canadians of American direct investment, should also be considered. Large American companies maintain, for years on end, their warehouses, petroleum tanks, refineries, mines, forests, branch factories and branch stores. Smaller concerns and individuals are likely to hold their direct investments for shorter periods. Any estimate of these resales is arbitrary, both for 1927 they are estimated at $20,000,000.

The above items are those upon which more or less accurate information is available. There are other divisions such as motion picture royalties, insurance transactions, subscriptions to American press, American advertising in Canada, cablegrams, radiograms and telephone service. It is estimated that exports of power to the United States results in a revenue of $12,000,000. Some of the other items are "against" Canada, but there are probably other payments which made these negligible.

In summing up, there are total net payments to the United States by Canada, amounting to $632,611,000, dividend as follows:

Trade	$360,801,000
Freight	3,000,000
Investment income	146,810,000
Bonds redeemed	77,000,000
Sinking fund payments	25,000,000
Resale of holdings	20,000,000

Canada received credits from the United States for 1927 totalling $502,331,395, distributed as follows:

Liquor	$ 10,000,000
Tourists	146,000,000
Capital	268,331,395
Resale of investments	15,000,000
Private investments	51,000,000
Exports of power	12,000,000

The above figures represent in each case the net debit or credit. It will be seen, therefore, that during 1927 Canada made payments to the United States, exclusive of credits received, of $130,579,605. This figure is naturally subject to corrections but it closely approximates the true situation.

Canadian Brewing Earns Full Dividend

MONTREAL.—It is understood that the Canadian Brewing Corporation during the first five months of its current fiscal year earned the full year's dividends requirements on its 100,000 common shares. The stock is on a $2 annual dividend basis. The present price of the stock is around $33 as compared with $30, the price at which it was marketed about sixteen months ago. In its last year, which ended December 31, the company earned on its common $167,251. The last annual report covered only a seven months period of operations under the revised liquor laws of the province of Ontario.

Say Queen's Park Plaza Steel Soon to Show

Steel for the Queen's Park Plaza Hotel, Bloor street and Avenue road, Toronto, has been shipped from the plant of the Canadian Bridge Co., and it is announced that, unless labor difficulties prevent, steel will begin to show above ground within ten days. The footings for steel construction have been complete for some time.

Originally, the hotel was to have been reinforced concrete but the plans were changed recently and, after new specifications were compiled and the fabricating contract let, the steelworkers' strike interfered with the beginning of the work.

Wellington, Grey, and Bruce

The numbers are published of Wellington, Grey, and Bruce bonds, which have been drawn, and will be paid at par on July 1. The estimated earnng of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway for the half-year ending June 30 applicable to meet the interest on the bonds will admit of the payment of £3 19s. 11d. per £100 bond, and this payment will be applied as follows:—£2 10s. 11d. in final discharge of coupon No. 89 due January 1, 1915, and £1 9s. on account of coupon No. 90 due July 1, 1915, and will be made on July 1 at the offices of the company in London.

Brantford Roofing Co. Preferred Offer at $100

Brantford Roofing Co. is being refinanced with an issue of 5,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value and 20,000 shares of common no-par value. The preferred is being offered at $100 a share and there have been recent trades in the common in Brantford at $10 the share.

Charles M. Thompson, manager of the company, recently purchased the old company from the shareholders at $125 the share and the new issue of stock is the result. Dealers in unlisted securities in Toronto recently have been bidding $95 for the new preferred but there is no record of any transactions.

Brantford Roofing is one of the oldest companies in the patent-roofing business and has had considerable success in this line. Branch warehouses are operated in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and Winnipeg The stock is held mostly in Brantford.

MANY NEW IDEAS ATTACH TO ISSUES OF STOCK TO-DAY

Conversion Privileges, "A" and "B" Classes, Are Among These

BOND MAN'S REVIEW

Corporation Finance Under Analysis at Investment Bankers' Quebec Convention

By W. S. HODGENS, Toronto
Report of Corporation Finance Committee, Investment Bankers Association of Canada

Recent developments in Canadian corporation finance as viewed from several angles show a number of interesting trends. The increase in the number and amount of corporation issues is perhaps the most important item of interest. Also, over a period of years, there has been a number of interesting changes in the proportion of Canadian bond issues placed in Canada, in the United States and in Great Britain. Another recent tendency has been the frequent inclusion of some kind of participating feature in the offering of senior securities of companies, either through common stock bonuses, participating clauses, common stock subscription warrants or conversion features, or by tying together in one unit preferred stock, common stock and common stock subscription warrants. The declining yield on corporation securities has been the occasion for a series of refunding operations effected through the sale of similar securities carrying a lower coupon, or through the sale of junior securities. Another interesting recent development affecting the sale of corporation issues has been the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature known as the "Security Frauds Prevention Act" by which the Province of Ontario is making a further effort to prevent the sale of worthless securities, thereby increasing the amount of funds available for investment in legitimate enterprises. This last feature, however, will doubtless be covered in the report of the "Blue Sky" legislation committee.

Take More Bonds at Home

An analysis of Canadian bond sales covering the past eight or nine years indicates a very large increase in corporation issues—increases not only in absolute amount, but also in the percentage of total sales. In 1927 the total amount of Canadian corporation bond sales was estimated at $307,437,000—a record to date. This figure represented more than 50 per cent. of total Canadian bond sales in 1927. In 1926 the percentage was about the same, but in preceding years, back as far as 1913, the total for Canadian corporation bond issues never rose above 25 per cent. of Canadian bond sales, and was frequently considerably below that level. There are perhaps three or four reasons for the large total in the past two years,—first, the low rates at which money has been obtainable have increased the amount of refunding; secondly, the development of water powers and the extension of facilities for the production of newsprint have necessitated large amounts of new capital; and in the past two or three years new interests have come into control of the affairs of a number of old established companies through the purchase from the old interests of their common stock holdings. This purchase has in most cases been effected through the proceeds of the issue of new securities. Lastly, the marked increase in recent years in the volume of business in the Dominion has increased the capital requirements of Canadian companies.

Much Stock Financing

This total, for corporation issues, large as it is, however, is not by any means all-inclusive. The figures referred to are taken from a summary of bond sales. Within the past year or so, however, a great deal of financing has been done through the public offering of preferred and common stocks. The total of such preferred and common stock issue for 1927 has been estimated at $150,000,000. Still further capital has been raised through the stock issue of rights to shareholders to subscribe for additional stock. It has been estimated that Canadian Corporations (exclusive of the C.P.R.) raised approximately $23,600,000 in this way during 1927. Furthermore, it is estimated that the rights to subscribe for new stock to date in 1928 amount to no less than $121,500,000, and this amount of new money will be received apart entirely from other moneys raised through new offerings to the public of bonds, preferred or common stock.

In recent years what countries have been buying Canadian bonds? During the past two or three years approximately 50 per cent. of new Canadian bond issues has been placed in the United States, about the same percentage in Canada, and 1 or 2 per cent. in Great Britain. This is a very marked change from conditions in 1911, when about 75 per cent. was placed in Great Britain, 7 per cent. in the United States, and the balance in Canada. In the Victory Loan years, 1917, 1918 and 1919, the percentage placed in Canada averaged well over 75 per cent., but these percentages apply rather to the total Canadian bond sales of all classes. However, Canadian Corporation bond issues in 1926 and 1927 were placed in the three markets—Canada, United States and Great Britain—in proportions corresponding to the proportions for Canadian bond issues of all classes.

Not All of Capital

These percentages indicate in a striking manner the very large investment which Canadians are making in the country's industries from year to year, and again it must be emphasized that these figures do not include all the capital being invested or re-invested in these industries. A large number of the new offerings have been in the form of preferred and common stocks, and a substantial amount of new money has been secured by Canadian corporations through the issue of rights to shareholders entitling them to subscribe for new stock at a stated price.

Recently, there has been an increase in the tendency to offer senior securities carrying some kind of bonus or participating feature. This has been applied in almost every kind of issue, including public utility companies, pulp and paper companies, chain drug stores, candy shops, clothing companies, and others.

Some New Security Types

A few examples from recent issues will serve to illustrate this point. Perhaps the simplest form is the straight bonus of common stock. A recent issues of 6½ per cent. preferred stock of a Western Grain Company carried a bonus of three no par value common shares with each ten preferred shares. An offering of the 6 per cent. preferred stock of a large Western packing company carried a bonus of one quarter of a share of common stock with each share of preferred stock. In addition, attached to each preferred share there is a warrant entitling the holder to purchase at the rate of $30 per share one quarter of a share of common stock. This privilege is to be exercisable after July 1st, 1929, and to expire July 1st, 1930. Another development has been the issue of Class "A" and Class "B" stock, the Class "A" stock usually being preferred as to dividends up to a certain amount. Within the last six months three large new offerings have been made where the companies had such capital set-up, one, a public utility company, one pulp and paper, and the other a proprietary firm. One of these issues will serve as an example. The public utility offering took the form of 1,000,000 Class "A" shares with each four shares of which there was given a bonus of one share of Class "B." The "A" stock is preferred as to non-cumulative dividends up to $2 per share in any fiscal year over any other shares of the company. Thereafter, the "A" stock is to participate equally with the "B" stock until the former has received a total of $5 a share in any one fiscal year, after which any further dividends declared in such year may be declared only on the "B" stock. In this offering it will be seen that the straight stock bonus and the participating feature have been combined.

Conversion Finds Favor

A conversion feature is another device which has been frequently used to enable the purchaser of senior securities to participate in any large increase in a company's earnings. A year ago there was an issue of the preferred stock of a firm operating a chain of candy shops. This stock was made convertible at the option of the holder into no-par value common stock on the basis of one preferred share for each three shares of common stock.

More recently another variation has been introduced by which preferred stock, a bonus of one share of common stock, and a warrant to subscribe for an additional half-share of common stock have been offered in one unit—all three parts of the unit being tied together for a period of one year or more.

Where Investor Benefits

A number of reasons could be given for this practice of including bonus or participating features in the public offering of securities. The most patent reason perhaps is the fact that it gives the investor (besides the assurance of fixed income on a senior security) the opportunity to benefit by any possible large dividend disbursements or any large market appreciation on junior shares. This is the reason from the investor's viewpoint, which of course is the viewpoint which governs the action of the investment banker. The latter, however, has found that the inclusion of such features helps the initial offering of an issue, and in the case of the inclusion of certain participating or warrant features has found that it often helps to take care of the after market for the securities which are offered.

The decline in the yield on all classes of bonds during the past seven or eight years is a matter of common knowledge. During the past year new offerings of first mortgage bonds of established industrial firms have commonly carried a 5½ per cent. or 6 per cent. coupon, whereas three or four years ago a 7 per cent. or 7½ per cent. coupon was not uncommon. Public utility issues carrying a 5 per cent. coupon are becoming common. The dividend rate on new offerings of preferred stock has been reduced from 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. or 6½ per cent.

This situation has resulted in a number of refunding operations by which companies have been able to effect a substantial saving in their fixed charges. A large percentage of Canadian corporation bond issues were for refunding purposes in 1927, and many of the bond issues which have recently been retired have been replaced, not by similar securities carrying a lower coupon rate, but rather by preferred or common stock issues. An indication of the volume of refunding is found in the total amount of issues called for redemption, which for the first six months of the current years is estimated to be in excess of $65,000,000.

Dividends Declared

	Rate	Date	Record
Pressed Metals, c.	75c+25c	July 16	June 25
Do., pref	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 2	June 11
Do., pref.	1¾%	Jan. 1, '29	Dec. 12
C. P. Rly., com.	2½%	June 30	June 1
Durant Motors,	10c.	June 30	June 15
Do.,	10c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do.,	10c.	Dec. 31	Nov. 15
Jam. Pub. Ser. pfd.	$1.75	July 3	June 15
Bk. of Nova Scotia	4%	July 3	June 15
Can. Permanent	3%	July 3	June 15
Stand. Chemical, c.	$1.00	Sept. 1	July 31
Dom. Glass, c.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Brand-Hen., pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 1
St. Maurice Val., pfd.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Wabasso	$1+50c.	July 3	June 15
Huron & Erie Mtge.	2%	July 3	June 15
Canada Trust	5%	July 3	June 15
Bell Telephone	2%	July 14	June 23
Ham. Un. Thea. pfd.	1¾%	June 30	May 31
Landed Bkg.	2½%	July 3	June 15
Nor. Bakeries	50c.	July 2	June 15
Tuckett Tob. c.	1%	July 14	June 30
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 14	June 30
Canada Cement, pfd.	1⅝%	June 30	May 31
Montreal Tramways	$2.50	July 14	June 6
Belgo Can. Paper, pfd	1¾%	July 2	June 1
Calgary Power	1¼%	July 2	June 15
Porto Rico Rlys., pfd.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Inter. Power, pfd.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Inter. Nickel, com.	50c.	June 30	June 14
Twin City, com.	$1	July 2	June 14
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 2	June 14
Ontario Loan	3%	July 2	June 15
Shawinigan	50c.	July 10	June 23
Cen. Can. Loan	3%	July 3	June 15
McKinnon Ind. pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 15
Int. Utilities, "A"	87½c	July 16	June 30
Do., pfd.	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 18
Dom. Stores	75c	July 2	June 5
Brazil Tr., pfd.	1½%	July 2	June 15
Can. Gen. Elec., pfd.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Nor. Mex. Pr., pfd.	1¾%	June 30	June 15
Do., com.	1%	June 30	June 15
Can. Gypsum	75c	July 1	June 15
Fanny Farmer, c.	25c	July 1	June 15
Do., pref.	60c	July 1	July 15
Tor. Gen. Trusts	3%	July 3	June 15
Dominion Bank	3%	July 3	June 20
Can. Car, pfd.	1¾%	July 10	June 26
Shredded Wheat	75c	June 30	June 20
Winnipeg Elec., pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 6
Barcelona Tr., com.	1%	June 30	June 21
Do., pfd.	1¾%+1%	June 30	June 21
National Trust	3%	July 2	June 20
Cons. Smelters	5%+$5	July 16	June 30
Toronto Mortgage	3%	July 1	June 15
Can. Canners, 1st pfd.	1½%	July 2	June 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	15c	July 2	June 15
Can. Locomotive, pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Hunts, com.	25c.	July 2	June 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Brit. Amer. Assur.	6%	July 3	June 23
Western Assur., c.	6%	July 3	June 23
King Ed. Hotel	$1.50	July 1	June 15
Nat. Grocers, 1st pfd.	2%	July 2	June 15
Hinde-Dauch	25c.	July 1	June 15
Alta. Pac. Grain, pf.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
North Star Oil, pfd.	1¾%	July 3	June 15
Traymore, pref.	1¾%	July 1	June 15
Chas. Gurd, c.	50c.	July 2	June 15
Do., pfd.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Dom. Power, pfd.	1¾%	July 14	June 23
Sher. Williams, c.	1½%	June 30	June 15
Power Corp., pfd.	1½%	July 16	June 30
Muirhead's, pfd.	25c.	July 3	June 30
Service Stn. "A"	40c.	July 2	June 15
Monarch Mtge., c.	5c.	July 16	June 30
Do., pref.	4%	July 16	June 30
Premier Mines	6c.	July 3	June 14
Can. Steamship, pfd.	1½%	July 3	June 15
Nipissing M.	1½%	July 20	June 30
East. St. Prod., pfd.	$1.75	July 3	June 15
Bldg Products, 'A'&'B'	30c.	July 2	June 18
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 2	June 30
East. Theatres, pfd.	3½%	July 31	June 30
City Dairy, c.	50c.	July 3	June 18
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 18
Tip Top Tailors, pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 15
United Fuel, pfd.	1½%	July 1	June 15
Conduits, pref.	1¾%	July 1	June 16
Teck-Hughes	10+20c.	Aug. 1	July 17
Orange Crush, 1st pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Do., 2nd pfd.	50c.	July 1	June 20
Dome Mines	25c.	July 20	June 30
Brit. Amer. Oil	25c.	July 3	June 15
Inter. Pete.	25c.	June 30	June 23
Abitibi, com.	$1	July 20	June 30
Do., pref.	1½%	July 20	July 10
Rogers, W. A., com.	1%	July 3	June 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 15
Gilman Fan. com.	1½%	July 3	June 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 15
Riverside Silk "A"	50c.	July 2	June 15
Brewers & Distil.	5c.	Aug. 1	July 5
Hayes Wheels, pfd.	1¾%	July 1	June 20
Montreal L. H.	50c.	July 31	June 30
Brant. Cord., pfd.	2%	July 15	June 20
West. Grocers, pfd.	1¾%	July 16	June 30
Burt, F. N., com.	75c.	July 3	June 18
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 18
Real Estate Loan	3½%	July 3	June 18
Quebec Power	50c.	July 16	June 30
Woods Mfg. pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 25
Div. Invest. Trust, pfd.	3½%	July 2	June 15
Eastern Trust	2%	July 3	June 20
Goodyear, com.	$1.25	July 3	June 15
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 15
Gould Pumps, com.	2%	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 2	June 20
Trinidad Elec.	1¼%	July 10	
Montreal Finance pfd.	4%	July 15	
Ott. L. H. & Pr., c.	1½%	June 30	June 15
Do., pfd.	1⅝%	July 1	June 15
Prov. Paper, pfd.	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Christie Brown	30c	Aug. 1	July 16
Thayers, 1st pref.	87c	July 1	June 27
Maple Leaf Mill, pfd.	1¾%	July 18	July 3
Imperial Bank	3%	Aug. 1	July 16
Tamblyn, pref.	1¾%	July 1	June 23
Granby Cons.	$1	Aug 1	July 13
Loew's, Marcus, pfd.	3½%	July 14	June 29
London Loew's, cum.	3%	July 16	June 29
Do., pref.	3½%	July 16	June 29
Pure Gold	50c	July 16	June 30
Dunlop Tire, pref.	1¾%	July 1	
Can. Brewing, c.	50c	July 16	June 30
Brompton, c.	50c	July 16	June 30
Freiman, A. J., pfd.	1½%	July 2	June 15
Commercial Finance, c.	$2	July 1	June 20
Do., pref.	3½%	July 1	June 20
Holt, Renfrew, c.	¾%	July 3	June 28
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 3	June 28
Greening Wire, pref.	1¾%	July 1	June 15

LIFE ACTUARIES AND MEDICAL MEN DISCUSS AVIATION

Distinguished Visitors from Across Line at Meeting

About one hundred medical men and actuaries of Canadian life insurance companies, with more than half a dozen distinguished guests from the United States met in London, Ont., on June 22 and 23 in connection with the meetings of the Medico-Actuarial Committee of the Life Insurance Officers Association and the Actuaries Club of Toronto. These meetings were held in the new home office of the London Life Insurance Company.

The medical men and actuaries held their sessions throughout the morning and afternoon of Friday reviewing data which had been gathered by the central committee at their regular weekly meeting, bearing upon certain impairments. The meetings were precided over by Dr. H. Crawford Scadding, Medical Director of the Canada Life.

Aviation Discussed

The chief business session of the Actuaries Club was held on Friday evening when the business was conducted by the president of the Club, J. H. Birkenshaw, assistant actuary of the Confederation Life. The main topics for discussion were that of a present-day aviation and salary allotment insurance.

The London Life, which acted as host, arranged for a luncheon to the doctors on Friday noon, and a dinner in the evening to the doctors and actuaries with a programme of entertainment in the company's spacious auditorium following the meeting of the Actuaries' Club.

In addition to the large delegation from the Canadian companies there were quite a few distinguished men from the United States whose presence and counsel were greatly appreciated and valued. Among them were:

Arthur Hunter, New York Life; H. R. Hassford, Metropolitan; Dr. John Coolidge, Metropolitan; Dr. A. V. Jimenis, Metropolitan; N. W. Bagley, Travelers; Dr. F. L. Grosvenor, Travelers; Dr. T. H. Dickson, Jr., Minnesota Mutual.

Among those present at the meeting of the Actuaries' Club, June 22, 1928, were: V. R. Smith, Confederation Life; J. H. Birkenshaw, Confederation Life; J. L. McLachlin, Confederation Life; J. P. Dandy, Confederation Life; B. T. Holmes, Confederation Life; L. G. Smith, Confederation Life; M. F. Auden, Confederation Life; H. R. Stephenson, Crown Life; F. W. Hill, Crown Life; Arthur Pedoe, Continental Life; J. E. White, Dom. of Canada Guar. and Accident; A. W. Johnston, Excelsior; G. C. Moore, Imperial Life; J. G. Parker, Imperial Life; G. H. Armstrong, Imperial Life; G. H. Armstrong, Imperial Life; G. T. Prentice, Imperial Life; D. W. Bell, Imperial Life; J. H. Lithgow, Manufacturers Life; W. A. Bain, Manufacturers Life; R. E. Dowsett, Manufacturers Life; G. L. Holmes, Manufacturers Life; H. J. Stowe, Manufacturers Life; S. M. Thompson, Manufacturers Life; J. R. Beveridge, Manufacturers Life; J. W. Fisher, National; D. E. Kilgour, North American Life; Byron Wright, North American Life; W. A. Sinclair, Canada Life; J. D. Williamson, Canada Life; E. C. Gill, Canada Life; R. G. Brown, Canada Life; C. C. Boyle, Canada Life; A. E. Harkness, T. Eaton Life; A. N. MacTavish, Dominion Life; E. E. Reid, London Life; J. D. Buchanan, London Life; J. A. Campbell, London Life; G. S. Bere, London Life; Armour Haines, London Life; J. M. Laing, Mutual Life; H. Holmes, Mutual Life; H. L. Guy, Mutual Life; C. B. Spurgeon, Mutual Life; C. R. Cullinan, Capital Life; G. W. Geddes, Ontario Equitable; A. D. Watson, Department of Insurance; L. T. Boyd, Commonwealth Life; C. R. Bissell, Northern; C. C. Ferguson, Great West Life.

Among those present at the Medico-Actuarial meeting, June 22, 1928, were:

From the United States.—Arthur Hunter, New York Life; H. R. Bassford, Metropolitan; Dr. John V. Coolidge, Metropolitan; Dr. A. V. Jimenis, Metropolitan; N. W. Bagley, Travelers; Dr. F. L. Grosvenor, Travelers; Dr. T. H. Dickson, Jr., Minnesota Mutual.

From Canada—Doctors.—H. C. Scadding, Canada; S. J. Streight, Canada; W. L. Hilliard, Ont. Equitable; G. W. Ralfe, Security; H. B. Anderson, Imperial; L. R. Detwiler, Northern; G. L. Jepson, Northern; J. M. Henwood, Continental; J. T. Bowman, London; J. F. Honsberger, Mutual; J. M. Livingston, Mutual; T. D. Archibald, North American; C. T. Necker, Dominion; R. L. Shields, Mutual; H. J. Machell, Crown; John Ferguson, Excelsior; A. A. Macdonald, National; G. W. Lougheed, National; H. C. Cruikshank, Manufacturers; A. Graham, London.

Actuaries.—Arthur Pedoe, Continental; H. L. Guy, Mutual; F. W. Hill, Crown; C. R. Bissell, Northern; V. R. Smith, Confederation; A. E. Harkness, T. Eaton; L. R. Detwiler, Northern; L. T. Boyd, Commonwealth; John Appleton, Canada Life Officers; D. E. Kilgour, North American; J. H. Birkenshaw, Confederation; J. W. Fisher, National; H. R. Stephenson, Crown; J. D. Williamson, Canada; S. M. Thompson, Manufacturers; J. G. Parker, Imperial; J. M. Laing, Mutual; A. N. MacTavish, Dominion; E. E. Reid, London; J. D. Buchanan, London; J. A. Campbell, London.

Insurance Man Tells How to Dramatize Sale

The Life Underwriters Association of Toronto brought their 1927-28 programme to a close at the last luncheon. The president reported a substantial increase in membership during the year, the number now being 365 as compared with 272 in June, 1927. Meetings will be resumed in September.

Speaker at the June luncheon was Harold P. Trosper, vice-president of the American Life Insurance Co., of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Trosper spoke on "Dramatizing the Sale." "To illustrate just what I mean by this phrase," said Mr. Trosper, "let me take as examples the great actors of the day. Consider George Arliss and his interpretation of Disraeli; Arliss sinks himself completely into the character he wishes to portray. He lives as Disraeli during the performance and because of that is able to 'put across' to his audience the events and emotions that were outstanding in the life of the great statesman. In other words he sells himself to his audience as Disraeli and makes them feel that they are actually witnessing happenings of that time. In the same way the insurance man must get right 'into the shoes' of his client. Act and live his life and you will be putting before him what is in his best interests and he will recognize it as such.

Naturally, this requires preparation. You must know your business thoroughly and be able to talk about it clearly and plainly or you will not know what will best serve your client.

"Having mastered these pre-requisites there are five steps in the building up of a sale, none of which can be omitted.

"Firstly, the approach must be proper. If your reception is cool be resourceful enough to turn it to your advantage.

"Secondly, the prospect's interest must be aroused. This should result naturally if you sink yourself entirely in his case.

"Thirdly, you must get your client concentrating on the suggestion you are putting before him. This point is very important. If the actor fails to get the concentration of his audience the play is worthless, and your efforts to make a sale will be just as fruitless if this step is not attained. Too many times the prospect is held merely by a flow of words, and when the salesman ceases talking the interest is lost. Many of you have no doubt experienced what I mean," said Mr. Trosper," when listening to some spell-binding book agent.

"Concentration, correctly secured, will result in the fourth step—the creation of the desire for what you have to offer. This in turn will be followed by the final step, the decision to buy. With this attained the rest is easy."

In making his sales, Mr. Trosper makes frequent use of diagrams to bring home to his prospect the duty he has to his familv

July Dividend Payments

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS

Dividends	$23,231,841
Bond interest	21,737,334
Total	$44,969,175

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS
Industrials, Utilities, Etc.

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Abitibi com.	$1q	20	732,038
Do., pref.	1½q	20	172,390
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	17,500
Alta. Pac. Gr. pfd.	1¾q	2	52,500
Amer. Salesbk. com.	$1q	3	40,199
Asbestos Corp. pref.	1¾q	15	130,487
Belgo Can. Pr. pfd.	1¾q	2	87,500
Bell Telephone	2q	14	1,049,904
Brand.-Hen. pfd.	1¾q	1	8,750
Brantford Cord. pfd.	2q	15	38,657
Brasil Trc. pfd.	1½q	2	150,000
Brit. Amer. Oil	25cq	3	270,000
Building Prod. A & B	30cq	2	32,950
Do., pfd.	1¾q	2	12,250
Burt, F. N., com.	75cq	3	79,866
Do., pfd.	1¾q	3	1,536
Brompton, com.	50cq	16	70,000
Can. Brew., com.	50c	16	50,000
Calgary Power	1¼q	2	23,750
Can. Bread, 1st pfd.	1¾q	3	21,875
Do., 2nd pfd. 'B'	1¾q	3	43,750
Can. Canners 1st pfd.	1½q	2	68,356
Do., 2nd pfd.	15cq	2	54,675
Can. Car pref.	1¾q	10	131,250
Can. Fairbanks pref.	1½+x3q	16	67,500
Canada Gypsum	75cq	1	35,245
Can. Conn. Cot. pfd.	1½q	1	30,000
Can. Cottons com.	2q	4	54,310
Do., pfd.	1½q	4	54,922
Can. Gen. Elec. pfd.	1¾q	2	149,759
Can. Ind. Alcohol	38cq	15	368,402
Can. Loco. pfd.	1¾q	1	26,250
Can. Nor. Pr. pfd.	1¾q	16	87,500
Canadian Salt	2%	1	30,000
City Dairy com.	50cq	3	11,550
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	12,250
Consumers Gas	2½q	3	300,000
Cons. Smelters	5+$5s	16	3,180,000
Can. Oil pfd.	2q	1	40,000
Can. Paperb'd. pfd.	1¾%	1	6,080
Can. St'ships pfd.	1½q	3	225,000
Conduits pfd.	1¾q	1	4,375
Dom. Engineering	75cq	14	93,750
Dom. Stores	75cq	2	68,062
Dome Mines	25c	20	250,000
Dom. Glass com.	1¾q	3	74,375
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	45,500
Dom. Power pfd.	1¾	14	91,203
Dom. Textile com.	$1.25q	3	281,250
Do., pfd.	1¾q	16	33,960
Dom. Rubber pfd.	1¾q	1	52,500
Dul. Sup. Tr. pfd.	$1q	2	15,000
Dunlop Tire pfd.	1¾q	1	10,500
Duthie Mines	2½%	1	25,000
East. St. Prod. pfd.	$1.75q	3	10,150
East. Theatres pfd.	3½s	31	17,500
Freiman, A. J., pfd.	1½q	2	15,000
Fraser Co.	25cq	2	92,437
Fort Wm. Pa. pfd.	1¾q	2	26,250
Fanny Farmer com.	25cq	1	7,500
Do., pref.	60cq	1	18,000
Gliman Fanfold com.	1½q	3	15,000
Do., pfd.	1¾q	3	13,125
Goodyear Cot. pfd.	1¾q	1	8,312
Goodyear Tire com.	$1.25q	3	166,623
Do., pfd.	1¾q	3	139,121
Gould Pumps com.	2q	2	14,950
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	13,080
Greening Wire pfd.	1¾q	1	11,375
Gurd, Chas. com.	50cq	2	11,125
Do., pfd.	1¾	2	8,750
Hayes Wheel pfd.	1¾q	1	10,935
Hamilton Cot. pfd.	50cq	1	90,000
Hillcrest Coll. com.	1½q	15	15,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	12,349
Hollinger Mines	2%	14	492,000
Holt Renfrew com.	75cq	3	7,500
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	17,500
Hinde-Dauch	25cq	1	75,000
Hunts com.	25cq	2	3,750
Do., pfd.	1¾q	2	5,250
Intercol. Coal com.	2s	3	20,000
Do., pfd.	4s	3	8,716
Inter. Paper pfd.	1¾q	16	833,704
Do., pfd.	1½q	16	39,780
Inter. Utilities A	87½cq	16	163,632
Inter. Pr. 1st pfd.	1¾q	2	97,175
Inter. Petroleum	25c	1	1,790,511
Inter. Coal & Coke	2%	10	60,000
Jamaica P. Ser. pd.	$1.75q	3	16,062
King Ed. H. com.	$1.50q	1	30,000
Laura Secord pfd.	1¾q	1	13,125
Laurentide Power	1¼q	15	131,250
Loew's London, pfd.	3%	16	15,000
Do., pfd.	3½s	16	11,809
Loew's, Marcus, pfd.	3½s	14	11,442
Mackay com.	1¾q	2	724,157
Do., pfd.	1q	2	500,000
Maple Leaf pfd.	1¾q	18	51,275
McKinnon Ind. pfd.	1¾q	1	17,178
Maritime Tele. com.	1½q	1	12,750
Do., pfd. 'A'	1¾q	1	15,000
Do., pfd. 'B'	1¾q	1	26,250
Mitchell, J. S., pfd.	1¾q	2	10,500
Mont. Telegraph	2q	16	40,000
Montreal L. H. & Pr.	50cq	31	1,020,918
Muirhead's Caf. pfd.	25c	3	61,610
Montreal Trams	$2.50q	14	125,000
Nat. Grocers 1st pfd.	2q	2	19,450
Nat. Breweries com.	$1q	3	180,343
Do., pfd.	1¾q	3	48,562
Nipissing Mines	1½q	20	90,000
N. Star Oil pfd.	1¾q	3	17,500
Northern Bakeries	50cq	3	125,000
North. Mex. Pr. com.	1q	1	100,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	52,500
Nor. Ont. L. & Pr.	1½q	10	45,850
Do., pref.	1½q	10	36,000
Orange Crush, "A"	1¾q	1	11,375
Do., "B"	50c q.	1	20,000
Ogilvie Mill, com.	$1.25q	3	100,000
Ott. Light, Heat & Pr., com.	1½q	1	52,500
Do., pref.	1⅝	1	24,375
Pacific Burt, com.	1¾q	3	9,831
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	17,479
Power Corp., pref.	1½q	16	75,000
Price Bros., com.	¾q	2	213,416
Do., pref.	1½q	2	113,750
Premier Mining	6cq	3	300,000
Penn. W. & Pr.	62½cq	1	268,655
Porto Rico Rlys. pfd.	1¾q	2	17,500
Page Hersey, com.	75cq	2	87,613
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	47,513
Pressed Metals, com.	75+25cq	16	22,131
Do., pref.	1¾q	2	5,590
Prov. Paper, pref.	1¾q	2	61,250
Pure Gold Mfg.	50c	16	25,000
Quinte & Trente Val. Pr.	1¾q	3	6,125
Quebec Power	50cq	16	200,000
Riverside Silk, "A"	50c	2	15,000
Rogers, W. A., com.	1q	3	15,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	3	19,649
Sarnia Bridge "A"	50cq	2	6,000
Sher.-Williams, c.	1½q	1	60,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	60,112
Shawin. W. & Pr.	50cq	10	750,000
S. Can. Pr., pref.	1½q	16	73,785
Service Stn. Equip. "A"	40cq	2	18,000
Stanfields	$1q	10	10,000
Shredded Wheat	75cq	1	300,000
St. Maur. Val. pfd.	1¾q	2	175,000
Tip Top Tailors, pfd.	1¾q	1	26,250
Tooke Bros. pref.	1¾q	16	17,237
Traymore, pref.	1¾q	2	14,875
Trinidad Elec.	1¼q	10	14,550
Tuckett Tob. com.	1q	14	25,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	14	35,000
Twin City, com.	$1	2	220,000
Do., pref.	$1.75q	2	52,500
Tamblyn, G., pref.	1¾q	1	12,250
United Fuel, pfd.	1½q	1	135,000
United Secs., pref.	1½q	2	76,879
Viau Biscuit, 1st pfd.	1¾q	3	17,500
Wabasso Cotton	$1+50cq	3	78,750
Western Grocers, pf.	1¾q	16	20,899
West Koot. Pr. pfd.	1¾q	2	8,750
Winnipeg Elec. pref.	1¾q	1	72,745
Thayers, 1st pref.	87cq	1	8,750
Woods Mfg. pref.	1¾q	3	26,744
			$20,983,135

Banks

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Dominion	3q	3	180,000
Montreal C. & D.	$2.80q	3	52,500
Nova Scotia	4q	3	400,000
			$632,500

Loan, Trust and Insurance

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Brit. Amer. Assur.	6s	3	45,000
Canada Life	5q	1	50,000
Canada Permanent	3q	3	210,000
Can. Perm. Trust	1¼q	3	12,500
Canada Trust	5s	3	50,000
Cen. Canada Loan	3q	3	52,500
Chartered Trust	1½q	1	7,842
Commercial Fin., c.	$2s	1	12,000
Do., pref.	3½s	1	11,896
Crown Trust	1¾q	1	16,748
Div. Invest. Trust	3½s	1	35,000
Div. Stand. Sec. pfd.	2q	2	20,000
Dom. of Can. Guar	4¼q	1	17,127
East. Can. Savings	2q	1	15,000
Eastern Trust	2q	3	20,000
Excelsior Life	4s	2	5,800
Gt. West Life	10s	1	100,000
Guar. of N. Amer.	3q	15	9,138
Huron & Erie Mtge.	2q	3	100,000
Imperial Life	3¾q	1	31,875
Landed Banking	2½q	3	25,000
London Loan	1¾q	..	15,618
London & West. Trust	2q	2	10,000
Montreal Finance	4s	3	60,000
Manuf. Life	4s	1	27,000
Midland Loan	4s	2	14,400
Montreal Trust	4¼q	15	85,000
Mutual Finance, pfd.	4s	15	27,360
Monarch Mortgage, c.	5cs	16	5,000
Do., pref.	4s	16	11,128
National Life	2½q	1	7,250
National Trust	3q	2	90,000
North Amer. Life	5s	1	3,000
Ontario Loan	3q	2	52,500
Real Estate Loan	3½s	3	17,500
Sun Life Assur.	6¼q	1	93,750
Toronto Gen. Trusts	3q	3	60,000
Toronto Mortgage	3q	1	21,735
Toronto Savings	3q	1	30,000
Trusts & Guarantee	3s	15	54,039
Union Trust	1¾q	3	17,500
Western Assur.	6s	3	66,000
			$1,616,206

x—On arrears.
q—Quarterly.
s—Half yearly.

BOND INTEREST DUE IN JULY

Company	Int. Rate	Date	Due	Amount
Abitibi Pr. & Pap.	6	2	1940	$ 101,880
Abitibi Trans.	7½	1	1942	18,000
Acadia Sugar	6	1	1946	75,000
Asbes. Corp. 1st	6	1	1941	76,509
Do., Gen. mtge.	6	1	1956	127,170
Atlantic Sugar	6	1	Serial	17,100
Avon River Power	5½	1	1956	17,875
Anglo-Can. Pulp	6½	1	1956	180,700
Barrington St. Realties	7	1	1938	5,600
Belgo-Can. Paper	6	1	1943	276,720
Burns, P.	6½	1	1943	100,051
Calgary Power	5	1	1940	69,215
Canada Iron	6	1	1939	16,800
Can. Canners	6	2	1950	79,200
Can. Cottons	5	2	1940	104,157
C.P.R. Cons. Deb. Sk.	4	1	Perp.	5,284,896
Can. Locomotive	6	1	1951	45,000
Can. Nat. Rlys.	4½	1	1957	1,462,500
Cape Breton Elec.	5	1	1932	27,400
Cedar Rapids	5	1	1953	343,730
Can. Light & Pr.	5	1	1949	139,462
Canadian Salt	6	1	1946	45,000
Chateau St. L. Apts.	6½	1	1940	24,375
Chomedy Apts.	6½	1	1941	10,058
Christie Brown	6	1	1935	9,000
Demerara Elec.	5	1	1929	12,500
Dom. Rubber, 1st ref.	5	1	1947	200,000
Elec. Service Corp.	6	1	1948	30,000
Fraser Co. "A"	6	1	1950	225,405
Greening Wire	6½	1	1943	24,654
Getty & Scott	7	2	1940	8,750
Harris Abat. "A"	6	1	1947	120,000
Inter. Milling	6	1	1930	14,010
Inter. Paper	5	1	1947	448,375
Jamaica Pub. Ser.	6½	1	1943	52,045
La Patrie Pub.	6½	1	1943	14,508
Laurentide Power	5	1	1946	166,587
Do., Gen. Mtge. "A"	5½	1	1946	41,085
Manitoba Pr. "A"	5½	1	1951	275,000
Do., "B"	5½	1	1952	41,250
Maritime Telegraph	6	1	1941	45,000
Do. "A"	5	1	1956	25,000
Metropolitan Bldg.	7	15	1944	35,875
Minn. & Ont. Paper	6	1	1948	120,000
Moirs	6½	1	1946	43,875
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1	1932	168,750
Mont. Trams, 1st mtge	5	1	1941	533,775
Montreal Apts.	6½	1	1940	[illegible]
Mount Royal Hotel	7	1	1942	[illegible]
Northern Ont. Lt.	6	1	1946	147,000
North Shore Pr.	5	1	1953	120,000
North. Mex. Power	7	1	1933	[illegible]
Ont. Bakeries "A"	6	2	1946	[illegible]
Ontario Steel	6	1	1943	[illegible]
Ottawa Traction	5½	1	1955	[illegible]
Ont. Pulp & Paper	6	1	1931	[illegible]
Ottawa Gas, Cons.	5	1	1934	8,750
Pedlar People	8	1	Serial	[illegible]
Penn. W. & Pr.	5	1	1940	[illegible]
Pac. Great East.	4½	15	1942	[illegible]
Professional Offices	7	1	Serial	[illegible]
Quinte & Trent Val.	6	1	1955	12,000
Rio Janeiro	5	1	1935	625,000
Simpson, Robt.	6	1	1953	[illegible]
Smith, H. Pap., 1st	7	2	1941	[illegible]
St. Law. Flour	6	1	1941	[illegible]
St. Law. Paper	6½	3	1936	[illegible]
Steel of Canada	6	1	1940	[illegible]
Sterling Coal	6	1	1940	[illegible]
Sherbrooke Rly. & Pr.	5	1	1940	[illegible]
Do., 2nd Mtge.	6	1	1940	[illegible]
St. Catharine St. Rly.	6½	1	1944	[illegible]
Spanish R. Pulp	6	1	1931	[illegible]
St. James Court Apt.	6½	30	Serial	[illegible]
Two Hundred St. Clair	7	1	1945	[illegible]
United Grain Growers	6	1	1940	[illegible]
Vancouver Pr. Debs.	4½	15	....	[illegible]
Do., Perp.	4½	2		[illegible]
Viau Biscuit	6½	1	1946	[illegible]
Victoria Manor Apt.	7	21	Serial	[illegible]
Wayagamack, gen. mtge.	6½	1	1930	43,750
West. Dry Dock	6	1	Serial	[illegible]
Western Power	5	1	1949	[illegible]
Windsor Hotel	6½	1	1943	[illegible]
Winnipeg Elec.	5	1	1935	125,000

Corporation	[illegible]
Municipal Bonds	[illegible]
Provincial bonds	[illegible]
Total	$21,737,334

xFigure is determined by dividing by twelve the ultimate total interest payable during the year on these issues.

Herbert
Tareyton
London Cigarettes
CORK TIPS
PROTECT THE LIPS
HERBERT TAREYTON
LONDON
CIGARETTES
CORK TIP
In the New
25 cent Package
(Heavy Foil Wrapping)
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT THEM YOU'LL LIKE
T 66

99%
CORRECT

Western Investments

Those who have investments in British Columbia, with which they are not familiar, may write to us for independent reports and valuations.

Our organization covers every section of the province.

Pemberton & Son
Vancouver Limited
418 HOWE STREET
Vancouver, Canada

FALK
HERRINGBONE
SPEED
REDUCERS

Simple, compact, oil-tight, dirt-proof, free from heat and vibration. Will deliver 98% of power at full load continuously for a period of 10 years.

THE WM. KENNEDY & SONS LIMITED
OWEN SOUND - ONT.
Toronto: 103 Bond St. EL. 9484

Howey Gold Mines Development Work Establishes Record

Year's Footage Totals 7,500, 41 per cent. in Ore

WILL RELEASE UNITS

Ore Averages $8 Per Ton, and 8.1 ft. in Width

The latest progress report from Howey Mines has been like a gift from the gods to those shareholders who, clinging tenaciously to their faith in President Jack Hammell, have steadfastly stuck to the ship, while Howey stock has been hammered lower and lower on the Exchange.

Manager Horace G. Young, submitting his latest progress report states that the total development of ore on all levels now totals 1,721 feet, out of a total of 4,157.6 lineal feet. That is 41 per cent. of total drifting to date has been ore.

Commenting on the statement President Jack Hammell, states "There is no other mine in the north country in which so large a volume of ore has been proved up so quickly at such a small cost as at the Howey.

Along with the progress report official announcement has been made that unit holders in the Howey Red Lake Syndicate will receive 400 shares of stock for every unit held. on July 2 or as soon as possible thereafter. $2,000,000 shares are held in trust for unit holders.

Interviewed on the possible effect the release of the units would have on the market President Hammell expressed the opinion that it would have little or no effect. He pointed out that the basis of the exchange has been known for some months, and that the units are closely held. He himself was the largest holder, and Lorne Howey, staker of the property, the next largest. None of this stock he said would be put on the market.

Mr. Young's report follows:

Ore Average $8

"Howey has a total development footage of ore on all levels of 1,721 feet, out of a total of 4,157.6 lineal feet, that is, 41 per cent. of our total drifting to date has been in ore. This percentage is very favorable and would be considered so in any mine. We can logically conclude that no one drift with crosscuts spaced 75 to 100 feet apart on a vein structure of 50 to 100 feet wide would tap all the ore. Therefore we can be quite sure that when our intensive development is carried out, between these crosscuts more ore will be developed, and this may be considerable —which would increase this percentage.

"The average of the ore as indicated by the drifts and crosscuts for the four levels of the mine, together with surface outcrop, averages $8 per ton with an average width of 8.1 feet. The surface outcrop, as reported, averaged $10.45 per ton. We therefore anticipate and expect that our underground development will eventually show up "sweeteners" of ore of sufficiently high grade to raise the average of the mine to that of the outcrop.

"The state of the blueprints impresses one with the fact that the ore likely has a rake to the east. This belief is again partially confirmed by the fact that our present east development has width and porphyry corresponding to that in the western section of the property on the surface. We are therefore hopeful of eastern development, particularly on the lower levels.

"The last crosscut to the west on the 125 foot level has shown up $7.75 grade of ore for a width of 24 feet, and we anticipate that more favorable development has started again in this locality.

Establish Record

"A year ago, on the first day of June, our machines started shaft sinking. In two weeks better than a year we have accomplished 7,500 lineal feet of development. We believe this constitutes a record in any new mining camp, considering our location. We know that the work has been most thoroughly and economically carried out and the shareholders have thus, and still are having a splendid run for their money."

Issue of Stock Soon to Follow Shoe Shop Deal

A public issue of preferred and common stock is expected soon as a result of the merger of Agnew Boot Shops, Surpass Shoe Co. and the John Ritchie Shoe Stores.

James Playfair is reported to have secured control of these enterprises which are now operating 26 stores in Brantford, Toronto, Quebec City and Montreal. An immediate further expansion is likely in order to round out the chain.

The size of the proposed issue of stock has not been learned and it is not known as yet which investment houses may be interested in the project.

Capital: $1,000,000
Reserve: 350,000

Complete Trust Service
covering
Wills and Trusts
Mortgage Loans
Real Estate and Investment
Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL—138 St. James St.
23

Coxheath Case is Withdrawn

The Timmins-Earle action, was instituted to dispute Arno Mines title to the Coxheath Copper leases on Cape Breton Island, is reported to have been withdrawn, and Arno left clear to proceed with development work.

Camps, water supply and roads have already been constructed, as well as considerable drilling and surface work. Arno having established a clear title to the property, proposes immediately proceeding with development, and is reported to be adequately financed to carry its plans to completion.

CANADA MISSING IN LIST OF FRUITS FOR JUNE TABLES

But Questioning Reader May be Overlooking Facts

"The sun never sets on the gardens of the Empire," says an advertisement published by the Empire Marketing Board in Punch.

But apparently it sets on the gardens of Canada during June so far as Britain is concerned, for in a long list of fresh fruits and vegetables from different parts of the Empire that are available on the British market in June, Canada provides not one item.

A reader of The Financial Post, in calling attention to the list, scribbles one word across the advertisement: "Canada?"

As a matter of fact, the advertisement may be quite fair and correct, and probably is. During June it is unlikely that Canada supplies any fresh, new fruit or vegetables to the British market. In the fall, when apples are ready, we do our share and the year round we send large quantities of bacon and other produce.

It is only fair to the Empire Marketing Board to say that they have been most generous to Canada in their publicity. The advertisement from Punch reads as follows:

Fruits and Vegetables of Empire
—June—
FRESH FRUITS

Fruit	Origin
Apples	Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand
Bananas	Jamaica
Cherries	Home
Currants (black)	Home
Currents (red)	Home
Figs (hot-house)	Home and Guernsey
Gooseberries	Home
Grapes (hot-house)	Home
Grapes	Australia
Grape Fruit	South Africa
Melons (hot-house)	Home and Guernsey
Naartjes	South Africa and S. Rhodesia
Nectarines (hot-house)	Home
Oranges	South Africa and S. Rhodesia
Peaches (hot-house)	Home
Pears	Australia and New Zealand
Pineapples	South Africa
Strawberries	Home

FRESH VEGETABLES

Vegetable	Origin
Artichokes	Home
Asparagus	Home
Beans (broad and dwarf)	Home
Beetroots	Home
Broccoli	Home
Cabbages	Home
Carrots	Home
Cauliflowers	Home
Cucumbers	Home
Leeks	Home
Lettuce	Home
Marrows	Home
Mint	Home
Mushrooms	Home
Mustard and Cress	Home
Onions	Home
Onions (Spring)	Home
Parsley	Home
Peas	Home
Potatoes (new)	Home and Irish Free State
Potatoes	Jersey
Radishes	Home
Spinach	Home
Tomatoes (hot-house)	Home
Tomatoes (hot-house)	Guernsey and Jersey
Turnips	Home
Watercress	Home

The Sun Never Sets on the Gardens of Empire
Issued by the Empire Marketing Board.

OGILVIE TO EXTEND AT FORT WILLIAM

New 1,000,000 Bu. Elevator Will be Ready in November

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An addition to the Ogilvie Flour Mills plant at Fort William is announced this week. The contract has been let for the erection of additional elevator capable of housing a little more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain.

It is understood that the new addition will be ready on November first, and that when completed the total capacity of the Fort William plant will be approximately 3,000,000 bushels.

The company now owns in all some 9 terminal elevators and 172 elevators throughout the West, total storage capacity including the addition, being something approaching 12,000,000. In addition, of course, the company has warehouses for flour storage, and flour mills at Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort William, Edmonton, Medicine Hat; with two mills for other cereals at Winnipeg and Montreal.

Nova Scotia Turns Corner; Birthday Survey Shows

Halifax celebrated its 179th birthday on June 21, and the Halifax Herald provided a birthday cake in the form of a number featuring tangible evidences that Nova Scotia has turned the corners.

New construction projects totalling between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000 are now underway in Halifax. Conditions are also improving in the province. At Liverpool, the Royal Securities Corporation is erecting a modern newsprint mill. It is estimated the plant when completed, will cost approximately $10,000,000. At Digby, the C.P.R. is excavating for a modern summer hotel. In the coal mining sections there is a marked improvement. As The Financial Post has pointed out there is underway a comprehensive survey in connection with our long-neglected metal resources.

NORTH STAR OIL PROFITS HIGHER FOR YEAR 1927

$100,000 Written Off Goodwill — Working Capital Grows

Report of North Star Oil & Refining Co. shows gross profits of $786,137 for the year ended December 31, 1927, compared with $717,912 in the previous year. Expenses of $510,933 were some $3,000 under expenses for the previous year, leaving a total income of $275,144 for 1927, compared with $204,222 in 1926. Depreciation charged off totals $92,853, compared with $50,498 the previous year and $100,000 was written off goodwill, bringing that item down to $600,000, compared to a reduction of $92,476 in 1926. Preferred dividends in 1927 took $70,000 and federal taxes required $12,712. Thus, with the previous surplus of $92,548, the profit and loss surplus carried forward from 1927 is $92,127.

North Star Oil, distributors and refiners with head offices in Winnipeg, is capitalized at $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred and $1,000,000 of common, each of $5 par value. The preferred in 1920 was offered to the public at par and 40 per cent. of common as a bonus. The common, on which no dividends are paid, is currently selling around $4 the share.

Except for the $100,000 reduction in the goodwill and trademark account, there are few changes in the balance sheet. A reduction in bills payable accounts for an increase in working capital from $245,680 to $290,961.

ABITIBI BONDS WILL BE ONLY SENIOR SECURITY

Proceeds of $50,000,000 Issue Used to Retire All Outstanding Bonds

For the purpose of retirement of funded debt of its constituent companies, Abitibi Power and Paper Co. is offering this week through a syndicate of some thirteen Canadian and American bankers an issue of $50,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds. This financing will completely clear away all outstanding issues of all constituent companies with the exception only of such securities as are held by the parent company and securities not at present redeemable. Against these latter will be deposited funds with the trustee for their redemption when they fall due.

Abitibi Power and Paper Co. now controls and operates six distinct units engaged in the manufacture of newsprint, paper and associated products. This group constitutes one of the largest producers of newsprint paper in the world, with an annual capacity of 650,000 tons and capable of expansion to 1,000,000 tons a year from present timber and water power resources.

Details of the issue follow:

$50,000,000
Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
5% First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A
Dated June 1, 1928 Due June 1, 1953
Capital (when present financing is completed):

	Authorized	Issued
5% 1st mort. gold bonds, Series A	$75,000,000	$50,000,000
7% cum. pref. stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
6% cum. pref. stock	50,000,000	34,976,400
Com. stock, n.p.v.	1,500,000 (shares)	986,787 (shares)

Company: Manufacturers of newsprint, paper and allied products through following units: Abitibi Power and Paper Co.; Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills; Fort William Power Co.; Manitoba Paper Co.; St. Anne Paper Co; Murray Bay Paper Co.

Earnings: Combined net earnings of the Abitibi, Spanish River and Fort William companies for their respective 1927 fiscal years (Fort William fiscal year ends December 31) amounted to $7,372,853, equivalent to nearly three times annual interest requirements of this issue.

Assets: Based on a pro forma consolidated balance sheet of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, and subsidiary companies, as of December 31, 1927, with certain adjustments to give effect to this financing and other transactions in connection with the acquisition of the subsidiary companies, net assets, after deducting all liabilities except funded debt, amount to more than $140,000,000.

Purpose of Issue—To retire all outstanding securities of constituent companies, not owned by parent company or provide funds in trust for their retirement on due date.

Security.—These bonds will be direct obligation of the company and will be secured by a direct first mortgage on all fized property of the Abitibi Company, by assignment of all timber licenses, timber leases, water power rights and water power concessions now owned or hereafter acquired by the Abitibi Company, and by pledge of the entire issues of first mortgage bonds and the entire issues of capital stock of the Manitoba, Ste. Anne and Murray Bay Companies. The bonds will be further secured by a floating charge on the entire undertakings of the Abitibi Company..

Offered.—By a syndicate of thirteen bankers headed by National City Company and Royal Securities Corporation, at 94½ to yield 5.40 per cent.

Brazilian's Profits Equal to 50c. a Share

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In again recommending Brazilian to its clients, the firm of Flood, Potter and Company points out in a bulletin on the company that the increase in net earnings for the year to date is at the rate of an increase of 50c. a share annually. Continuing, Flood, Potter's bulletin says on the company:

"Brazilian Traction has behaved remarkably well during the severe break in Brussels and reaction here and in New York, the lowest sale recorded being some points in excess of the price at which we recommended this stock as an investment at the beginning of the year."

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1928, payable July 16th, to shareholders of record June 30th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 31st, 1928.

P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited
Toronto · Montreal · Ottawa

STRONG PUBLICATIONS CARRYING CAN. "ADS" BUILD UP HOME TRADE

(Continued from page 11)

terests of the manufacturers that we have in this country strong publications which will disseminate information on business subjects. We want to get that information out to manufacturers. We want the general public to know the goods that are made in this country.

Not 30,000 Tons

"Mr. Polson suggested that some 25,000 or 30,000 tons of paper, were affected. The figures, of course, are ridiculous. I want to make the point very distinctly and plainly that, in my opinion, the manufacturers should be behind any movement which will develop strong publications in this country and which will give an opportunity to get out to the Canadian people something regarding business activities. We have been suffering from an exodus of population to the United States. Surely information going to the general public with regard to this country, with regard to the assets and resources that we have, will tend to keep people in this country, and it will be one of the things that will stop such an exodus.

Smith Favors Tax

C. Howard Smith felt that the situation should have been met by a duty on American magazines. He said:

"I took no stand and took no part in the discussion on the reduction of duties on paper but the facts are that on book papers coming into Canada there is a duty of 25 per cent. from other countries, and from Great Britain 12½ per cent. A drawback has been given of 80 per cent. The quantity, of course, is not 25,000 tons; it is a considerable quantity. This rebate on duty applies to certain magazines, and we are not quite sure what magazines it will apply to.

"I submit that the manufacturers of book papers are entitled to protection the same as anyone else. We pay duty on a great deal of our raw material. We pay duty on a great deal of our equipment. Our actual expenditure for putting up a building in Canada is considerably higher than that in any other country. This capital expenditure is a very heavy item.

"Mr. Hunter is quite right in saying that the quantity of paper used is such that it is difficult to compete with the American manufacturer but it is practically a matter of protection. The Canadian book paper mills are not inferior to the American. I am proud to say that they are as good as are to be found anywhere else, but when you have a publication such as the Saturday Evening Post which employs seven paper machines built specially for it, running six days a week without change, we simply throw up our hands. We cannot compete. Their's is a case of pure mass production. The answer that we have suggested to the government several times, would be that those foreign magazines should carry a duty coming into Canada.

Not Tax on Education

"I quite appreciate the position of the Canadian publishers. I admit it is a hard and very difficult one competing with all those publications from the United States. American magazines carry no Canadian advertisements at all. They teach the people to respect the American flag more than they do the Union Jack.

Surely Canadians should not be taught that. We fought for years in an endeavor to get a duty put on those magazines and, I regret to say, without success. Mr. Fielding said to me personally that we could not afford to put a tax on education, and I replied that I did not think there was any tax on education to prevent Canadian citizens being brought up as American citizens.

"Whether the matter will be settled or not so that we can make this magazine paper in Canada is something I cannot say. There is a tremendous surplus of book paper in the United States to-day that is being sold at cost, and, in some cases, at considerable loss. Very few of the American manufacturers of book paper are making any money. They have what you might call profitless prosperity. We do not envy that position. We do not want to arrive at that place. We feel we are entitled to make a reasonable amount on our turnover, and we are so prepared to show the tariff board. All we ask for is a fair deal, and we do not consider that an 80 per cent. rebate is a fair deal."

Tribute to Canadian Papers

The discussion wound up with a very striking tribute by Elmer Davis of Kingston, to Canadian publications. Mr. Davis, one of the younger men in the association, is now second vice-president, which means that he is slated for the presidency of the association in two years time. His statement follows:

"I am not versed in the technical features of the situation and cannot speak from the publishing standpoint or that of the paper manufacturer, but it does seem to me that there are certain principles involved in connection with this matter. May I be allowed however, a personal reference; in the plant that I am operating, we have had to drop in the last five or six years at least two lines of our production simply because with the market limited as it is in a country of nine or ten million people, we could not possibly compete and compare with manufacturers in the United States who were producing that specialized article for a market of 115,000,000 people. They could come in here and beat us out in competition, although we were in that general line, and I am rather inclined to think, after listening to the discussion here this morning, that perhaps that has a bearing from one angle.

"I do think this, gentlemen, that as an association we have obviously something to gain by the creation and encouragement of sound Canadian publications much more than we have to gain from publications from the United States. The government of the day, rightly or wrongly—and I am not discussing that point at the moment—have adopted in certain lines the general policy of making free what they term the implements of production. I submit that one of the implements of production of Canada is the reading material that goes on the tables of our homes and before our own people. And, if that be true, it is of the utmost importance from the broad question of Canadian citizenship that we have sound, reliable magazines going out as Canadian productions, more of them if possible, going into our homes, being placed before our own people, giving information about Canadian men who have made a success in industrial and other lines of business in Canada.

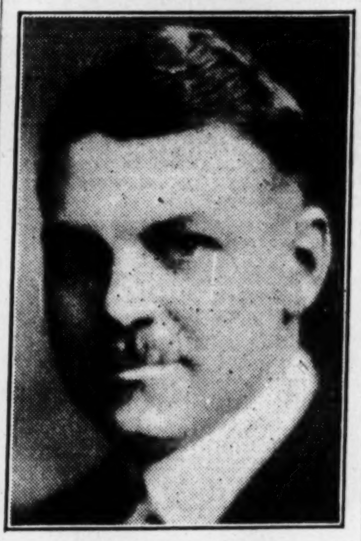
We want real Canadian journals, carrying our Canadian advertising, going into our Canadian homes, displacing those other types of journals that are coming in and that do not carry our advertising but only United States advertising.

I am wondering how much of the demand to-day for articles made in the United States has been created by those imported magazines and the advertisements that they are placing before our people all the time?

"Reference has been made to the exodus of our own people to the United States, an exodus that has been going on for years. I wonder how much of that exodus has been brought about by the conception of the importance of the United States, its wealth and the success of its people, that Canadians have gained from reading United States magazines in our homes? I do not know that we can over-estimate the adverse influence of such reading nor the stimulus it gives to that exodus.

"For all these reasons, I am wondering whether we are not putting undue importance on what, after all, is a comparatively small matter in our industrial life and are losing sight of the advantages that we are going to gain by the encouragement of Canadian magazines in Canada."

On Exchange Board



H. E. WALLACE,
of Watson, Wallace & Company, and one of Toronto's younger stock brokers, honored this week by election to the board of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

British America, Western, Both Increase Dividends

The British American and Western Assurance Companies are paying semi-annual dividends on June 30, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which is an increase of 2 per cent. per annum over the former rate paid by them.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., Limited

DIVIDEND No. 33

A DIVIDEND of 3% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED has been declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1928, payable July 25th, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of the business on June 30th, 1928.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, May 31st, 1928.

For Sale in Stratford

1. Three story and basement factory, 14,000 feet floor space with room for expansion, central location, admirably adapted for light manufacturing.
2. Three story plant of 78,000 square feet floor space, complete with moulding shop, pattern shop, kilns, siding and ample land.

Both plants are available at attractive figures.

Write for full information to
J. M. RIDDELL, STRATFORD

FINANCIAL GROUP

wanted to finance purchase of entire acreage Pelee Island, Lake Erie, ten thousand acres, for large Summer Resort; always voted wet; have four thousand acres under ten-year copyrighted option, can secure another 3,000 acres under option; balance of land must be purchased outright; at present about seven thousand acres under cultivation; main crop, tobacco; ownership of entire acreage would control all subsidiary promotions for development. Have Ontario charter controlling options. Less than two million dollars for entire acreage purchase, and by using options requires less.

Write Box 148 The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

IMPERIAL OIL SETS NEW RECORD IN CAN. WEST

Tremendous Output of Oils and Gasoline to Meet Farm Requirements

Following out its programme of expansion, the Imperial Oil Co. has purchased an additional track of land in the eastern harbor terminal area of Toronto. This consists of just under five acres immediately adjoining their present plant and will be used to extend storage facilities. These will be increased within the next few months by probably more than fifty per cent.

Record business is reported by the company this year to date. Early seeding and opening of harvesting operations placed a tremendous strain upon the company to supply the vast quantities of oil suddenly required. Seeding operations in many parts of the west were much earlier than other years; and the growing use of the harvester-reaper combine to take care of many thousands of acres of crop left unharvested last fall, placed a further and simultaneous strain on gasoline and oil supply stations. The 4,000 tank cars of the company were utilized to full capacity; and only the numerous huge supply bases and express scheduling of oil tank cars saved the situation for the farmer, who has now become a tremendous user of gasoline and oils throughout the Canadian West.

The present outlook is for a tremendous year in the Canadian gasoline trade. Imperial draws crudes from many sources, actually using some 36 crudes for the manufacture or distillation of 360 different products. The Ontario refineries of the company at Sarnia are supplied direct with Texas crude through a pipe line some 1,096 miles long; and these refineries will likely be compelled to work continuous 24-hour day duty to take care of the heavy demands this year.

Margin of profit on gasoline and oil sales is, however, very low this season, owing to intensive competition. Profits of Imperial Oil to date are believed to be quite up to the average of other years; and provided there is not a marked decline in value of crudes at the year end with its disastrous effect upon inventories and profits, this year should show substantially larger profits than 1927.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 177

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 2% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 14th day of July, 1928, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th day of June, 1928.

Dated the 20th day of June, 1928.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular half-yearly dividend of 3½%, being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1928. Transfer books of the company will be closed from June 20th to June 30th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. R. LOVATT,
Secretary.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
10-12 East King St., TORONTO
Branch:—REGINA

Tenders for Debentures

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked tenders for debentures will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, July 14, 1928, for the purchase of $14,500.00 County of Peel debentures bearing 5% interest and payable in ten equal annual instalments as to principal and interest. Issued under the authority of by-law No. 700 to pay the cost of erecting an addition to the Registry Office of the County of Peel and for the reconstruction of the present Registry Office.

W. M. WILLIS,
County Clerk,
Brampton, Ont.
June 27, 1928.

WOULD like to get into communication with brokerage firm or sales manager who can arrange sales firm, who is open to take on the selling of a three hundred thousand dollar stock issue, which is very attractive to the investor. Promotion ready. Box 146, Financial Post.

The Muskoka Lakes Navigation & Hotel Co. Ltd.

(Royal Muskoka Hotel)
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 6% has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company for the year ending 31st of December, 1927, payable 1st of September, 1928, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1928.

By order of the Board.
W. F. WASLEY,
Manager and Treasurer.
Gravenhurst, June 27th, 1928.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share on the issued Common Shares in the Capital Stock of this company for the period from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of July, 1928, has been declared payable to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the sixteenth day of July, 1928, and that such dividend be payable on the first day of August, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
J. C. MILLAR,
Secretary.

Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture
25¢ in Heavy Foil Wrapper Hermetically Sealed
HERBERT TAREYTON LONDON SMOKING MIXTURE Herbert Tareyton

Always c-o-o-o-l and m-i-i-l-d. More satisfying because it's slow-burning. Slow-burning because it's better tobacco.

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE!

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1928.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1928.

On the Common Stock, One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 6th day of August, 1928.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., 26th June, 1928.

Ribago Copper Corporation Limited

(No personal liability)

In that all shareholders of Ribago Copper Corporation Limited may be acquainted with the facts relating to the acquisition by their Company of valuable options in connection with a substantial interest in Chelmsford Mining Corporation Limited, it is suggested that all shareholders who are not registered on the transfer books of the Company forward their certificates at once to the Prudential Trust Company, Limited, 217 Bay Street, Toronto, for registration in their own names.

R. H. LYMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Debentures for Sale

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "tenders for debentures" will be received until two o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 4th, 1928, for the purchase of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000.00) Separate School Board Debentures of the Town of Blind River bearing 4½ per cent. interest with coupons attached and payable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest. These debentures are guaranteed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

M. F. DYKE,
Town Clerk,
Blind River, Ont.

Pure Gold Manufacturing COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO - CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents per share on the paid-up capital stock of the Company has been declared payable Monday, 16th July, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1928.

By order of the Board.
J. C. JAMIESON,
Secretary.
Toronto, June 22nd, 1928.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent., being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st July, 1928,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 72

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared for the quarter ending July 3rd, 1928, of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on Preferred Stock, payable July 18th, 1928, to Shareholders of record at close of business July 3rd, 1928.

By order of the Board.
J. A. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

MARCUS LOEW'S THEATRES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the preference shares of the company for the half year ending June 30th, 1928, payable on the 14th day of July, 1928, to shareholders of record on the books of the company on the 29th day of June, 1928.

By Order of the Board.
B. V. McCRIMMON,
Secretary.

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

Dividend No. 42 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1928, also a bonus of Fifty Cents per share payable on the 3rd day of July, 1928, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on the 15th June, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., May 10th, 1928.

The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Limited

28 Wellington Street East,
Toronto, Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. for the half year ending 30th inst. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company and that the same will be payable at the offices of the company on and after the 3rd July, 1928, to shareholders of record of 18th June, 1928.

By order of the Board.
E. L. MORTON,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 15th June, 1928.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1928, has been declared payable July 3rd, 1928, to shareholders of record June 25th, 1928.

By order of the Board.
JOHN T. F. KEENE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 11th, 1928.

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the outstanding Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, payable the 3rd day of July, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 20th day of June, 1928.

By order of the Board.
W. H. Smith, Sec'y-Treas.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1928, to Shareholders of record as at the close of business June 15th, 1928.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary.
June 12th, 1928.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1928, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1928, to shareholders of record of the 20th June, 1928.

By order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 31st May, 1928.

ONTARIO

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 20th July, 1928, for the right to cut the timber on Berths 41, 42 and 43, and a small area designated J. A. 13, in Quetico Park, and two small areas outside of the Park, designated as J. A. 15 and J. A. 18, District of Rainy River.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. A. Alexander, Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances.

W. FINLAYSON,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.
Toronto, May 29, 1928.

Capital Invested in Mines is Now Over $700,000,000

CANADIAN MINING NEWS

Regular Weekly Department of The Financial Post

McIntyre Not Yet to Have New Mill, Says Bickell

McIntyre's President Kills Several Rumors at Annual Meeting

Not Ready For New Mill, Nor Increased Dividend

OPPOSE STOCK SPLIT

Anticipate Prosperous Year Ahead — Geological Conditions Good

The annual meeting of McIntyre Porcupine Mines was held in Toronto this week, and as predicted by the Financial Post some time ago, the question of the construction of a new mill, an increase in dividends, and a split in the stock formed no part of the business of the meeting other than to elicit a statement that none of these steps was contemplated at the present time.

President J. B. Bickell stated that in view of the wide manner in which such rumors had been circulated he felt called upon to state that such reports did not originate with the McIntyre management.

Both the reports of the president, and general manager R. J. Ennis were approved by the meeting, and the old board of directors re-elected. The board consists of J. B. Bickell, W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Tudhope, Joseph Errington and D. H. Dougall.

Mr. Bickell in presenting the annual report stated:

Denies Rumors

"The 16th annual report leaves little additional, for comment at the present time other than to emphasize most important features and refer briefly to developments which have taken place subsequent to preparation of that report.

"I may say, however, that the work so far would seem to justify the policy determined upon in sinking No. 11 shaft which is at present depth of over 4,000 feet. During the past few months rumors have circulated with more or less persistence that we proposed to build a new mill and generously increase production, and that we proposed to split the stock and that it was the intention to immediately increase dividends.

"With reference to building new mill, with ore reserves estimated between 15 and 16 million dollars and with an annual production approximately four million dollars, we have assured mill operations for the present mill of just slightly under four years. It is quite impossible to set a minimum relationship as between ore reserves and capacity but some minimum time must be estimated in which capital expenditures for new equipment can be charged off against operations. The income tax department set a maximum depreciation of not over 15 per cent. per annum. If this were accepted as a basis it would be clear we should have ore reserves of approximately 28 million dollars to favor a policy of a new mill at present.

"In analyzing possibility of building new mill right away it would seem proven we should at first be assured that such capital expenditures could be met, either through economies to be effected or through treatment of ore reserves in the minimum time allowed to write off depreciation according to tax regulations.

Opposed to Stock Split

"It has been suggested we should split the stock but necessity for such action is not clearly defined, and purpose of this change is left largely to imagination. We have always been rather proud of McIntyre's low capitalization and the question of splitting the stock until it is a real benefit to shareholders will be left in abeyance."

Speaking on the question of increased dividends, Mr. Bickell declared that probably no one single thing would more unbalance economic development of mine than to place dividend rate up without having regard to future requirement of company. He pointed out that dividend rate had been maintained without interruption since the first and while it had not been increased, it had neither been decreased.

General Manager Ennis stated that general geological conditions were favorable at depth. At the bottom level, the 3,875 foot, the schist is larger than on any previous level.

"In the annual report two levels were reported opened into this favorable zone at depth. Since then we have opened two more levels, and there is ore on each level." Particular mention was made of the 23rd, 28th and 38th levels where No. 13 vein has been encountered, giving one of the strongest breaks in the mine.

No. 17 vein is in new territory east of No. 11 shaft on the upper levels. "That brings something before us we have not focussed upon, and gives much for development during the next year. We can look forward to a very prosperous year, probably the most interesting in the history of the mine."

Disgruntled Shareholder

One shareholder expressed his surprise at the way the report had been received by the shareholders present, and his own disappointment that no dividend increase had been announced.

He was told that "it is better to be safe than sorry" and was assured that the management had learned from the struggling days of the mine's early history when the shadow of the sheriff loomed in the background, that a year-by-year expansion policy was advisable.

Another shareholder asked what was being done on the McIntyre claims at Red Lake, adjoining the Howey. He was told they were standing idle and only the original work necessary for patenting had been done.

Novamac's Shares Soon to be Listed

MONTREAL. — Novamac Mines and Power Corporation, an outstanding gold development in Nova Scotia, it is anticipated will be listed and traded in on the Standard, Montreal Curb and New York Curb markets. The listing papers of the company have been prepared and U. S. interests, associated with a Canadian group, have underwritten a block of the stock. Novamac shares, will probably thus be the first Nova Scotian mining enterprise to be traded in on the Canadian exchanges.

DIVIDENDS GO TO DUTHIE MINES SHAREHOLDERS

First Newly Developed B.C. Operator to Pay Dividend Since 1918

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Duthie Mines Ltd. is the first newly developed property to pay a dividend since the beginning of 1928. The initial interim dividend of 2½ cents a share was declared late in June to be payable to stockholders on record June 20. With the capitalization of $1,000,000 this payment is equivalent to $25,000 profit earned since the mine commenced shipping this spring.

Duthie is coming to be regarded as one of the best producers in British Columbia and its future appears very promising as the ore bodies widen with depth. Concentrate shipments to the Trail Smelter are returning high values with silver predominating, and are averaging $300 to the ton according to recent reports from the mine.

The steady basis on which Duthie is shipping at the present time indicates an earning of about $30,000 a month which will increase as development is carried out. A diamond drill has been shipped to the property with a view to testing the new discoveries to the fullest extent.

Flin Flon Mining Opportunity

A genuine and substantial opportunity for the investor.

One of Manitoba's most promising properties.

Manitoba Flin Flon Mines Syndicate

Six claims adjacent to Flin Flon on the West.

Ten claims adjacent to Flin Flon and Mandy Mines to the South.

Surface assay exceeds that of nearby mines.

Complete Information Will Be Mailed Upon Request

W. B. CUMMING & CO., Ltd.
21 King St. East,
TORONTO 2, Ontario

Checking Up

ACTIONS speak louder than words in mining, as elsewhere. Consider this list of Miller, Court & Co., Ltd., recommendations.

WHITEWATER—Mill running 24 hours day.

LUCKY JIM—Crushing 225 tons of ore daily.

CORK PROVINCE—Converted mill and $60,000 hydro-electric plant near completion.

NOBLE FIVE—Large crew preparing mill for early commencement of production.

TOPLEY-RICHFIELD — Extensive development programme proving up very rich property.

PEND OREILLE—5,000 feet diamond drilling per month assures spectacular future.

BLUEBIRD—Management rushing development and will ship ore this season.

Important news is contained in our latest market report. Write for copy.

Production is the only thing that counts in any line of industry. All the above properties are steadily approaching the dividend stage. The entire list has our strongest endorsation, and prices of six months hence will justify our recommendations.

Miller, Court & Co. Ltd.
INVESTMENTS
Members Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Winnipeg, Seattle and Standard (Spokane) Stock Exchanges
TORONTO OFFICE: 67 YONGE STREET
Head Office: Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.

THOM.-MALARTIC PUSHES FORWARD ITS DEVELOPMENT

Explore Cadillac Group and Build Camps at Malartic

A gang of men are exploring the Cadillac group of Thompson-Malartic mines under the direction of E. J. Thompson. Some interesting veins are being trenched, and Mr. Thompson in his latest report to the head office of the company, intimates that he will not be surprised if something interesting is opened up soon. A second gang of men are now engaged in building camps on the company's Malartic group, and it is anticipated that these will be completed by the end of the first week in July.

The Thompson-Cadillac Properties

The Thompson-Cadillac properties consist of thirty claims in the Cadillac-Malartic District. Seventeen claims are located in the Township of Cadillac, about one mile northeast of the Thompson-Cadillac property and were selected by E. J. Thompson, the original staker of the Thompson-Cadillac Mines. Several veins have already been located on these claims and active prospecting work is now being carried out under the direction of Mr. Thompson. Thirteen claims are located in Malartic Township directly north of, and adjoining the Robb Dean claims on the north-west. Ten of these claims were purchased from the Malartic Syndicate who spent $25,000 in exploration and development. During the preliminary work on these claims encouraging results were obtained, free gold being found in several places. A shaft has been sunk a depth of 25 ft. and it is the intention of the company to assume active operations and the erection of camps immediately. The company states it has ample finances to carry on an extensive program of exploratory work during the summer months.

The whole of the company's property was originally staked by experienced prospectors familiar with the geological conditions in the Cadillac-Malartic District, and the ore zone on which outstanding developments have been made on the Thompson Cadillac, Cadillac O'Brien and Malartic Mines goes through this property.

RAINBOW LAKE REPORTS STRIKE ON NO. 1 VEIN

Uncover Streak of Free Gold For Distance of 10 Feet

A surprisingly rich discovery has been made on the No. 1 vein of the Rainbow Lake Gold Mines, at Rainbow Lake in the District of Patricia, according to word received by head office in Toronto from the camp itself.

The No. 1 vein on surface showed a width of 13 inches, and at a depth of three and a half feet it has been found to widen out to two feet with the whole bottom showing quartz and free gold. So far there is now a streak of free gold for a distance of 10 or 12 feet all in place.

Four test pits have been sunk on No. 6 vein since January. No. 1 pit has been sunk for a distance of 27 feet, No. 2 pit 32 feet, No. 3 pit 33 feet, and No. 4 pit 16 feet.

When the spring breakup set in, work had to be suspended on this vein owing to the water from the lake coming in through the schist. Work will be resumed in these pits within the next three weeks however. Values were found to be consistent and free gold was panned in all the pits from the surface down, and the vein was found to widen out to the full widths of the pits at the bottom, a distance of approximately 10 feet.

Since meeting water difficulties the workmen have been moved to No. 1 vein and work has also been resumed on No. 3 vein, which is the strongest of the high grade veins on this property. No. 3 has now been uncovered for over 175 feet, and traced for 1,400 feet. This vein has been found to average nine inches in width for the 175 feet it has been uncovered.

A new cook house and bunk-house to accommodate the workmen have been erected.

Sudbury Northern Starts Development

Sudbury Northern Mines, Limited, has been incorporated to develop a group of 54 claims, approximately 2,160 acres, on what is known as the Foy-Stralak Offset. This Offset being a mineralized zone running in an easterly-westerly direction from the Sudbury Basin to the property of the Sudbury Concentrating and Mining Co. at Stralak Station.

Sudbury Northern Mines' claims are in one compact group, running east and west about three and a half miles, and north and south about one mile. They are located between the Towagmac Exploration Co.'s property at Geneva Lake and the Sudbury Offset property.

A crew of experienced mining men are now working on the Sudbury Northern Mines property, opening up several promising discoveries, including outcroppings of norrite. When this work is completed, it is the company's intention to have an outstanding mining engineer make a thorough examination, and map out a development program.

Sudbury Northern Mines has an authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares of a par value of $1 each. The issued stock comprises 2,500,000 shares and there remains 2,500,000 shares in the treasury.

The officers and directors are: W. A. Stilwell, B.A., Toronto, president; J. A. McInnis, M.D., Timmins, Ont., vice-president; Wm. Kerr, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. Directors: Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Montreal, Major Vaughan M. Howard, Toronto, C. H. Harshman, Sydney, N. S., Geo. B. Filmer, and Frederick Howard, both of Toronto.

License has been issued to The Verhovay Aid Association, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of life insurance, disability insurance and sickness insurance.

L. Szabo, Welland, Ont., has been appointed chief agent in Canada.

Studies New Brunswick's Mining Possibilities

Cyril T. Young, F.R.G.S., Superintendent of Development, Canadian National Railways, who has for a month been looking over the mining possibilities of the northern section of New Brunswick, has returned to Toronto but will again shortly resume exploration of the mineral areas adjacent to the National Lines in that province.

"The interior of Northern New Brunswick has had intense volcanic and igneous action," says Mr. Young, "and Mount Carlton, one of the numerous peaks reaches a height of 2,700 feet comparable with the highest elevation in Northern Ontario or Northern Quebec of 3,000 feet. In the pre-Cambrian formation on a line across country 150 miles between Bathurst and Woodstock, and in a belt 30 miles wide on each side of the granites, lies the hope of economic mineral occurrences. At the Bathurst and Woodstock ends of the granite intrusives forming a 150 mile belt, iron ore has been mined and occurs in considerable quantity. Other mining prospects have showings of zinc, lead and copper."

Mr. Young using a track motor car has just completed an examination of rock cuts along the lines of railway for 500 miles making a study of their geology and mineralization.

The whole interior of the country, which is surrounded with Canadian National Lines on four sides, has never been gone over by a man familiar with the North Country, in fact it is largely unmapped geologically. Mr. Young's findings when concluded will be given out through the Press to mining men and prospectors.

MUCH BUILDING IS PROCEEDING AT STEWART, B.C.

Premier Purchases Land on South Side of Marmot Bay

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Latest reports from Stewart state that a great deal of construction work is being planned for the next few months while some of it already under way. It is expected that the Bear River will be bridged at Stewart and a trail constructed down the east side of the Canal as far as the mouth of the Marmot River. This will connect Stewart with a number of mines lying on that side of the Portland Canal and will also constitute a direct route to the town which is fast growing up at the mouth of the Marmot as a result of the Premier Gold Mining Co.'s operations there.

This company which recently secured control of the Silverado Prosperity and Porter Idaho properties has purchased about 20 acres of land on the south side of Marmot Bay and clearing and building is now being undertaken. Right-of-way for the aerial tram from the beach to the Porter Idaho, a distance of five and one-half miles, has already been cleared and steel towers in concrete foundations will be erected in a short time.

RHYOLITE ROUYN DRILLS ON GROUND ADJOINING AMULET

Consider That Spotted Dog Formation is Promising

Rhyolite Rouyn Mines Limited are drilling close to the Amulet boundary. The spotted dog formation, which according to J. C. McGregor's recent article, produces all the Amulet ore bodies, occurs at the Rhyolite boundary and dips towards Rhyolite at a 45 degree angle. The same sill crops out in Rhyolite half a mile to the west and the intervening ground, where the spotted dog formation is overlaid with andesite is considered promising territory. Arrangements will probably be made in the near future to make a detailed geological survey.

Oil Production Increases

The Turner Valley oil production for May exceeded 42,000 barrels, valued at about $160,000, according to The Calgary Herald. Earlier estimates published did not include the production from the Spooner, Vulcan and McDougall-Segur wells, which ran to 4,412 barrels.

THOM.-CADILLAC CUTS SAME VEIN ON TWO LEVELS

Shows High Free Gold Values on 300-ft. Level

Latest reports from the Thompson-Cadillac property in Cadillac Township, Que., states that a two-foot quartz vein has been cut on the 150-ft. level in the north crosscut, with schisting heavily mineralized on each side of the vein. On the 300-ft. level, the same vein has been cut in the north crosscut with free gold showing. Interesting results are confidently expected as development work proceeds.

Lateral work is being carried out on the 150 and 300 ft. levels of No. 1 shaft by a full crew of workmen under the direction of Mine Manager Murray Kennedy.

No. 1 shaft, is a three compartment shaft, and is located 900 ft. to the east of No. 2 shaft. The latter shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and showed high values in free gold.

Drifting on the 150 and 300 ft. levels is proceeding both east and west from No. 1 shaft. When the drift west on the 150 ft. level reaches a point below No. 2 shaft, a raise will be made to that shaft. A crosscut is being run north on the 300 ft. level for the purpose of intersecting and exploring other veins indicated by surface trenching and diamond drilling.

A cage is being installed in No. 1 shaft and crosscutting and drifting is proceeding at the rate of 20 feet a day.

The Thompson-Cadillac camp is now fully equipped with a complete mining plant consisting of two 60 h.p. boilers, 5 drill compressor, hoist, pumps, electric lighting plant, testing mill and assay plant.

Barry Rumors Denied; No Dissension, Says Crowe

"There is absolutely no truth to the rumors regarding dissension among the Barry-Hollinger directors or management, President H. C. Crowe has informed The Financial Post. "Everything is harmonious, and development work at the property is proceeding satisfactorily."

The vein came into the winze above the 1250 level and presented for 19 feet to the point where station cutting was started. Work on the station is proceeding wih the face still in ore.

Parker Island May be Your Treasure Island

"Promising to be one of the outstanding gold camps in Canada" — says The Financial Post of June 22nd of the district in which Parker Island Gold Mines Limited is situated.

Parker Island Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) has been formed with a capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1.00 par shares to develop four groups of promising properties in the rich Cadillac-Malartic-Fourniere-Dubuisson Gold Area referred to above.

One vein uncovered for a length of 300 feet on Parker Island has given assays of $13.80, $60.40, $76.40 in gold per ton over a width of 4½ to 5½ feet. A section of one drill core at a depth of eighty feet assayed $281.80.

Further development is being aggressively carried on.

The opportunity is now open to you to share in this enterprise, with its profit-making possibilities.

The first two offerings of Parker Island Gold Mines stock have been fully subscribed. **A third allotment of limited amount is now offered at 30c per share.**

Orders should be placed at once; but if further details are desired first, we shall be glad to furnish them on request, without obligation.

We recommend this as an approved speculation.

WALTON & CO., LIMITED
Specialists in Mining Securities
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Insurance Exchange Building
MONTREAL

WALTON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Insurance Exchange Building,
Montreal.
Please forward me without obligation full particulars concerning Parker Island Gold Mines opportunity.

Name ....

Address ....

RAPID PROGRESS OF QUEBEC CAMPS ATTRACTS NOTICE

Gold Areas Are Rapidly Approaching Producing Stage

An interesting summary of developments now going on in the Hurricanaw District in which Quebec's gold areas in the townships of Malartic, Cadillac, Bousquet and Fourniere are located, has been made by George C. Mackenzie, secretary of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. Mackenzie states:

"One outstanding impression that remains with me concerns the amount of active development that is taking place along what is called the "main break or fault," which has been traced roughly northwest, southeast for about twenty miles through the Townships of Fourniere, Malartic, Cadillac and Bousquet.

"According to well-known geologists who have studied the district for some years, this 'fault' is not only remarkably well-defined and persistent for many miles, but it also possesses characteristics that are most favorable for the deposition of gold-carrying minerals. I desire to avoid the use of geological terms, but at the same time convey the idea that the geology of the faulted country is a strong indication of the presence of valuable ore bodies. Considering the fact that this area began to attract serious attention only four years ago, and with some understanding of the difficulties attending the development of a new mining field approximately 40 miles from railroad communication, I was much impressed with the large amount of progress that has been made in the last 18 months."

Malartic Gold

"A well-designed program of underground mining is being prosecuted at the Malartic Gold Mines, Limited, in Fourniere. There are indications that this property may reach the productive stage within 12 months. A respectable tonnage of milling ore is already in sight and underground development is proceeding normally with reasonable expectation that additional milling ore will be added to the reserves in the near future. The Malartic is the most easterly property on the 'main break' that we visited, and is also the farthest advanced in development.

"At the western extremity of the 'main break' underground development is proceeding at the Thompson-Cadillac, O'Brien and Graham-Bousquet mines in the Townships of Cadillac and Bousquet. As regards the O'Brien, it is common knowledge that this property possesses an extraordinary high-grade shoot of ore, which persists at the 100-foot level, from which several valuable shipments have been made. Active development is proceeding at the O'Brien.

Thompson-Cadillac

"As a shareholder in Thompson-Cadillac, which lies between the O'Brien and Graham-Bousquet, I was naturally more interested in this property than in some of the others. An excellently timbered shaft at the Thompson has been sunk to the 300-foot station. It would be premature, as yet, to speak of 'ore reserves' at the Thompson, but that they will develop in due course, is a reasonable expectation from the fact that the vein has been proved in depth and width at the 300-foot level and that free gold may be seen here and there in the vein matter (in the shaft) throughout from collar to sump.

"From what I saw at Thompson I feel that this property has every reasonable expectation of developing into a productive mine, within possibly 18 months.

Graham-Bousquet

"Shaft-sinking at the Graham-Bousquet is proceeding on the 'main break.' At the time of my visit the shaft was 50 feet deep. It is, I believe, the intention of the management to cross-cut to the vein at the 150-foot level. The underground work on this property has not reached the advanced state of development of the O'Brien or Thompson-Cadillac and there is therefore not much data available on which to base an opinion. However, the 'main break' persists across the width of the property, on the surface of which some good 'showings' of ore have been discovered, and there is therefore the probability that ore may be found to persist at depth. Another two or three months' work at the Graham-Bousquet will demonstrate whether the 'fault' is ore-bearing at depth between the O'Brien, Thompson-Cadillac and the Graham-Bousquet shafts. Should this expectation be realized the value of the three properties will be enhanced considerably.

"West of and adjoining the Graham-Bousquet is a group of claims held by Canadian Enterprises, Limited. The 'main break' persists across the width of this property and has been explored by surface trenching, indicating very favorable prospecting. It is the intention of the owners to continue the surface work and also to diamond drill the 'main break' at several favorable points. This work will be carried on throughout the summer.

Pre-Cambrian Holdings

"Another group of excellent prospects owned by Pre-Cambrian Holdings, Limited, on the west side of Malartic and east side of Cadillac Townships, were also visited. The 'main break' continues across the width of these properties and a considerable amount of surface prospecting has been accomplished. The out-crops of rock are of the same general type that characterize this formation throughout its known length. Excellent camps have already been established and a crew of men engaged in prospecting for some months. A diamond drill was being shipped into the property at the time of my visit and should be in operation very shortly. The company has an experienced mining engineer in charge of operations and an ambitious programme of work has been adopted for this season."

UNLISTED MINE SHARES

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi	4½	6
Astoria Rouyn	9	14
Blue Quartz	..	26
Boston McCrea	6	9
Brett-Trethewey	22	30
B. Can. Mines	9	12
Brownlee	7	12
Bunker H. E.	19	24
Callinan, F. F.	..	54
Can. Kirkland	2	4
Chelmsford M. C.	35	50
Harker	25	27
Howey Units	300	320
King Kirkland	6	12
K. Eastern	..	8
K. Townsite	..	8
Lartic M.	33	37
March Gold	5	7
Marshay Zinc	20	25
Ore Chimney	11	13
Ostrom	8	12
Pandora G.	50	85
Rouyn G Pan.	29	32
Salmo Mal.	85	95
Walsh Kat.	11	13
Wood Kirk.	22	25

Federal's Work Shows Progress

Development work at the Federal Mines in the Kirkland Lake camp are reaching an interesting stage. Cross-cutting and drifting are being carried out on the 550 and 700 foot levels. It is anticipated that the main objectives on these two levels will be reached within a week or ten days. The ground is reported to be very hard and footage is therefore slow.

SUDBURY CRATER JOINS OPERATORS IN FAMOUS BASIN

Company Has Three Groups Here, Fourth in Malartic

Sudbury Crater Mining Co. is the latest operation to enter the Sudbury Basin District. The new company has acquired approximately 1,500 acres in this district, and 800 acres in the Malartic gold area in Quebec.

In the Sudbury district the company has holdings at Cameron Creek, to the south of Vermilion Lake. The claims were acquired direct from the owner who staked them in 1926 before the general boom had set in in this area. Groups Nos. 1 and 2 of the Sudbury Crater properties adjoin the Stadacona-Rouyn property on the east and west respectively and the Smith-Bennett properties on the south. Sudbury Contact ties on to Group 1 to the east and the Sudbury Fairbanks and Sudbury Basin lie to the northeast.

In Norman and Parkin townships the company has a group of 800 acres tying on to International Nickel holdings and adjacent to Sudbury Treasure Trove. Preliminary development work is now going on under the direction of Burt C. Lamble, E.M., and diamond drilling is to be carried out.

Three mining engineers have reported favorably on the company's Groups Nos. 1 and 2. A. Rosenland states:

Engineer's Report

"My examination extended over a period of days and in that time I satisfied myself that the gelogical conditions on your properties are identical to those of Sudbury Basin, Sudbury Contact, Sudbury Fairbanks and Oriole mines. In view of that fact alone I find it justified to believe your prospect well warrants the expenditure for development."

W. W. Davis states "the tuffs show fairly general mineralization of pyrite, pyrrhotite and oxidation of the iron sulphides. Gossan outcrops have been formed. The claims are situated in the neighborhood where deposits of copper, zinc, and lead have recently been found, and therefore have possibilities as a base metal property. They are just south of Cameron Creek, which is a natural line of weakness and a very favorable factor from a geological standpoint."

Bert C. Lamble, after examination of the property, recommends that both groups of claims be thoroughly prospected and then diamond drilled.

An outstanding factor in favor of Sudbury Crater Mining Co. is the clean cut manner in which the public is being offered an opportunity to share in its development. The preliminary expenses have been financed, and to assure further development a limited number of treasury shares are being offered to net the treasury 25 cents a share. A bonus of one vendor share is given with each treasury share purchased, thus making the purchaser's actual cost 12½ cents a share.

The company has a capitalization of 4,000,000 shares; 2,000,000 shares are vendor stock, and 2,000,000 shares treasury stock.

The company's officers are: John P. Callaghan, Montreal, president; M. R. Mulligan, Ottawa, vice-president; Roy Anderson, Montreal, secretary-treasurer.

Edgar F. Scheibe, President of the Security Trust Co., Cambridge, Mass., has been made a director, and other directors are to be named shortly.

Adanac Mines Report Progress

Adanac Mines Exploration Limited has furnished The Financial Post with a report on the latest development work carried out on its Quebec holdings in Montauban Township, Portneuf Co., and at Whitton in the Eastern Townships.

At Montauban, the mineralised zone has been traced for half a mile in length and 100 feet in width. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 35 feet, and is cutting solid mineralization. Zinc and lead are the principal minerals found associated with tremolite, and some gold and copper have also been found.

At Whitton, a vein was traced on surface for a distance of 1,000 feet, varying in width from two to twelve inches. The mineralization consists principally of silver, with lead, copper and gold. Trenching is now being carried out preparatory to diamond drilling.

Adanac's total holdings comprise 2,200 acres of mining claims, and in addition to its 850 acres at Montauban and 500 acres at Whitton, include 850 acres at La Reine in the Rouyn district.

The company was organized in November, 1927, and operates under a Quebec charter. Its head office is in Quebec city and its board of directors consists of: Senator J. P. Paradis, president; Jules Gauvin, vice-president; X. Lesage, secretary-treasurer; Col. Oscar Gilbert, Antoine Lesage, Maurice Boisvert, U. Paris, Leo Laflamme, P. E. Lambert and N. Lavoie, directors. J. A. Lesage is general manager, and Dr. J. J. Guntenspurger, F.C.I.C., geologist.

As the company's name indicates, its purpose is to explore and develop mining claims, and operate, sell, or form subsidiaries to operate such properties. Adanac Mines Exploration is in no way connected with the Adanac Silver Mines.

MINE OPERATIONS ATTRACT CAPITAL OF $706,000,000

Over $128,000,000 Has Been Invested in Past Five Years

CRUDE EXPORTS LESS

Net Income Annually from Sale of Products Exceeds One-Third of Investment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Over $700,000,000 is invested in Canada's operating mineral enterprises and the net income annually from sales of products of the mines exceeds one-third of the total investment.

During the past five years $128,000,000 has gone into the mining industry of Canada, the total capital employed in 1927 being over $706,000,000. This compares with $578,000,000 in 1923. In this period the net income from sales has risen from $194,000,000 to $248,000,000, equivalent last year to over 35 per cent. of the total investment.

Lower prices for metals last year were partly offset on the income side of the ledger of Canadian mining operations by increased production, but more especially by increased smelting and refining of the metals in Canada. Metals in crude or semi-refined state are being exported to a less extent with each passing year.

Operations of smelting and refining of metals are employing a steadily increasing number of Canadian workmen and the net income from these operations increased by $12,000,000 last year. As compared with five years net income is more than doubled, standing at $45,000,000 in 1927, compared with $20,400,000 in 1923. Capital invested in these non-ferrous metal smelting and refining operations in the same period has increased by 39 per cent. and amounted last year to over $89,000,000.

Gold Mining Expanding

In the mining itself remarkable progress is shown, especially when considered over a five year period. In the metals group, the mining of gold in auriferous quartz leads with an invested capital last year exceeding $112,000,000 and a net income of $37,500,000. The growth in this branch is indicated by an increase in invested capital since 1923 of 45 per cent. and in output of 50 per cent.

The most astonishing growth in metal mining is, however, in silver-lead-zinc enterprises in which capital invested has trebled from $9,200,000 in 1923 to nearly $28,000,000 in 1927. Reflecting the decrease in prices net income from sales decreased from $26,200,000 in 1926 to $17,300,000 in 1927, nevertheless revenue from this source was more than two and a half times as large as in 1923.

Other metallic groups show quite remarkable progress; capital in copper-gold-silver mining increased by 45 per cent. in five years while income from sales increased by 123 per cent. Invested capital in 1927 was nearly $28,000,000 and income from sales $9,700,000. In nickel-copper mining, capital increased by 70 per cent. and income by 47 per cent. In this important group the invested capital now totals over $39,000,000 and sales in 1927 were over $5,200,000.

In the metal mining industries as a whole including the smelting and refining operations, capital invested has increased from $241,000,000 in 1923 to $333,000,000 in 1927 while net income from sales in the same period has grown from $69,000,000 $121,000,000 in round figures.

In the non-metal mining industries, coal mining represents an invested capital of over $145,000,000 and sales in 1927 amounted to $58,000,000, capital being up by 2 million dollars and net income from sales down by 10 million dollars as compared with 5 years ago. While in coal mining there is little change, in the other fuels great progress is being made; in the natural gas industry nearly $60,000,000 is now invested and sales last year amounted to $7,400,000, representing increases over 1923 in these particulars of 55 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively. The petroleum industry shows the greatest comparative growth in five years in the entire gamut of Canadian mining enterprises, capital having increased from $2,900,000 in 1923 to $17,800,000 in 1927 and sales from $520,000 to $1,520,000.

Asbestos mining is a rare exception in that capital employed has decreased by 18 per cent. in five years while the sales value has increased by 41 per cent., the figures for 1927 being $35,000,000 for capital and $10,600,000 for net income from sales. Gypsum is another very important non-metallic in the mining of which 105 per cent. more capital is now employed than in 1923 while net income from sales has increased by 43 per cent.; capital in 1927 in gypsum mining amounted to $8,700,000 and sales to $3,200,000.

Most important in the structural materials group is cement manufacture in which the invested capital in 1927 was $40,500,000 and sales, $14,400,000 representing a slight increase in capital and a slight decrease in sales value from 1923.

Canada's operating mining enterprises in 1927 totalled 10,256. During five years the number of such plants has increased by 2,106; for last year alone an increase of 911 is shown.

F. J. Crawford & Co.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
Mining Stock Specialists
Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly
11 Jordan Street Adelaide 9461 Toronto

CAS.-TRETHEWEY IS AIDED BY RISE IN SILVER PRICES

Favorable Deposit in New Location Proves Rich

The advance in silver has materially helped Castle-Trethewey, and any further increase will increase the profits relatively out of proportion to the advance in the price of silver, stated President J. P. Bickell, at the annual meeting held in Toronto this week. Had the present price of silver prevailed in 1927, he stated, profits would have been increased by approximately 25 per cent.

Silver's present price is some three cents higher than the average price for 1927, which was 56¾ cents.

Speaking of geological conditions at the mine, Mr. Bickell said they were such that ordinary methods of calculating ore reserves were out of the question. As an instance of this, he said, last week a stope which gave evidence of being narrow, widened out at depth and permitted a week's production of 28,000 ounces and one day's production of 8,000 ounces.

Mr. Bickell reported the finding of a favorable deposit farther to the north and east of any previously found. This, he said, had been developed from the 400 to the 600 foot level and conditions appeared to be the same on the 700-foot level. He said there was still scope for further development at Miller Lake where only ten per cent. of the area had been worked to date.

BUSINESS BUREAU TAKES UMBRAGE OVER MIXOL OIL

Object to Methods Used in Advertising Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The latest venture of Montreal's Better Business Bureau is an excursion into the paint mixing business. In its latest bulletin, the sale of Mixol Manufacturing Company's stock by "The House Organ" of Messrs. Shaw & Shaw, Insurance Exchange Building, was brought into question. Although the board of directors of the Mixol Co. include many men of substantial character in Quebec, and the bureau reports favorable information regarding the product, nevertheless it states "The means being used to advertise and sell the stock in the company are seriously open to question." For instance, "The House Organ" holds out the usual prospect of a possibility of at least 20 per cent. dividend per annum and earnings from the very start of probably over 40 per cent. What they term a handsome extra cash and stock dividend are also held out as an inducement to investors. Another feature objected to by the bureau is contained in the following:

"In an issue of the House Organ dated June 20th, the names of nine of the larger manufacturing companies of Montreal are given as being satisfied users of Mixol. The Better Business Bureau has communicated with the firms whose names are being used and the majority of them appear to be very surprised and know of no reason why they should have been mentioned as being satisfied users of Mixol."

"Mr. Cranwell, president and manager of Shaw & Shaw, stated that his firm had a contract to take up 3,000 shares of Mixol common stock and an option on 6,000 more at an average price of $22 per share. Since Friday last, June 22, representatives of the Bureau have repeatedly interviewed Mr. Cranwell and his legal adviser, Mr. Shullman, for the purpose of obtaining some information regarding the financial structure of the Mixol Manufacturing Company Limited, their earnings, assets, liabilities, etc., no reference to which is being made in these copies of The House Organ circulated throughout the country.

"So far Mr. Cranwell has not been able to supply the Bureau with the slightest information in that respect."

Sudbury Lode Mines
Limited
(No personal liability)

Capital
$5,000,000
In shares of $1

Own 59 Claims

2,360 acres adjacent to Sudbury Basin Mines on the west.

Rich ore discovery made on the surface.

Ore identical with that of Sudbury Basin and Treadwell-Yukon Mines.

Diamond drilling to cut the extension of this ore at depth now going on. Anticipate important results in first drill hole.

Treasury amply financed for diamond drilling and surface exploration.

Our present offering of stock at 30c a share net is to provide additional capital for more extensive development.

Descriptive folder with map mailed on request.

D. A. SHERRIFF & Co., Limited
Suite 308,
Bank of Hamilton Building
Telephones Adelaide 9077, 9078
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

Picking Best Rail Route to Serve Sherritt-Gordon

C.N.R. Having Study Made to See if Best Route is from Cranberry Portage or if Flin Flon Line Should be Extended

Cold Lake area, Northern Manitoba, 35 miles north of the Flin Flon, is to have rail transportation. Because of the spectacular developments on Sherritt-Gordon the question of transportation has come up many times of late.

Dr. Bruce, geologist, is now in that section of the country for the Canadian National Railway, making a study of the situation. It is understood that Dr. Bruce's task is to pave the way for the surveyors. He will decide whether the best route to Cold Lake will be to run a line north from the Flin Flon or to run northwest from Cranberry Portage.

Advices from the north are to the effect that the extension from Flin Flon is likely to be favored as it has possibilities of providing a larger revenue. This is doubtless due to the fact that the Hudson Bay smelter, which will be erected at Flin Flon, will treat customs ore. It is likely that as soon as Dr. Bruce makes his recommendation to Sir Henry Thornton the surveyors will be started picking out the route and construction will proceed immediately after the Flin Flon line is complete.

MOND NICKEL ERECT 6TH UNIT TO ITS REFINERY

Demand for Nickel and Copper Sulphates Necessitates Expansion

Mond Nickel Co. is to erect a sixth unit to its refinery at Clydach, Wales, to meet the increasing demand for nickel and copper sulphate. Shareholders will be advised of this decision in the report now being prepared for submission at the annual meeting.

The company made a total shipment of 30,000 tons of 80 per cent. nickel-copper matte from its Sudbury plant to the refinery at Clydach last year. The matte had an indicated value of $12,500,000 and averaged 48 per cent. nickel and 32 per cent. copper.

Development work at Mond's Frood extension property has indicated between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 tons of nickel-copper ore above the 2,000 foot level. The shaft is now down 3,250 feet, and lateral work will begin at 2,800, 3,100 and 3,330 feet by the end of 1928.

It is expected that development ore from this property will go to the Coniston smelter. As copper ratio is high, the company plans to return to its original matte ratio of 40 per cent. copper and 40 per cent. nickel. Of late years, matte has been carrying about 48 per cent. nickle and 32 per cent. copper.

Dr. C. C. Corless, head of Mond's Canadian operations, discussing rumored plans to merge with International Nickel says: "So far as I am aware, there has been no discussion of the matter whatever," Dr. Corless is relinquishing active administration of the property in August, remaining as general consultant for the company.

Machinery Looms for Siscoe Gold

MONTREAL.—New machinery is being brought into the Siscoe Gold Mines. The bulk of the machinery is due to arive at the beginning of July, and E. R. Cullity of the Southwestern Engineering Corporation of Los Angeles, has now arrived at Amos in order to make plans for landing the equipment on the property.

ORIOLE MINES HAS 4 DRILLS IN OPERATION

Data Secured on Sudbury Property is Encouraging

Oriole Mines has started diamond drilling on its West Claims in Fairbank, located on the south-west shore of Vermilion Lake near Cameron Creek and adjacent to Sudbury Basin Mines. Camps have been built and supplies are all on the property. Oriole has now three drills on the fault zone and one drill on its Montbray property in Quebec. A contract has been signed with Smith & Travers for 3,000 feet of diamond drilling for the Rayside property.

Drill Hole No. 1 at the Fairbanks property is at a depth of 900 ft. Core results are reported to show quartz carbonate formation and considerable mineralization. Drill Hole No. 2, down 700 feet, showing equally good results. Drill Hole No. 3 has been started 1,000 feet west of Hole No. 2.

99%
CORRECT

S. A. MARVIN R. H. SCARLETT
Fleming & Marvin
Established 1909
Members
Standard Stock & Mining Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS
Phone: ELgin 5206
Central Bldg., 45 Richmond St. W.,
TORONTO

WE SPECIALIZE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING STOCKS
Buying and Selling orders promptly executed on the Exchange
THOS. STEELE & SON, LIMITED
Stock and Bond Brokers
219, 220, 221 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

Write us for our reports on
NORANDA *SHERRITT-GORDON*
HUDSON BAY *AMULET*
MINING CORPORATION
or any other mining issue in which you are interested
KIELY and SMITH
Members of Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
C. P. R. Bldg. Toronto, 2, Ont.

Mowat & MacGillivray
MEMBERS MONTREAL CURB EXCHANGE
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
New York Stocks, Mining Stocks
Montreal and Toronto Stocks
■ ■ ■
128 Sparks Street - OTTAWA
*Queen 2800 Private Wires
■ ■ ■
Branch Offices: — Cornwall, Belleville, Brockville, Pembroke and Hull, Que.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES

Jay Copper - Gold Mines, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

Diamond Drilling at present underway at 500 ft. level to explore region from which all engineers feel the present known ore body emanated, and which they feel exists in much greater quantity at depth.

WATCH THIS STOCK

Fiscal Agents
Francis J. Hunter & Company, Limited
Mezzanine Floor - Mount Royal Hotel
MONTREAL, Que.

FLIN FLON HEADS WOULD BUY CLAIMS

Callinan F. F. Approached as Diamond Drills Start Seeking Ore Extension

Two diamond drills started this week on Callinan-Flin Flon property, adjoining Hudson Bay's Flin Flon operation. The drills have been spotted on the Munro claim which contains part of Flin Flon Lake. Hudson Bay has dammed off part of this lake and Callinan Flin Flon officials express confidence that their drilling will pick up the extension north of the Flin Flon ore body. Callinan company's claims extend over 3 miles north of Hudson Bay holdings and in addition, the company has 2 miles on the strike adjoining on the south. It is understood that Hudson Bay has approached the Callinan-Flin Flon to sell a part of its holdings.

Good Values Secured Drilling Smith-Pride

Good results are being secured in diamond drilling the Smith-Pride group in Cold Lake section of Northern Manitoba. No. 3 drill hole in the south end of the property, has encountered some excellent ore. The core showed 37.3-ft. giving $5.38; 27.2., $7.03; 25-ft., $7.57; 12.4-ft., $13.58 and 10.3-ft., $15. No. 4 hole is being started in the north.

Teck-Hughes Sink New Shaft

Teck-Hughes is preparing to sink a new shaft and is now clearing the site, according to reports from Kirkland Lake. This, it is said, will be located 400 feet south of the main shaft, and will be sunk to a depth of 5,000 feet, with the first station at a depth of 3,000 feet. The new shaft will be connected with the present workings underground, and will thus enable Teck to relieve the load which increased production has placed on the present shafts. The new shaft would indicate a further increse in milling equipment as well.

Bathurst Gets Coburn Claims

Bathurst Mines has its shaft down to a depth of 85 feet and proposes cutting a station when the 100 foot mark is reached. The present objective of the shaft is 220 feet.

An examination of the recently acquired Coburn property is in progress and good results have been obtained to date in sampling. A shaft is to be put down on the Price-Logan group, where a strong vein has been traced for approximately 500 feet. Trenching has shown that the average width on surface is from four and a half to five feet and the grade fairly uniform. The plant on the main property is running satisfactorily and it is expected that the stamp mill will be placed in operation as soon as the vein is opened up on the first level. On account of its limited capacity no profit can be expected from the present equipment, but it is believed that the returns will be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the mine. Buildings have all been completed, and the company has enough money in the treasury to carry on for at least two years.

Ryan, McIntosh, Hibberson, Blair, Timber Company,
LIMITED
FOREST AND CIVIL ENGINEERS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
CABLE ADDRESS BCTIMBER
ABC 5TH, ED
BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C., Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES
Latest information contained in our Weekly Market Review. We act as Brokers only.
R. P. CLARK & CO. (Vancouver) LIMITED
with whom are associated
McDonald, Jukes & Graves, Ltd.
823 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Members: VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, Calgary Stock Exchanges; Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Spokane Standard; Montreal Curb, etc.

GILLESPIE, HART & TODD, LTD.
Investment Bankers
Stock Brokers
General Financial Agents
Members of Victoria and Vancouver Stock Exchanges
Victoria, B.C.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SUDBURY BASIN OPPORTUNITY

First Public Offering
A Speculation
of Recognized Merit

12½ CENTS PER SHARE

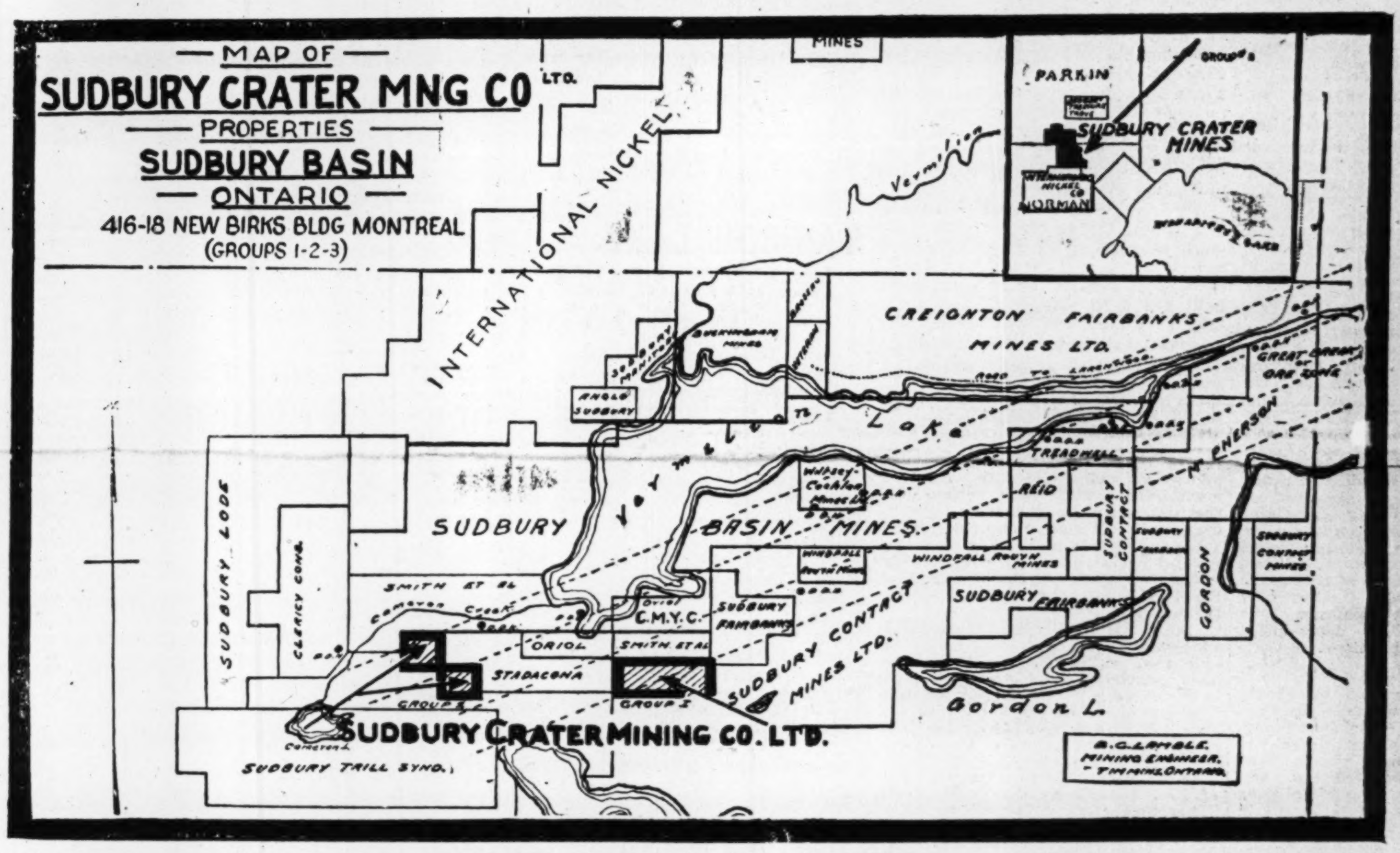
Profits
May Run
High

THE SUDBURY CRATER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED
HAS BEEN MADE A PENNY OPPORTUNITY—
INVESTIGATION WILL MANIFEST ITS DOLLAR POSSIBILITY

It is organized under a Dominion charter for the development of its choice holdings in the famous Sudbury Basin area from which indicated ore values of hundreds of millions have been made within a short time.

International Nickel, Treadwell Yukon, Mond Frood, Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd., are the four resourceful leaders of more than seventy-five chartered Companies now organized for the development of various groups in the Basin. This broad activity and vast financial expenditure assures the Sudbury District the major position in Canadian mining and anticipates the continuance of a boom to last for months to come.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THIS FIRST OFFERING WITH BONUS ALREADY INDICATES AN OVER-SUBSCRIPTION OF THIS ISSUE SEND APPLICATION AT ONCE TO YOUR BROKER OR DIRECT TO HEAD OFFICE



OTHER INVESTORS IN EARLY ISSUES IN SUDBURY BASIN HAVE MADE MOST SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS

SUDBURY CRATER MINING CO., LTD.

The above map shows the location of the various holdings of this Company. Groups 1 and 2 (200) Acres, adjoin the Vermilion Lake and Cameron Creek holdings of our Million Dollar Neighbors....Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd., and the Smith-Bennett group. They are intimate in relation to Sudbury Contact Mines, Sudbury Fairbanks Mines, Stadacona Mines and Oriole Mines who are also amply financed and well managed ventures.

The Vermilion Lake groups were acquired, most reasonably, direct from the owners who staked the claims early in 1926 before the general rush and Boom of the Basin. There is at present a bee hive activity on neighboring properties, five diamond drills working within a radius of a half a mile from our lines. We are reliably informed splendid commercial values are being indicated by some of these drills cores. SEE ENGINEERS' REPORTS.

Group No. 3 (800 acres) is in Norman and Parkin Townships, tying on to the rich holdings of the International Nickel and intimately adjoining the Fitzgerald-Norrington holdings known as the Treasure Trove Mines, also there are Eight Hundred acres (800) in the Malartic Gold area comprising the holdings of the Company at present, although options to purchase promising properties will be exercised in the future.

NO COMMISSIONS PAID—FIRST PUBLIC OFFERING—NET TO THE TREASURY

SUDBURY CRATER MINING CO., LTD., is amply financed for all preliminary expenses. The recommendations of the engineers are now being carried out. To assure future development a limited number of treasury shares are now offered to NET the treasury 25 CENTS per share.

A BONUS OF ONE VENDOR SHARE IS GIVEN WITH EACH TREASURY SHARE PURCHASED, MAKING THE PURCHASER'S ACTUAL COST 12½ CENTS PER SHARE.

From the Report of A. ROSENLAND, E.M.

"My examination extended over a period of days and in that time I satisfied myself that the geological conditions on your properties are identical to those of Sudbury Basin Mines, Sudbury Contact Mines, Sudbury-Fairbanks Mines and Oriole Mines. In view of that fact alone I find it justified to believe your prospect well warrants the expenditure for development."

"The formation of the claims is Volcanic Tuff in places with a pronounced Schistocity; in general it may be said it is heterogeneous in structure as we find volcanic breccia alternating with fine-grained consolidated ashes, and again agglomerate. This compares with the formation on Sudbury Contact Mines, Oriole Mines, and Sudbury-Fairbanks Mines, the W. E. Smith property as well as the claim belonging to Sudbury Basin Mines adjoining your property to the North-West."

"I wish to emphasize the fact that you enjoy the neighborhood of distinguished and courteous Companies."

From the Report of W. W. DAVIS, E.M.

"The formation consists of Onaping Tuff, which is disturbed and schistose in the outcrops. Stringers and veins of quartz and quartz carbonate were found striking North 70 E. and dipping southerly. The tuffs show fairly general mineralization of pyrite, pyrrhotite and oxidation of the iron sulphides, gossan outcrops have been formed. The claims are situated in the neighborhood where deposits of copper, zinc and lead have been recently found, and therefore have possibilities as a base metal property. They are just south of Cameron Creek, which is a natural line of weakness and a very favorable factor from a geological point of view."

From the Report of BURT C. LAMBLE, E.M.

"Groups No. 1 and No. 2 lie near the S.-W. corner of Lake Vermilion along the southern shore of which is carried on one of the most intensive diamond drilling campaigns ever witnessed in Northern Ontario.

"The formation on both groups is mostly that known as Onaping Tuff. Both groups lie near the contact between this Tuff and the Onwatin Slate. This is called the Great Break, or ore zone—SEE MAP—it is at or near this Contact that the Zinc, Lead, Copper ores have been located, and opened up in this Basin.

"I would recommend that both groups of claims be thoroughly prospected and then diamond drilled. It is stated that important mineralized zones have been cut by diamond drills in the last few months on neighboring ground, and when it is considered that the ore bodies in this system are dipping at an angle of approximately 60 degrees to the South-West, it will be realized how well placed the Sudbury Crater Areas are."

Sudbury Crater Mining Co. Ltd. is sponsored by experienced, well-known mining and business men.

PRESIDENT—John P. Callaghan, Attorney, Director Stadacona Rouyn Mines, Ltd. VICE-PRES.—M. R. Mulligan, Broker, Ottawa, Ont., Director Muldeskotia Mining Co. SEC.-TREAS.—Roy Anderson, Accountant, Director Granada Rouyn Mining Co., Sec.-Treas. Stadacona Rouyn Mines, Ltd. DIRECTOR—Edgar F. Scheibe, President University Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass.

A COMPLETE BOARD OF EXPERIENCED AND INFLUENTIAL MEN WILL SHORTLY BE ANNOUNCED.

CAPITALIZATION 4,000,000 SHARES

BANKERS—Bank of Toronto, Montreal, P.Q. AUDITORS—A. C. Trew, C.A., Ottawa. SOLICITOR—John P. Callaghan, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

Boston Correspondent—Lionel C. Guertin, 68 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. OTTAWA BRANCH—Room 34, Canada Life Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE—416-418 New Birks Bldg., Montreal. Phone LAncaster 3413.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS ISSUED IN LIEU OF PROSPECTUS—MAIL APPLICATIONS IMMEDIATELY TO HEAD OFFICE OR THROUGH YOUR BROKER

F. G. OKE & CO.

Mining Stock Brokers

LONDON ST. THOMAS KITCHENER BARRIE
ORILLIA WINDSOR LINDSAY PETERBORO

Head Office:
OKE BUILDING 304 BAY ST.
TORONTO

Leonard, Poisson & Waghorn Ltd.

Stock Brokers specializing in B.C. Mining Stocks

Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

517 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER

SISCOE
GOLD MINES LIMITED

A special review of this property and its possibilities may be had on request.

—soon to be the first gold producer in the Province of Quebec!

MOUNT CO. LIMITED
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
4 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL
Telephone MAin 7327

We Recommend
MARMOT CONSOLIDATED MINES
Initial offering 35c per share
ARTHUR J. BROWN
MEMBER VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
Associated with
PORTLAND CANAL BROKERAGE CO. LTD.
Seymour 4876 714 Pender St. W. Vancouver, B.C.

THE VALUE OF MINES

Cannot be judged by the stock market. High or low prices make no difference to the operations being carried on at the properties and sale of shares on the floor of the Exchange neither increases nor decreases the amount of money in the treasury.

BEATON & COMPANY LTD.
Mining Brokers, Operators and Promoters,
815 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C. Doug. 630

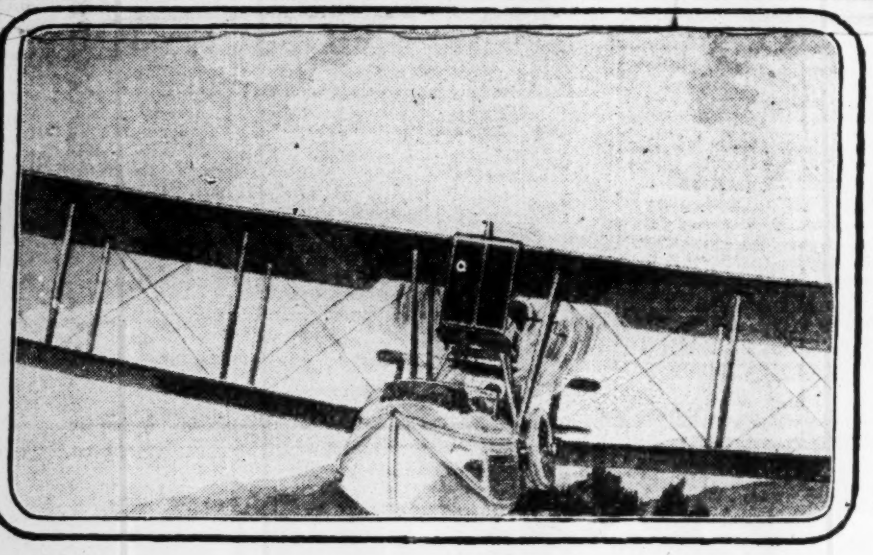
A. L. HUDSON & Co.

MEMBERS:
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
STANDARD STOCK and MINING EXCHANGE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE (Ass'te)
NEW YORK CURB MARKET (Ass'te)

OFFICES AT:—
TORONTO, ONT.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
OSHAWA, ONT.
SARNIA, ONT.
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS THROUGHOUT CANADA and UNITED STATES

11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO TELEPHONE: ELGIN 1104



Montreal to Noranda in Five Hours

ON Wednesday, June 20th, a party consisting of officials of Williams Brochu and Company and others vitally interested in the Canadian Mining Industry left by seaplane to inspect the properties of the Canada Quebec Mining Corporation Limited.

By the quickest methods of land transport this trip would have required twenty-four hours. By seaplane the trip was accomplished in five hours, which included sufficient time for refuelling at a point near Renfrew.

The party first landed on Lake Osisko facing Noranda mine and townsite. From thence the party proceeded to the various properties of the Canada Quebec Mining Corporation. Thus much valuable time was saved in transporting important officials to the mine site.

The aeroplane does not actually discover mines —like the Radiore and Electric Surveys it is a valuable aid to the leading mining organizations. Because of its speed, valuable properties hitherto inaccessible are now being thoroughly investigated at a minimum of expense and trouble.

Fortunately the properties of the Canada Quebec Mining Corporation are within easy reach of the main transcontinental line of the Canadian National. The transportation of men and materials from the railway to these properties can be economically accomplished by ordinary methods of land transport.

But Williams Brochu & Company plan to take advantage of the aeroplane for carrying officials, technical men and essential supplies between Montreal and their various properties in North Western Quebec. By the use of the aeroplane we will save time and money in personally supervising the work of development crews, and generally keeping in touch with the interests of our clients.

KEYSTONE INDUSTRIES
MINING DIVISION

Canada Quebec Mining Corporation Limited

has been formed to develop several groups of valuable claims in the Northern Quebec Field. All of these claims are within the known ore zones of the districts in which they are situated. Two of these groups consist of 1700 and 800 acres, respectively, adjacent to Abana, Abbey and La Reine Mines in Demeloizes Township. The third group is located in the Harricana River Valley in Cadillac and Bousquet townships, in the neighbourhood of Thompson-Cadillac, Malartic, Graham-Bousquet, Siscoe and O'Brien mines.

WILLIAMS, BROCHU
& Company
INVESTMENT BROKERS
466 St. Francois Xavier
MONTREAL

OFFICIAL TESTS SHOW ABANA ORE RUNS $27 A TON

Make Application to List Stock on Montreal Curb

Abana Mines' ore runs $27.04 to the ton in gross values, according to an official test recently made by the Federal Department of Mines, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratory at Ottawa.

The results of the test are set out in a statement issued by Charles A. Spearman, consulting engineer for Abana, as follows:

"This test was made on 24 bags of average ore from the workings west of the diabase dyke, and weighed 2,186 pounds. The gross value of this ore was $27.04 per ton. The test showed that 95 per cent. of the copper could be recovered in a concentrate averaging 22 per cent. copper and that 90 per cent. of the zinc could be recovered in a concentrate averaging 51 per cent. zinc. The report concludes as follows:

"'As shown in the tabulated results, both tests show a satisfactory recovery of both copper and zinc in concentrates of good grade. The precious metal values in the ore are largely recovered with the copper concentrate. The separation of the zinc from the copper in this ore presents no great difficulties, as it responds quite readily to treatment by flotation under circumstances indicated in these tests.'"

"The above sample was taken from the ore which averaged a little better than 5½ per cent. copper and 5½ per cent. zinc, thus showing that in a mixed ore selective concentration is quite possible, and, therefore, no trouble may be expected from this quarter. Furthermore, it will be noted that the gross value of $27.04 corresponds to my estimate of the average value of the ore, which was presented at the annual meeting. At that time I gave a value of $26 per ton.

The listing of the stock of Abana Mines on the Montreal Curb market is expected to be made shortly. Application for listing has already been made, and is now under consideration.

The progress being made in the construction of buildings was set out in a report submitted at the last meeting of the board of directors, recently held in Montreal.

The new bunk house and staff house have been completed and the balance of the construction work is proceeding according to schedule. The concrete base for the 550 h.p. Diesel Engine is also completed.

Some 70 feet of drifting has already been carried out on the second ore body, and entirely satisfactory results have been secured from assays made. This drift is to be continued for a length of 450 feet, with crosscuts at every 100 feet.

Examinations, Reports. Claims staked in any district of Quebec or Ontario. Contractors of assessment and development work.
BOYLEN BROS, CONTRACTING & EXPLORATION CO., LIMITED.
Head Office: Kirkland Lake, Ontario

C. E. WELLER & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
47 James Street South
HAMILTON, ONT.
Orders executed by private wire through Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

WRIGHT & BOYDELL
Consulting Mining Engineers and Geologists; Examinations, Reports Explorations and Development Programme.
310-11 McKinnon Building Toronto
Phone: ELgin 8929
Cable Address: "Husky"

Interior Dept. Issues Sioux Lookout Map

The Sioux Lookout map sheet of the National Topographic Series on the scale of four miles to the inch, is just off the press and may be obtained in sheet form from the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for the nominal fee of 25 cents. If desired in folder form or linen backed the fee is 50 cents.

This territory is part of the newly discovered mineral horseshoe emblazoned on the area known as the great Canadian shield, where the miner's pick is displacing the Indian's tomahawk. The new map embraces an area lying 150 miles north of Lake Superior and adjoining the Lac Seul map sheet on the west.

An interesting account of the derivation of "Sioux Lookout" accompanies the map.

The Sioux Indians, it is stated, were among the handsomest as well as the most warlike of the aboriginal inhabitants of North America, and their memory is perpetuated in the town of Sioux Lookout which gets its name from the precipitous hill overlooking it. From the top of this hill, in days gone by, the Ojibways, whose land it was, kept watch up and down the waterways from raiding Sioux. On one occasion the lookout slept and the Sioux fell upon the camp. They tomahawked the warriors to a man, and destroyed all the canoes. The women and children, with one decrepit old man, were marooned upon an island near the site of the present town, and there they starved to death. The island is still called Squaw island.

This country, with its broken lakes and streams, teeming with fish and chained with rapids and waterfalls, is a tourists' paradise. Here are old fur-trading posts like Osnaburgh House founded over a century ago. At historic Lac Seul the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company has a four-hole golf course. Ingress to the region is by way of the Canadian National Railways and thereafter by innumerable connecting waterways.

Pon-Dokis Gets Claims In Pontiac and Dokis

Pon-Dokis Mines has acquired some 28 claims, containing about 1,120 acres, in Pontiac and Dokis townships, Ont., near Mariott Mines. This property was secured after careful survey and engineers' reports. Prospecting proved up an extensive mineralized area and surface showing of pyrrhotite and considerable chalcopyrite. The company is now sending a gang of men to the property to further prove up the claims and build a camp.

Albain Mine's Purchase

Albain Mines has recently purchased a group of claims of 680 acres in Duparquet Township, Que., just south of the holdings of Consolidated Mining & Smelting.

The company reports that results encountered to date are highly encouraging. A report from J. M. Wilson, B.Sc., the engineer of the company, states that work is being done on a vein six feet wide and six hundred feet long.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Week Ending June 26

	Par Val.	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close June 26	Sales for wk.	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
Abana	1	....	....	2.70	2.60	2.62	20800	4.90	.20	3.95	1.75
Aconda	1	....	....	.19	.16	.18¼	87400	.45	.14½	.47	.16
Afton	1	....	....	1.97	1.91	1.95	25835	1.36	1.00	1.97	1.25
Algonquin	1	....	....	.01½	.01¼	.01¼	9000	.05¼	.02	.03	.01
Amity C.	1	....	....	.54	.38½	.51	336940	.50	.24½	.54	.24
Amulet	1	....	....	4.00	3.55	4.00	89835	7.10	.85	5.20	3.00
Apex	1	....	....	.06	.04	.05	9000	.10	.01	.09	.03
Area	1	....	....	.32	.30½	.31½	38800	1.93	.23	.36	.14
Argo. Con.	1	....	....	.06¼	.04	.06¼	59268	.50	.25	.34	.04
Arno	1	....	....	.34½	.19½	.28½	515000	....	....	.37	.15½
Atlas	1	....	....	.02½	.01¾	.02½	29400	.07	.02	.04¼	.01¾
Ankerite	1	....	....	.35	.35	.35	1000	1.25	1.15	1.23	.25
Albain M.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.50½	.20
Bayview	25c.	....	....	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	62700	....	....	.12	.06¼
Bagamac	1	....	....	.15	.15	.15	500	.19	.06	.15	.05
Baldwin	1	....	....	.02½	.02¼	.02¼	39000	.05½	.01	.03½	.02
Barry Holl.	1	....	....	.77	.58	.58½	292175	1.50	.25	1.50	.58
Bathurst	None	....	....	.25	.22	.22½	41000	....	....	.35	.21
Beaver	1	....	....	1.31	1.00	1.05	14100	2.75	.59½	2.25	1.00
Bedford	1	....	....	.36½	.33	.36	48850	.53	.19	.54	.32
Bellelien L.	1	....	....	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	1000	.23½	.03	.03½	.02
Bidgood	1	....	....	.79	.66	.69	128550	1.83	.05	1.60	.61
Big Horn	.	....	....	.27	.25	.25	6600	....	....	.44	.25
Boischatel	None	....	....	.02½	.02	.02½	18500	.27	.03	.05	.01¼
Big Missouri	1	....	....	.65	.47	.65	111400	....	....	.90	.47
B.C. Devel.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.32	1.12	2.00	1.32
Buckingham	1	....	....	.07	.06⅜	.06⅜	46600	.09½	.03	.08⅛	.04½
Bunker Hill	None	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.35	.35
Bower M.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.22	.75
Cambro	1	....	....	.45½	.42	.45	7500	.58	.55	.55	.29
Can. Lorraine	1	....	....	.13	.13	.13	2500	.12	.10	.21	.10
Capitol S.	1	....	....	.12½	.12	.12	6000	.34	.14	.18½	.12
Capitol R.	1	....	....	.12¾	.12	.12¼	25000	.54½	.10	.18	.11½
Castle Tre.	1	....	....	.58	.53	.56	5000	1.27	.61	.81½	.53
Cen. Man.	1	....	....	1.25	1.20	1.20	20235	2.30	1.07	1.95	1.20
Chaput H.	1	....	....	.12¼	.10½	.12	50800	.20	.04⅛	.18	.08⅛
Clericy	None	....	....	.15	.12	.12	23300	.31½	.31	.36	.12
Clifton	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.03½	.00½	.02	.01
Coast Copper	5	....	....	33.50	30.00	32.00	1170	43.25	9.75	60.00	28.00
Col. Kirk.	1	....	....	.02⅜	.02	.02½	52500	.16	.01½	.09½	.02
Cartier Mal.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30	.29
Cork Prov.	25c.	....	....	.27½	.26	.27	45340	....	....	.47	.25
Cons. Copper	.	....	....	.11	.11	.11	100	....	....	.14½	.10
Coniagas	5	....	....	4.50	4.50	4.50	25	5.05	3.20	5.50	4.50
Coniaurum	5	....	....	4.75	4.65	4.65	163	5.78	2.80	5.50	4.10
Cons. Smelter	25	40+10	4.80	260	255	260	6704	274½	215	289½	251
Copper Hill	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.68	.36	.46	.44
Corona	1	....	....	.07	.05	.06	86400	.37	.10	.16	.05
Crown Res.	1	....	....	.50½	.45½	.46½	41566	.80	.39	.70	.39
Davidson	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.03	.01	.03	.03
Dunkin	1	....	....	.38½	.35	.35	13400	....	....	.55	.30
Destor	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.43	.20	.28	.20
Dome Mines	None	$1	12.12	8.50	.825	8.25	959	14.60	6.85	13.35	8.25
Dom. Kirk.	1	....	....	.01½	.01	.01½	6100	.12½	.01½	.06½	.01
Don. Rouyn	1	....	....	.16	.16	.16	1000	.56½	.17½	.22	.10
Dubec	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.48	.35	.72	.40
Duprat	1	....	....	.06½	.05	.06	43725	.21	.19¾	.12½	.05
Dupuy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.79½	.09	.10½	.10
Dunwell	1	....	....	.20	.20	.20	250	....	....	.35	.20
Duthie	1	....	....	1.20	1.13	1.17	15770	....	....	1.40	1.00
Everett	1	....	....	.02⅛	.01½	.02	7500	.05½	.01¾	.03	.01½
Federal Kirk.	1	....	....	.64	.59½	.59½	3300	.78	.40	.77	.59½
Fiske	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30½	.05	.10	.03
George Cop.	1	....	....	2.75	2.50	2.50	410	....	....	6.00	2.50
Golconda	1	....	....	.75	.72	.72	26400	....	....	.95	.69
Goldale	1	....	....	.31	.29	.30	13350	.57½	.20	.44	.28
Gold Hill	1	....	....	.12	.10¼	.11¼	102236	.54	.22	.38½	.10
Gold Reef	1	....	....	.02½	.02⅛	.02¼	43600	.02½	.01½	.02½	.01
Goodfish	1	....	....	.50	.48	.48¾	32600	....	....	.78	.41½
Granada R.	1	....	....	.24	.21	.23	60900	.41	.14½	.35½	.20
Grover Daley	1	....	....	.11	.08½	.10½	66450	.37	.08	.15	.07
Graham	1	....	....	.37½	.34	.35	34500	....	....	.40	.30
Grandview	50c.	....	....	.37	.31	.32	97300	....	....	.87	.31
Harker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.43	.41
Harvie Exp.	None	....	....	.16	.12	.16	300	2.40	.50	.85	.12
Hecla	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.30	.95
Hillcrest, c.	100	6	9.23	....	....	....	....	65.00	50.00	65.00	65.00
Hillcrest, p.	100	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	90.00	81.50	90.00	85.00
Hilltop	1	....	....	.11	.09¼	.09¼	20050	.25	.06½	.23½	.09¼
Hollinger	5	26	9.44	14.15	13.55	13.75	8870	22.65	16.40	18.10	13.50
Howey Gold	1	....	....	.77	.61	.65	92175	1.78	.42	1.91	.61
Hudson	None	....	....	17.50	16.50	17.40	20105	....	....	23.25	16.40
Indian	1	....	....	.06½	.05¼	.05¼	17500	.12	.04	.15	.04½
Int. Nickel.	25	$2	2.16	93.00	89.50	92.25	31870	90.25	38.00	103.75	73.75
Jackson M.	1	....	....	.76¼	.73½	.75	21900	.86	.36	.88	.65
Keeley	1	8	13.11	.63	.61	.61	2050	1.66	.69	.85	.50
Keora M.	1	....	....	.02	.01½	.02	1000	.13½	.02	.05	.01
Kirk. Hunt.	1	....	....	.12	.10	.10½	31400	.35½	.10	.26	.10
Kirk. Lake	1	....	....	1.82	1.50	1.54	61400	3.06	.82	2.75	1.50
Koot. Flor.	20c.	....	....	.28	.25	.26	114700	.31	.21	.47	.25
Kirk. Prem.	1	....	....	.14	.14	.14	500	....	....	.40	.14
La Rose	1	....	....	.07½	.05½	.05½	12500	.12	.03	.08	.03
Lake Shore	1	30+10	....	23.30	22.99	23.10	4276	28.20	15.40	27.70	21.15
Lebel Ore	1	....	....	.32	.26	.25	13000	.66	.30	.59	.26
Laval	1	....	....	.20	.16	.16	66900	.59	.19½	.28	.15
Lorrain C.	1	....	....	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	2000	.03¼	.01	.03	.00½
Lorrain T.L.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.86	.52	.70	.30
Lucky Jim	10c.	....	....	.30	.26	.29	23300	....	....	.44	.26
McLeod R.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30½	.34½
Mandy	1	....	....	2.80	2.61	2.64	20050	....	....	3.50	2.60
Macassa	1	....	....	.35½	.33	.34½	9800	.69	.18	.55½	.33
Malartic	1	....	....	1.38	1.24	1.28	252845	.78	.23½	1.80	.70
Marriott	1	....	....	.18	.13	.13	403150	.45	.35	.46	.13
McDougall	1	....	....	.36½	.35	.35	43400	.90	.24	.74¼	.35
McKinley	1	....	....	.20	.17¼	.17¼	11700	.25½	.11	.20	.16
McIntyre	5	20	3.84	26.50	25.90	26.00	4795	29.00	24.00	29.00	25.25
Mentor	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	.14	.12	.13	.12½
Millcrest	1	....	....	.05	.04	.04½	18800	.15	.02	.12	.04
Mining Corp.	5	12½c.	....	3.45	3.18	3.30	22855	5.05	2.90	5.50	3.18
Moneta	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.15½	.08¼	.12	.07½
Montreal R.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.35	.10	.16	.05
Mint Ore	1	....	....	.38	.35	.35	6900	....	....	.44	.25
Mond Nickel	£1	....	....	43.00	43.00	43.00	25	....	....	46.50	31.00
Moss	1	....	....	.40	.40	.40	500	....	....	.70	.35
Murphy	1	....	....	.37	.30	.35	2500	....	....	.49¼	.30
Moffatt Hall	1	....	....	.18	.16	.16½	52700	....	....	.35½	.16
Monelk	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.15	.15
Newbec	1	....	....	.45	.41	.42½	137975	1.20	.62½	.66	.23
Night Hawk	1	....	....	.07¼	.07	.07	12700	.10½	.04	.10	.05½
Nipissing	5	6	7.79	4.00	3.85	3.85	2370	10.30	5.25	6.00	3.75
Noranda	None	....	....	39.95	35.25	39.35	173686	25.80	19.95	39.95	17.00
Nat. P. & D.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.75	1.00
Nat. Silver.	50c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20½	.17½
Notre Dame	1	....	....	.58½	.55½	.58½	5850	....	....	.58½	.50
Ophir	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.04⅛	.00¼	.03	.01
Osisko	.	....	....	.60	.55	.50	6150	....	....	.75	.35
Picard	1	....	....	.09	.05	.09	43500	....	....	.77	.05
Pawnee Kirk.	1	....	....	.40	.34¼	.34¼	37350	.78	.64	.80	.32
P. L. Cobalt	1	....	....	.30	.23	.24	65955	.18	.02	.30	.06
Porc. Crown	1	....	....	.04¼	.03¼	.04	6150	.11	.03	.08	.03
Pioneer	1	....	....	.58	.55	.55	18650	1.18	.45	.68	.48
Potter Doal	None	....	....	.12	.10	.11	98155	.65	.10½	.22	.10
Premier Gold	1	24	10.61	2.30	2.20	2.26	8060	2.50	1.86	3.50	2.15
Preston	1	....	....	.03	.03	.03	1000	.07	.03	.05	.02
Pend Ore	1	....	....	13.25	12.00	12.80	17765	....	....	25.50	8.00
Pend pref.	.	....	....	1.00	1.00	1.00	5	....	....	1.40	.95
Porter Idaho	50c.	....	....	.58	.55	.55	16600	....	....	.88	.48
Ridgedome	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.25	1.03
Ribago	1	....	....	.09¼	.07½	.09	80600	.87	.13	.25	.07
Rouyn G.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.04½	.02½	.03½	.01½
Rouyn, Que.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.04	.01⅛	.02	.01½
Rubec	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.65	.80	.80	.19
Realty & M.	None	....	....	.51	.50	.50	37300	.38	.15	.54¼	.09½
R. Montbray	.	....	....	.21	.20	.20	3300	....	....	.32	.20
Ruth Hope	1	....	....	.50	.44	.44½	25500	....	....	.63	.44
Rouyn Kenn.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.10	1.10
Simard	.	....	....	11.50	10.75	11.25	4860	....	....	11.50	10.00
Silversmith	20c.	....	....	.14	.14	.14	1000	....	....	.23	.12
Slocan King	20c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.11	.08
Selkirk	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.03	.02⅛
San Antonio	None	....	....	.40	.35	.36	111550	.57	.30	.54½	.33
Siscoe	1	....	....	.53	.49	.49	14650	.60	.12	.60	.15
South Keora	1	....	....	.04½	.04½	.04½	1000	.64½	.04½	.17¼	.03½
Stadacona	None	....	....	.18	.14½	.15	55500	.55	.15	.21½	.09
St. Anthony	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.50	.16	.51	.33
Sudbury M.	1	....	....	.07	.04	.07	9700	....	....	.33½	.04
Sylvanite	1	....	....	3.04	2.90	2.90	3450	4.80	2.60	3.90	2.90
Sherritt G.	1	....	....	6.00	5.85	5.95	31035	....	....	8.00	5.60
Sud. Basin	None	....	....	10.15	9.20	9.75	50090	....	....	12.00	8.40
Sud. Contact	1	....	....	.25	.20½	.25	11600	....	....	.50	.19
Sunloch	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.50	2.50
Thom. Cad'c	1	....	....	.76	.70	.70	14300	....	....	1.05	.57½
Topley	.	....	....	.52½	.50	.50½	25500	....	....	.65	.50
Teck Hughes	1	60c.	5.45	11.00	10.50	11.00	42403	12.00	5.37	11.60	7.85
Telluride	1	....	....	.50	.50	.50	70	.38	.35	.58	.37½
Tough Oakes	1	....	....	.27	.25	.25¼	74980	.82	.25	.79	.21
Towagmac	1	....	....	2.60	2.35	2.55	12210	5.75	2.85	4.10	2.25
Timiskaming	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.12	.01	.10¼	.05
Treadwell Y.	1	....	....	18.50	18.00	18.50	1230	26.75	18.50	32.00	16.95
Thom. Krist	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.02	.00½	.01½	.01
United Kirk	1	....	....	.10	.10	.10	10000	....	....	.20	.10
Vickers	1	....	....	.70	.70	.70	200	1.52	.25	1.25	.60
Vipond	1	....	....	54½	.53	.53	38800	1.74	.47	.99	.45
Vaughan	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.70	1.15
Wakenda	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.16	.01	.15½	.06
West D. Lake	1	....	....	.11	.09⅜	.10	17900	.20	.08	.17½	.08½
Wiltsey C.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.74	.50	.55	.38
Wright Har.	None	20c.	4.87	4.29	4.00	4.10	49293	8.45	5.50	6.80	4.00
Windfall R.	None	....	....	.09¼	.07	.08	30200	.31	.19¼	.25	.07
Whitewater	1	....	....	2.40	2.30	2.35	9760	....	....	2.85	2.25
Woodbine	None	....	....	.30½	.27	.29½	49850	....	....	.46	.27

CALGARY OIL STOCK

	Par Val.	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close June 26	Sales for wk.	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
Acme	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30	.17
Advance	1	....	....	.57½	.55	.55	3875	....	....	.95	.25
Alta. Pac.	1	....	....	.53	.50	.50	11965	....	....	.81	.30
Black Dia.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.35	.26
Brit. Dom.	1	....	....	.47	.45	.45	1816	....	....	.75	.25
Calmont Es.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	1.00
Calmont	1	....	....	1.10	1.10	1.10	300	....	....	2.10	.85
Cal. Pet. P.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.50	4.25
Cherokee	.	....	....	.06	.06	.06	100	....	....	.07	.06
Dalhousie	None	....	....	2.75	2.55	2.57½	7281	....	....	4.25	2.25
Devenish	None	....	....	.55	.52½	.55	2613	....	....	.75	.27
Great West	1	....	....	.18	.18	.18	305	....	....	.34	.10
Ill. Alta.	1	....	....	.53	.51	.52	6980	....	....	.77½	.45
Madison	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.20	.14
Mayland	.	....	....	1.20	1.15	1.15	450	....	....	1.47½	1.06
McD. S. Ex.	1	....	....	2.62½	2.35	2.62½	1880	....	....	3.00	1.40
McD. S. (new)	1	....	....	1.45	1.35	1.42½	1380	....	....	1.80	1.00
McLeod	1	....	....	4.72	4.35	4.50	7463	....	....	7.10	2.97
Mid West	1	....	....	.32½	.32½	.32½	410	....	....	.50	.26
Mill City	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.55	.27
Moose M'tn	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.30	.25
Okalta, c.	None	....	....	40.00	40.00	40.00	13	....	....	47.00	20.00
Okalta, p.	100	....	....	90.00	90.00	90.00	16	....	....	100.00	70.00
Ranchmen's	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.80	.65
Regent	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.25	.25
Royalite	None	....	....	65.00	60.00	61.00	435	....	....	84.00	45.00
Signal Hill	1	....	....	.16½	.14	.14	5571	....	....	.30	.14
Spooner	1	....	....	1.57½	1.55	1.55	2580	....	....	3.00	1.10
Stockmen	1	....	....	.60	.60	.60	30	....	....	.60	.32
Turner Valley	1	....	....	.45	.45	.45	215	....	....	.70	.30
United	1	....	....	1.60	1.52½	1.52½	1216	....	....	2.65	1.12
Vulcan	1	....	....	2.15	2.00	2.15	1469	....	....	3.03	2.15

Make Use of Our Statistical Department

Many investors purchase the shares of mining companies without having full regard as to what is back of their investments. Full knowledge of your investments is essential to profitable operation in the market. We believe our Statistical Department can be of great value to you when you desire information regarding present or contemplated holdings.

An unbiased analysis, based on information gained by years of North Country experience, and supplemented by a day-to-day touch over our private wires, from our own men on the ground, places this department in a splendid position to be of help to you.

We freely invite you to correspond with us, and extend to you all the facilities of this department.

Arthur E. Moysey & Co.
FOUNDED 1904 LIMITED
TELEPHONE ELGIN 5171
Moysey Building, 242 Bay St., Toronto

Gibson's Fortnightly Mining Review

presents an accurate picture, based on available facts, of existing conditions at the mines, be they favorable or adverse.

It is thus a valuable aid to successful mining investment.

Write today and ask for a copy of the current issue.

Homer L. Gibson
& Company Limited
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Elgin 2241 Toronto

BRANCHES:
TIMMINS, BELLEVILLE,
COBALT, SUDBURY, ROUYN,
NORTH BAY, KIRKLAND LAKE,
TORONTO UPTOWN.
Private Wires to All Branches.

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase Treasury Shares in a Sudbury Mining Enterprise of Merit—Where the FULL Purchase Price—Without Commissions—Goes Into the Treasury.

Initial Offering

300,000 Shares

SUDBURY NORTHERN MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Capitalization 5,000,000 Shares of a Par Value of $1.00

Issued — 2,500,000 Shares

Officers and Directors:

W. A. STILLWELL, B.A., President
Toronto, Ont.
Pres. Montbray Mines, Ltd.

WM. KERR, Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ont.

HON. RODOLPHE MONTY, C.P., C.R., Director
Montreal, Que.

DR. J. A. McINNIS, M.D., Vice-President
Timmins, Ont.
Pres. Simard United Mines, Ltd.

MAJOR VAUGHAN M. HOWARD, Director
Toronto, Ont.

FREDERICK HOWARD, Director
Toronto, Ont.
Pres. Howard Printing Co.

C. H. HARSHMAN, Director
Sydney, N.S.
Pres. Evangeline Gold & Copper Mines, Ltd.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER AGENTS
The Imperial Trusts Company of Canada

BANKERS:
Standard Bank of Canada

Sudbury Northern Mines, Limited, own outright a group of 54 Mining Claims approximately 2,160 acres, in one compact group adjoining over one hundred claims of Towagmac Exploration Company, Limited, and are located on a mineralized zone known as the Foy-Stralak Offset, running from the famous Sudbury Basin in a westerly direction to Stralak Station. Large ore bodies have been discovered on this Offset, particularly on the properties of Sudbury Offsets Limited (Timmins-Young), Towagmac Exploration Company Limited, Lake Geneva Mining Company Limited and Sudbury Concentrating & Mining Company Limited, and exceptional discoveries are being made by other companies operating properties along this mineralized zone.

No assays from discoveries made on the surface are being made public at this time, for the reason that a few high-grade assays taken from picked samples do not make a mine, but the geological formation is similar to the adjoining properties and is favorable for the deposition of ore bodies.

EVERY DOLLAR FOR THE TREASURY —NO COMMISSIONS.

This offering of 300,000 shares at 20 cents per share to net the treasury $60,000 is being made so that ample funds will be on hand to thoroughly open up the property by exploration and diamond drilling, and when this work has been completed additional offerings of shares will be made at much higher prices.

Owing to the small amount of stock offered at this price, the issue will undoubtedly be heavily oversubscribed by shrewd mining investors who will no doubt appreciate the unusual features connected with this financing. So, to avoid disappointment, send your subscription immediately.

The Company is fortunate in having a strong Board of Directors representing expert mining experience and keen business brains, and the money subscribed will be spent on the property in an efficient and intelligent manner.

PROSPECTUS AND STATUTORY INFORMATION

The original incorporators of the Company were: William Kerr, Accountant; Hazel Parkes, Stenographer; Harold Hamilton Gordon, Barrister-at-Law; James Albert Craig Cameron, Barrister-at-Law; Edward Melville Winder, Student-at-Law, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, each of whom subscribed for one share. The qualification fixed for a director is that he shall be the holder of one share of the capital stock of the Company. Under the By-laws of the Company, the President and the Directors of the Company are to receive such remuneration as may by resolution of the Board be determined. The Directors are as follows: William Kerr, Accountant; Hazel Parkes, Stenographer; Harold Hamilton Gordon, Barrister-at-Law, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is one share and is payable in full on application. By agreement, dated the 3rd of May, A.D. 1928, the following parties, W. J. Marshall, D. Sperling, Mabel McFaul, Louisa Coleman, Bertha McFaul, A. J. Dean, Laurier McFaul, Lottie Marshall, Lancelot Gordon, Jack McFaul, Hazel Larter, A. E. Walshaw and Robert H. Saunders, have agreed to sell to the Company 54 unpatented Mining Claims in Harty Township in the Sudbury Mining District, registered in the Mining Recording Office at Sudbury, Ontario, and known as claims Nos. 14230 to 14283, inclusive, in consideration of the issue to the parties mentioned above of 2,500,000 shares of the capital stock of this Company, fully paid up, and the said agreement has been ratified by the Company and the shares allotted accordingly. The Company is, by its Letters Patent, authorized to pay a commission of not more than 25% on the sale of shares to persons subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions. The estimated amount of the preliminary expense is $3,000. No remuneration of any kind has been paid to any promoter. The agreement above mentioned may be inspected at the office of the Company, Room 303, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, at any reasonable time. No auditors have yet been appointed. None of the Directors had any interest in the property purchased by the Company. This Prospectus has been filed with the Provincial Secretary before its issue.

Dated this 21st day of June, A.D. 1928.

An Honest Effort to Develop an Exceptional Prospect by Experienced Mining Operators.

SUDBURY NORTHERN MINES, LIMITED
303 Excelsior Life Bldg., — — Toronto 2.

The statements contained in this advertisement, although not guaranteed, have been obtained from reliable sources.

MURPHY MINES CUT TWO VEINS AT 550-FT. DEPTH

Both Show Commercial Ore Over Stoping Width

Diamond drills operating on the Murphy Mines, at Argonaut Siding in the eastern end of the Kirkland Lake camp, have cut two veins which show commercial ore over stoping widths. The strike was made at a depth of 550 feet.

Shaft-sinking is proceeding steadily and has now reached a depth of 275 feet. Sinking is being done by means of a portable gas engine, but the power lines have now been linked up with the property and sinking by electric power will be in progress within a week. It is proposed to bottom the shaft at a depth of 600 feet. A station will be cut at this horizon and a cross-cut run in to intercept the two veins cut at 550 feet. It is estimated that the shaft-sinking program will be completed in from two and a half to three months more.

Surface work has resulted in the picking up of the extension of the main Ritchie vein on the south end of the property, and the locating of another vein in the porphyry on the northern end of the property.

A crew of 35 men are working at the Murphy under the direction of Mine Manager Charles Milne, E.M.

Ottawa Issues Report on Western Silica

A report on the Silica Deposits of Western Canada, has just been issued by the Department of Mines, Ottawa. The report has been prepared by L. Herbert Cole, and describes a number of typical deposits of silica in that part of Canada, west of Fort William, Ont.

It is the second volume on the subject issued by the department, and a companion volume to Mr. Cole's report on the silica deposits of Eastern Canada, issued in 1924. The new volume includes a brief resume of the latest developments in the Silica industry in Eastern Canada since the first volume was published.

The report comprises 59 pages and is illustrated with photographs, drawings and maps. Copies may be had on application to the Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Silica, in the form of quartz, quartzite, sandstone, sand, etc., has been utilized in industry for many years. It is widely distributed in nature and is found in all degrees of purity. In lump form it enters into the manufacture of ferro-silicon and is also used as a flux in metallurgical operations. In the form of sand it is employed in the manufacture of glass, carborundum and as a steel foundry sand. When finely pulverized it is used in pottery bodies and also in the enamelling and paint industries.

Map of Kississing Issued by Dept. Interior

The new Kississing Map, showing that portion of the Churchill River where it crosses the mineral belt of the Precambrian peneplain of Northern Canada, is now off the press and may be obtained on application to the Surveyor General, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

It should prove of much service to prospectors.

The tract comprised by the map falls for the most part, in Manitoba with a narrow ribbon of land in Saskatchewan. It is an extension of the mineralized country to the south which includes the Flin Flon location. Prospecting has been carried on over the area embraced in the southerly portion of the sheet, and some important mineral finds, such as the Sherrit Gordon east of Kississing Lake, have been recorded. The map is part of the service of the Topographical Survey for the people, and is available at a price covering the cost of printing and paper only, that is twenty-five cents in sheet form, or fifty cents if on linen back in folder cover.

Mining Inquiries

Noble Five

What is your opinion of the Noble Five Mine?

Noble Five, operating in the Slocan District, British Columbia, is regarded as a good speculation. It is well handled and has shipped considerable ore.

Cold Lake Mines

What are the possibilities of Cold Lake Mines bordering on Sherritt-Gordon?

The Cold Lake property is well situated from a geological standpoint and we believe offers encouraging possibilities.

Cobalt-Kitson

I would be interested to have your opinion on Cobalt-Kitson Silver Mining Syndicate.

Cobalt-Kitson Silver Mining Syndicate is regarded a gamble. Its property is situated in an unproven area south of Cobalt, Ont.

Cartier Malartic

What do you know about Cartier-Malartic Mines?

Cartier Malartic is a prospect adjoining the Malartic Mines in northern Quebec. It is well located as to geology, and mineralization on an encouraging character has been encountered in shaft sinking.

Good for a Hold

I am holding shares in Sudbury Basin, Sherritt-Gordon, and Malartic. Would you be good enough to let me have your opinion on these three stocks?

Sudbury Basin, Sherritt-Gordon, and Malartic are three outstanding mining operations which offer every promise of appreciation if treated as long holds.

Sherritt-Gordon

Do you think I would be wise to purchase stock in the Sherritt-Gordon mine? Would it be all right to purchase it on a $2 per share margin basis?

Sherritt-Gordon offers attractive possibilities as a long hold. Brokers seem satisfied to handle these shares on one-third margin or $2 per share at present price.

Creighton Fairbanks

What do you think of Creighton Fairbanks?

Creighton Fairbanks is a newly organized company, with promising holdings in the Sudbury Nickel district. The company is well financed and backed by experienced mining men. It was recently reported that a number of important changes were made on the board.

Clinton Gold

I would like to have your opinion of Clinton Gold Mines? What progress are they making?

Clinton Gold Mine is a prospect located in Rice Lake district, Manitoba. A complete mining plant has been transported to the property and is now being installed. A contractor is putting down a shaft. Clinton is regarded as having interesting speculative possibilities.

Young-Davidson

Would you be good enough to let me know why the Young-Davidson Mine, which was operating in the Michipicoten Area, closed down?

Our information is that work was discontinued at the Young-Davidson Mine because the operators had not completed sufficient exploration work at the date the option payment fell due to induce them to continue under the terms of the option.

San Antonio

Would you please give me the latest information on development work at the San Antonia Mine. Do you think it is a good buy?

San Antonia is a Central Manitoba operation. Crosscutting is now going on at the 600 ft. level and it is reported that diamond drills operating between the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts have struck a new vein at 125 ft. San Antonia gives promise of developing into a mine.

Quebec Centre

Would you kindly give me some information regarding Quebec Center Mines?

Quebec Center Mines is a prospect in the Rouyn Area. Development is only in the initial stage, but the operators appear to be making a sincere effort and we believe this is a gamble in which you will be given a good run for your money.

Sherritt-Gordon and Wright-Hargreaves

Which, in your opinion, is due for an early appreciation, Sherritt-Gordon, or Wright-Hargreaves?

We are not prepared to say whether Sherritt-Gordon or Wright-Hargreaves will be lower in price, but we do believe that these stocks will show a considerable appreciation if purchased for a hold.

Newbec

I bought some Newbec at 42, and wonder if I should sell in view of the fact that pooled stock is selling at 24 and only a month to go. Why the discrepancy?

The discrepancy in price between Newbec free stock and pooled stock is due to the fact that there is little market for pooled stock.

You will doubtless find that the pooled stock will swing to the level of the free stock so soon as the pool is ended.

Capital Rouyn

I would be much obliged to you if you could let me have any news regarding Capital Rouyn mining stock. What is keeping this stock at a standstill for months (varying between 13½ and 14 cents)? Did they not make discoveries last fall?

Capital Rouyn is a prospect on which diamond drilling is now being carried out. Exploration work is only in the initial stages and the property has a long way to go before it can be considered a mine. This, no doubt, accounts for the stock remaining stationary.

Central Manitoba Mines

I would appreciate your opinion of Central Manitoba Mines as an investment.

Central Manitoba Mines is located about one hundred miles north-east of Winnipeg. Its holdings consists of approximately 1,500 acres. The company is reported to have three years ore reserves in sight and these are being steadily added to. The grade of ore is improving and the mine supplying more than the capacity of the mill's daily production. Annual report is due in July.

Company is in good hands.

Aconda

Regarding Aconda, what are these people engaged in doing at the present time? I saw a report recently where they were drilling on their Kamiscotia property but never heard whether they proved up any thing commercial or not. Is it likely that there will be some news of any sort or of, interest to shareholders published in the near future?

Aconda is engaged in a diamond drilling campaign, on its Kamiskotia property. In an official report issued in April the company stated that No. 10 hole had encountered one and a half feet of zinc giving assay values of $3.14 and that drill hole No. 11 encountered four sections of a half foot, one and a quarter feet, three feet, and two feet, giving assay values in gold, copper and zinc of $9.63, $15.30, $13.18 and $5.80, respectively. No information has been given out of late regarding subsequent holes drilled. We are informed, however, that this work has proved quite satisfactory to the company.

Wright-Hargreaves

Regarding the current quarter at the Wright-Hargreaves, I understand mill heads are not showing any decided improvement over the previous quarter. If this information is correct, do you think there is a possibility of Wright-Hargreaves passing the next dividend, payable August 1?

Whether Wright-Hargreaves will pass its dividend for the current quarter or not, is a question that a great many are asking. No official comment is forthcoming from the company and the directors, of course, are the only ones that can answer this question. Unofficial reports credit Wright-Hargreaves with striking a new high-grade vein in the north crosscut on the 1,750 level. It is stated the values in this new discovery are running high and the ore is so rich that it is being bagged. Well informed opinion has it that Wright-Hargreaves will stage a strong come-back some of these days.

Bathurst-Bedford

I am holding stock in the Bathurst, and in Bedford mining companies. What do you think of them?

Bathurst Mines, located in the Patricia Mining District, northwestern Ontario is a fair speculation. Rich surface showings were found on this property, and values up to $40 across a three foot width were cut in shaft sinking. A programme of development is now being carried out on the property.

Bedford Mines, Ltd., owns 240 acres adjoining the Amulet holdings in northern Quebec. It also owns outright a substantial block of Sherritt-Gordon stock.

Price Oils

Could you kindly give me any information about the Price Oil Development and Refining Co.?

Price Oil Development and Refining Co., Winnipeg, has a capitalization of 750,000 shares of no par value of which 250,000 shares have been issued. This is a refining company and is engaged in the manufacture of oils, greases and half-soaps.

The company's plan is to obtain the necessary oil from the Wainwright Oil Fields, but at the present time is not getting sufficient oil to keep their plant in full operation. There is already one refinery at Wainwright and another at Edmonton and crude oil must be imported. We consider this stock a gamble.

Barry-Hollinger

What do you know about Barry-Hollinger?

Barry-Hollinger is a Boston Creek operation which has recently encountered rich ore in development work. From a mine standpoint it is perhaps in the best position in its history, but it has been subjected to severe depression on the market.

Coast Copper

I would appreciate any authentic information you have on Coast Copper. I am holding stock in this company at a considerably higher figure than it is now quoted. I have heard many glowing rumors as to ore reserves and development by Consolidated Smelters and would be glad of any figures you can give me regarding same. What do you think of it as a speculation?

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in its annual report presented at the general meeting of shareholders, held on April 10, 1928, set out the following information regarding Coast Copper's development: "The winze was continued to the 1200 foot level, with cross cuttings to, and drifting on the vein, on the 1200 and 1,000 foot level, and a small amount of diamond drilling. The work on the 1000 foot level checked closely conditions found in the unproductive section of the vein on the 800 foot or adit level; the drift on the 1200 in the same section of the vein has shown mineralization of commercial importance and improved the outlook for deeper exploration; neither drift has reached the south section of the vein in which the principal ore shoots on the 800 foot level have been developed.

Transportation facilities were further improved in construction with government assistance, of a road between Arras and Kathleen Lake.

Best opinion is that Coast Copper's future has been discounted by the general public because of Consolidated Smelters' association with this company.

Topley-Richfield

I am interested in Topley-Richfield. Please let me have your opinion on it.

Topley-Richfield is a Northern British Columbia mining operation. Recent reports are to the effect that a big showing of good ore has been opened up on what had always been considered the foot-wall of a big mineralized zone. The new showing runs north and south and parallel with the vein on which all previous work had been concentrated. Assays from the new strike are reported to run high in gold and silver values. It is reported the new ore body has assured the future of this property. We believe you will be given a good run for your money in this company.

C.I.COULTER & CO.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
OFFER A COMPLETE BROKERAGE SERVICE AND BOARD ROOM FACILITIES
120-2 RICHARDSON BLDG.
COR. ADELAIDE & BAY STS.
PHONE: AD. 9465-6-7-8-9
20

Henry J. Stewart
Mining Engineer
Exploration and Mining Programs
523 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
MONTREAL

G. A. BAGSHAW & CO.
LIMITED
STOCKS and BONDS
HAILEYBURY - ONT.

A Diversified Mining Speculation

Alexandria Gold Mines, Limited, has eliminated a great deal of risk and enhanced its chances for tremendous future profits through the diversification of its holdings, owning or controlling, as it does, six distinct mining companies with properties in five principal mining camps.

We strongly recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company as an outstanding speculation.

Full and detailed information on request. Use the coupon.

ELgin 8281-2

Herne, Fletcher & Co.,
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BROKERS
Metropolitan Bldg.
Toronto

Name ....
Address

CHAS. SPEARMAN, B.Sc., M.A.
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST AND ENGINEER
Examinations, Reports, etc.
Preliminary Explorations and Mining Programs
Suite 1811-12 The Royal Bank Bldg.,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
Cable Address: "Anticline"

Mid-Continent Bond Corporation
Royalty Investments
331 Bay Street
Ad. 8156-57
Toronto - Ontario

G. S. SCOTT Mining Geologist
P. O. Box 1328 Mackey Bldg.
SUDBURY
Examinations, Reports, and Valuations. Geological Surveys and Supervision of Exploration.
Specialty: Periodical inspections and reports for operating companies with respect to geology and development.

British Columbia Mines
Past 2½ years mineral production equals entire half century ending 1901.
Dividends now approximate $10,000,000 per annum.
This development is accurately reflected in Stock Market and in our free market letters.
Keep abreast with the times—It pays to have your name on our mailing list.
WOLVERTON & CO. LIMITED
Suite 704, Dominion Bank Bldg.
Vancouver, B.C.
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange

SOUTHERN ALBERTA OIL FIELD
LEASES IN ALL FIELDS
For information or service write or wire
GEDDES & BLETCHER
Lease Brokers
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

SWEDISH AMERICAN PROSPECTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
1011 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ont.
26 Beaver Street, New York City
HANS LUNDBERG

Ask For Our Semi-Monthly Canadian Mining Bulletin
"Canadian Mining Truths"
Atwell & Co.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Imperial Bank Building,
286 St. James St., Montreal

B. C. MINES
"IRWIN INFORMATION" issued semi-monthly.
Mailed upon request.
W. F. IRWIN CO. LIMITED
Members Vancouver Stock Exchange
425 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

HATCH & PALMER
Mining Engineers and Geologists
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland
H. B. HATCH C. H. PALMER
Examinations. Reports. Exploration

A. E. Beck & Co. Limited
A. E. BECK, B.Sc., A.M.E.I.C. C. ST. CLAIR PARSONS, B.Sc., A.I.M.M.
Specialists in Canadian Mining Securities
217 Bay Street, Toronto ELgin 4273

STOCKS BONDS MINING SECURITIES
GRAIN COTTON PROVISIONS
Pellatt & Pellatt
Limited
ESTABLISHED 1866
REGINALD PELLATT
WILLIAM J. ROONEY
DOUGLAS T. CHAMBERLAIN
NORMAN MACRAE, *Member Toronto Stock Exchange.*
CHARLES B. LINDSEY, *Member Chicago Board of Trade.*
HORACE N. SWITZER, *Associate Member New York Produce Exchange*
DIRECT WIRES TO ALL IMPORTANT CENTRES.
244 BAY ST. - TORONTO - Telephones ADel. 9031-6

SPECIALISTS IN MINING SECURITIES LISTED AND UNLISTED
STOBIE·FORLONG & Co
STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
Head Office
BAY AND WELLINGTON STS. TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEM CONNECTING BRANCH OFFICES AND MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, AND NEW YORK

H. E. HUNNINGS & CO. LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS STOCKS, BONDS, INVESTMENTS
Members: Victoria Stock Exchange, B. C. Mining and Stock Exchange, Vancouver.
Correspondents Spokane, Winnipeg, Toronto.
Established 12 years
Head Office: Victoria, B.C.
References: Imperial Bank of Canada
Branch Office: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Vancouver, B. C.

We recommend first issue of Mohawk Mining Company Shares as a profitable investment
VIKING FINANCE LIMITED
Sponsoring B. C. Mining Issues of Merit.
All Company securities are offered by this firm only after examination of properties by our staff engineers.
Phone— Seymour 3411
Edward C. Brown
Managing Director
912-914 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Instantaneous Service and Execution of orders on:
BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING STOCKS
Bond Dealers in all British Columbia Municipal and Industrial Issues.
BRANSON, BROWN & CO., LTD.
627-8 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.
Central Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
Correspondents of LOGAN & BRYAN.
Members of Vancouver Stock Exchange, Victoria Stock Exchange, B.C. Bond Dealers Association, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Astoria Rouyn Mines
Limited

Telegram from Engineer states that they have crosscut the vein in the tunnel and found it 15 feet wide and richer than it was on the surface.

Drifting has begun on the vein east and west from the tunnel. Engineer also advises that the pipes to carry the air from the compressor to the drills on the Free gold zone 950 feet to the south have arrived and are now being placed in position.

Aggressive work is being carried on.

ASTORIA ROUYN MINES
LIMITED
74 Sparks Street, Ottawa

USSHER, FAIRLIE & CO.
Limited
J. F. H. USSHER T. U. FAIRLIE
244-6 Bay St., Toronto
Est. 25 Years ELgin 4287
J. F. H. USSHER
Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

J. E. VALLEE & CO.
Mining Specialists
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec

Belting for Every Need
Pulleys, Saws, Mill Supplies
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138-140-142 York St.,
Toronto, Can.

Wightman & Company
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Fiscal Agents
CHIBOUGAMAU PROSPECTORS LIMITED
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec, P.Q.

Copper Hill Mines
Write for latest information
Walton & Co.
LIMITED
190 St. James St. Montreal

For practical assistance to the manufacturer, and business man in the testing, inspection and use of all materials.
Milton Hersey Company
Limited
Industrial Chemists and Engineers
Montreal Winnipeg

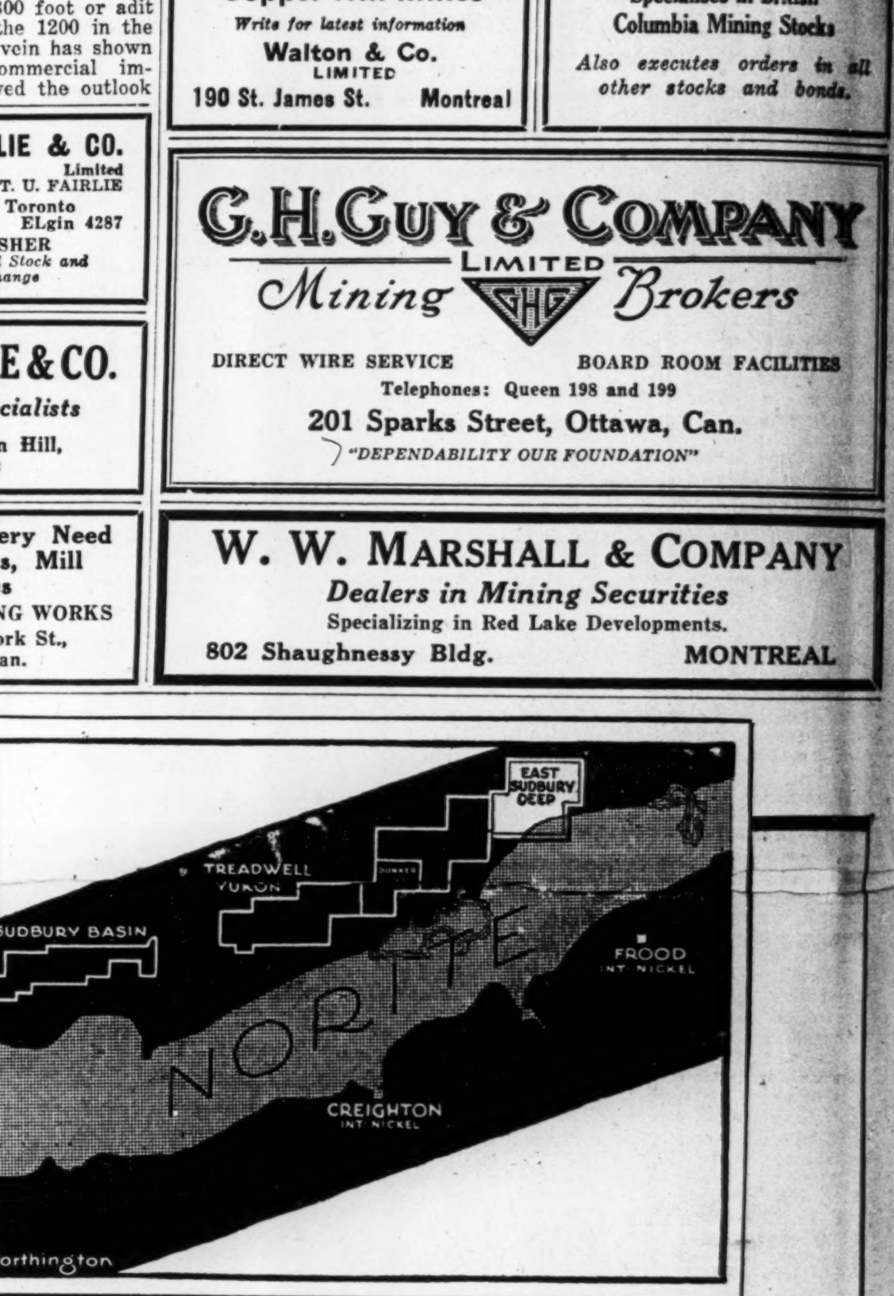
SCHLUMBERGER
ELECTRICAL PROSPECTING
METHODS
62 Front St. W.
Toronto 2, Ont.
Adelaide 9730
25 Broadway
New York City

GRAY BASHFORTH LTD.
Stocks, Bonds and Mining Shares
702 Temple Bldg.,
Toronto
Tel. Elgin 5516

C. M. Oliver & Co. Limited
840 Hastings St. W.
Vancouver, B.C.
The oldest established mining brokerage house in Vancouver
Specialises in British Columbia Mining Stocks
Also executes orders in all other stocks and bonds.

G. H. GUY & COMPANY
LIMITED
Mining GHG *Brokers*
DIRECT WIRE SERVICE BOARD ROOM FACILITIES
Telephones: Queen 198 and 199
201 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Can.
"DEPENDABILITY OUR FOUNDATION"

W. W. MARSHALL & COMPANY
Dealers in Mining Securities
Specializing in Red Lake Developments.
802 Shaughnessy Bldg. MONTREAL



EAST SUDBURY DEEP MINES
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act

Capitalization (par value of shares, $1) $3,000,000
Shares issued 1,400,000
Shares in Treasury 1,600,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
A. C. MITCHELL - - - - *President*
Formerly General Manager and Construction Engineer, Toronto Harbor Commission.
FRASER RANEY - - - *Vice-President*
Messrs. Raney, Graydon and Lawrence, Barristers.
H. S. CONRAD - - - - - *Director*
Treasurer, George Weston Limited, Toronto, Ont.
WILLIAM J. DOBBINS - - *Director*
Mining Engineer, Cobalt, Ont.
WALTER R. VIDLER - - - *Director*
Mining Engineer, Haileybury, Ont.
J. A. H. PATERSON - *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mining Engineer, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
1103 Dominion Building, Toronto, Ontario.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRAR
TRUSTS & GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto.

BANKERS
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA,
Adelaide and Victoria Streets Branch,
Toronto.

SOLICITORS
RANEY, GRAYDON & LAWRENCE,
Toronto, Ontario.

Application will be made to list the shares of East Sudbury Deep Mines Limited on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, thus assuring shareholders a ready market.

East Sudbury Deep Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
Public Stock Offering—200,000 Shares

THE location of the properties of East Sudbury Deep Mines Limited relative to the principal properties in the Sudbury Basin district, is plainly indicated on the map appearing with this advertisement. We would draw special attention to the strategic geological location of these properties on the line of strike of the great fault zone which carries the ore bodies of Treadwell Yukon and Sudbury Basin Mines, and to their position opposite one of those deep embayments of norite rock adjacent to which have been found the backbone of the nickel-copper and copper-zinc ore bodies of the Sudbury District.

From ten miles of available ground, the properties which comprise 2,500 acres, were selected by a syndicate of men, the majority of whom are mining engineers of high reputation. The syndicate accepted stock in East Sudbury Deep Mines, Limited, in lieu of cash for their interest in the properties. Two of the original group are directors of the company. One is Walter R. Vidler, of Haileybury, formerly with the Primus Company of Philadelphia, and one of the first engineers to make an intensive study of the Sudbury Basin area. The other is William J. Dobbins, for a number of years with the Huronian Belt Company.

Diamond drilling already done has demonstrated that the properties are worthy of further development. Three holes have been sunk and in the third hole a large fault zone was entered showing strong mineralization of copper, lead and zinc sulphides, thus bearing out the geological theories of the engineers. The immediate development program calls for 10,000 feet of diamond drilling. Operations will be in charge of J. E. Jerome, formerly with the Britannia Mines. The consulting engineeer will be Walter R. Vidler.

The names of officers and directors appended to this advertisement supply convincing evidence that East Sudbury Deep Mines Limited is to have exceedingly competent and able direction from office and field. The president, A. C. Mitchell, is well known for his work as former general manager and construction engineer for the Toronto Harbor Commission. Mr. Mitchell is now devoting all his time and attention to the affairs of East Sudbury Deep Mines.

We recommend these shares as a high class speculative investment for those prepared to assume the risks always recognized in mining. We draw attention to the large acreage of the properties, the low capitalization and the small number of shares being offered. We have faith in the men behind the enterprise, and assure subscribers that the money raised will be competently and carefully spent.

Pre-listing Offering Price, 50 Cents a Share

Apply to your own broker or

D. S. PATERSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
STOCK BROKERS
Home Office: 21 Richmond Street West, Toronto
Branches at: Niagara Falls Hamilton Welland St. Catharines Brampton Winnipeg

Featuring British Columbia Power Corporation

THE FINANCIAL POST

Vol. XXII. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JUNE 29, 1928 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 26

B. C. ELECTRIC GROWTH HAS BEEN STEADY

Electric Railway Service Large Factor in Increasing Prosperity

BIG FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Demand for Power Exceeds Expectations — Power Development in Step with Industry

The B.C. Electric Railway, the subsidiary of the B.C. Power Corporation, has never failed to meet the requirements of the ever-growing population in its territory since its inception 30 years ago. The company's tramways and interurban services have been material factors in increasing land values and its interurban system has been one of the most powerful colonizing factors in the lower mainland of British Columbia.

The 76-mile interurban line from Vancouver to Chilliwack is the longest in Canada. It is in reality an electric railroad, having its own complete rolling stock composed of both freight and passenger cars. It serves the Fraser Valley farming district, providing freight and passenger transportation to the markets of the valley, and to New Westminster and Vancouver. The development of the whole area of lands along this route can be traced back to the time the tracks were laid through the valley.

Provides Railway Service

The service gives connections with railway systems leading everywhere on the continent. Every day of the week on the international border, an American railway engine hands over a long line of freight cars to an electric locomotive on the B.C. Electric's line; and the power furnished by the B.C. Power Corporation continues to haul the cars of Californian fruit on the last lap of their long journey to the markets of Western Canada. On the return haul, the lumber products of British Columbia form the freight for the electric freight train.

In 1897, the total capacity of the power plants of both Vancouver and Victoria was only 2,000 horsepower. The first hydro-electric power to reach Vancouver was sent from Lake Buntsen, in 1903. Prior to that time power was being supplied by a steam plant at Vancouver. It was originally intended to develop only 6,000 horsepower at Lake Buntsen. But the growth of the territories served made necessary a 30,000 horsepower installation. This was found to be insufficient to meet the needs of the growing communities, and the plant was later increased by 50 per cent.

Demand Continues Growth

The demand for power from the company's lines continued to increase and a second plant was established at Lake Buntsen in 1913, while a further supply was contracted for from the Western Canada Power Company, a subsidiary of B.C. Power. Toward the end of 1920, the Buntsen plants were again enlarged. Later, the plants were brought up to their present capacity of 64,000 horsepower, and in 1927 the Alouette Lake plant, developing 12,000 horsepower was completed. This plant is one of the largest automatic power plants in North America It is operated electrically; no staff is required at the plant.

Bridge River Next

The Bridge River development is the next step in the expansion programme of the B.C. Power Corporation. The first stage of this scheme will be completed by the end of 1930, according to the estimates of the construction engineers; it will add another 60,000 horsepower to the capacity of the corporation's power plants. This site is located 135 miles north of Vancouver, and it is estimated that this supply can ultimately be developed until it has a generating capacity well in excess of 300,000 horsepower.

The first stage in this development on which preliminary work is under way will involve an expenditure of $13,000,000. By 1933, another unit will be added, bringing the total cost of the plant up to $14,700,000, and giving it a capacity of 90,000 horsepower. At that time the capacity of the corporation's plants will be 300,000 h.p.

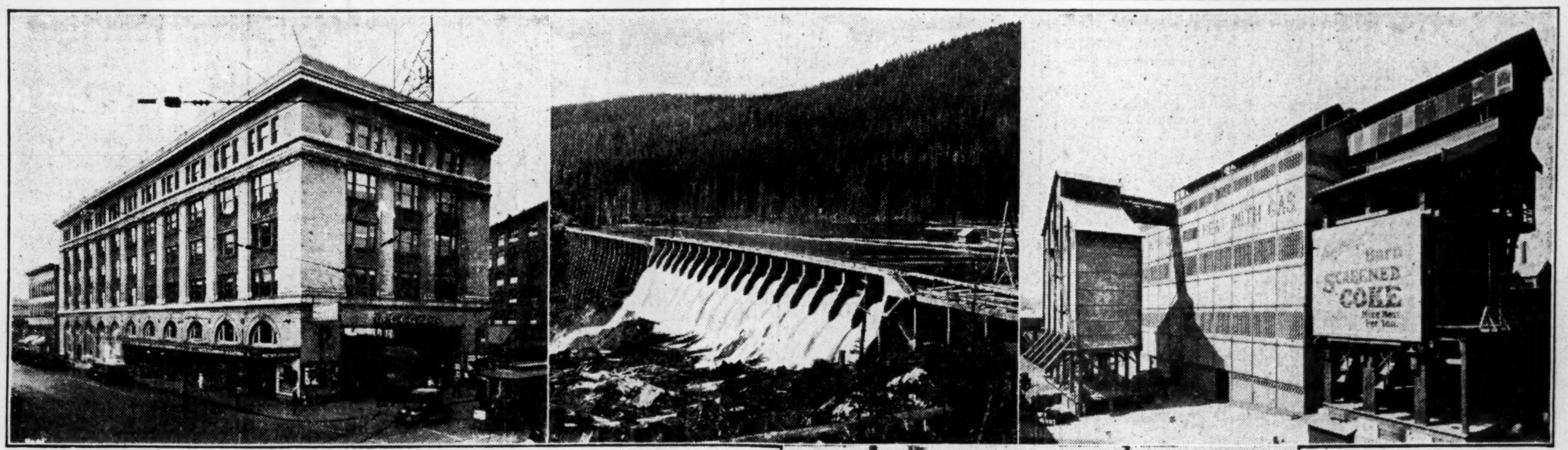
Every department of the B.C. Electric Railway Company is making steady progress. Last year the company celebrated its 30th anniversary. The officials of the corporation for years have had their fingers on the industrial pulse of British Columbia and every development scheme has been designed to meet the necessity arising from local developments in the territories served by the company. Each year, the company pays out well over $5,000,000 in wages. Its assets represent an investment of $75,000,000 not in watered stock but in dollars and cents.

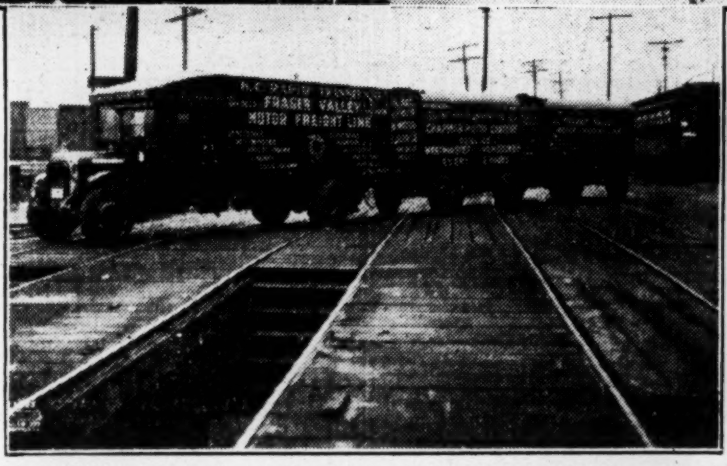
Attributes of Growth Surround B.C. Power

The B. C. Power Corporation has the ability to grow. In the study of any power corporation's position, this is the one factor which must be taken into consideration in attempting to assess the value of the shares as a hold. In importance, it ranks second only to good management. And B. C. Power Corporation will continue to grow due to its able management, due to the continued growth of the industries on the coast such as lumbering, mining and fishing, and due to the fact that the company has immense available power resources.

This ability to grow then, is the basis of the investment possibilities of B. C. Power shares. The future minor ups and downs in the stock has little or no bearing on the stock as a long hold.

Corporation Has More Varied Sources of Income Than Other Public Utilities





The B. C. Power Corporation provides virtually all the public service in the prosperous territory in which it operates. These services include: power, gas, trams, inter-urban freight and passenger service, and motor freight and passenger service. The photographs reveal a little of the scope of the corporation's activities. Upper left: Vancouver interurban Terminal and Head Office Building: Centre: Main diversion dam and spillway of the Jordan River power development on Vancouver Island. The plant has a developed capacity of 21,500 h.p.; Upper right: One of the gas plants at Vancouver; Below: One of the trucks with its trailers operating on the Fraser Valley motor freight line.

B.C. Power's Position is Stronger Than Comparable Eastern Public Utilities

Ratio of Bonds to Equity in Company Safely Proportioned

SOUND SUBSIDIARIES

Has $4,200,000 in Government Bonds — Market for Stock Well in Line with Sound Companies

The B. C. Power Corporation occupies an interesting and satisfactory balance sheet position. To obtain a real financial picture of the corporation, the last annual balance sheet of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company showing the consolidated operation of the company and its subsidiaries, must be considered.

The consolidated balance sheet of the B. C. Electric Railway Company at the end of the 1927 year, is as follows:

Assets	
Current assets	$ 4,003,088
Investments	4,687,953
Cash to redeem bonds	226,349
Depreciated fixed assets	57,939,476
	$66,856,866

Liabilities	
Current liabilities	$ 3,565,002
Funded debt	30,497,190
Preferred of B. C. P. & G. Co.	5,000,000
5% cum. preference shares	6,984,000
*Ordinary shares (2 classes)	13,968,000
Reserves	5,331,150
Surplus	1,511,524
	$66,856,866

*Now held by B. C. Power. In addition B. C. Power holds $4,850,000 of shares issued since last annual report of B. C. Electric Railway was published.

Working Capital Position	
Current assets	$8,691,041
Current liabilities	3,565,002
Working capital	$5,126,039

The foregoing figures reveal the strong working capital position occupied by the company, with current assets equal to about the total current liabilities.

Strong Investment Account

The first point to catch the investor's eye in a consideration of the foregoing balance sheet is the investment account of $4,687,953. With the B. C. Electric Railway Company, this item perhaps indicates something of the strength of the whole exhibit, for close to $4,200,000 of the total investment figures is in government bonds of a market value in excess of the figure at which they are carried on the company's books. The company does not state where its other investments of close to $500,000 are placed.

The current asset account consists of short term loans, cash in bank, stock and stores and accounts receivable, less reserve for bad debts.

Large Fixed Assets

The next important item on the balance sheet is the fixed assets which are carried at $57,939,476. This is after an allowance for depreciation. Just how much has been allowed for depreciation is a vital point.

In its annual income account, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company does not show the amount allowed for depreciation. The figure is included in an item covering operating, renewals and other annual charges.

But in the 1927 annual report the directors report an expenditure on capital account during the 1927 fiscal year of $3,239,133. But, by adding this last figure to the amount at which the company carried its fixed assets on its books at the end of the 1926 year, and then subtracting the fixed assets item at the close of the 1927 year, it is possible to ascertain how much has been allowed for depreciation.

Was Large Allowance

By this arithmetic, it appears that the B. C. Electric Railway Company allowed $486,000 for depreciation in the 1927 fiscal year. Such an allowance is conservative. Compare it with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company with fixed assets of some $70,000,000; last year Shawinigan allowed for depreciation, $400,000.

In the liabilities, the funded debt of the company is in a conservative proportion to its total assets. The ratio between funded debt, and indeed the ratio between funded debt plus the outstanding preference stock, to total assets, compares favorably with virtually all other public utility companies in this country.

B. C. Electric had outstanding two classes of ordinary shares at the conclusion of its last fiscal year. These have been largely all acquired by the B. C. Power Corporation, the holding company. In addition, the B. C. Electric, before it was acquired by its present owners, issued this year another £1,000,000 in a third class of ordinary stock. This last class of the stock has also been bought by the new holding company. Hence, the B. C. Power Corporation owns an equity larger by some $4,850,000 par value in the company than the figures shown in the foregoing liabilities.

The holder of B. C. Power Corporation shares, on examining the foregoing balance sheet figures, may feel that the book value behind his B. C. Power stock is too far below the present market price of B. C. Power shares — namely, $60 for one share of "A" stock and a quarter share of "B" stock.

Book Value Considered

The book value of the B. C. Power Corporation shares is well worthy of consideration. By deducting all obligations of the B. C. Electric senior to the ordinary shares held by the B. C. Power Corporation, it will be seen that there is applicable to the ordinary shares some $21,000,000 in book value assets as against the par value of the stock of $13,968,000. To this $21,000,000 figure must be added the additional issue of £1,000,000 of ordinary shares issued and outstanding since the conclusion of the B. C. Electric's last fiscal year. Thus, the outstanding stock of the B. C. Power Corporation has a book value on its subsidiary's books of some $26,000,000.

Compared With Others

B. C. Power Corporation's "A" and "B" shares to-day have a market value of some $60,000,000. For the 1,000,000 shares of "A" stock were offered with the "B" share bonus at $60 a share. Hence, the ratio of market value to book value is 60 to 26.

Obviously, the market value of B. C. Power Corporation shares is largely in excess of the book value of the company. This may have a decided bearing on the investment merits of B. C. Power Corporation stock—and again it may have no bearing—depending on the ratio between market value and book value existing in other public utility properties. When compared with other power organizations, the ratio between book value and market value is decidedly more conservative with B. C. Power.

Is Lower in B. C. Electric

For instance, from the figures contained in the last annual report of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, the book value of the stock works out at about $7,000,000 as against a market value of $150,000,000. In other words, the ratio of market value to book value in Shawinigan is 150 to 37 as against a comparable ratio in B. C. Power of 60 to 26. Or, the market now values Shawinigan's stock at about four times its book value, whereas the market now values B. C. Power stock at only 2.3 times its book value.

By the market, all power companies operating in the Dominion, which have a satisfactory future outlook, are valued far in excess of the figures on the companies' books.

Value Lies in Profits

In the last analysis, though, the the value of a stock lies in its earning power and its ultimate potential earning power. For the current fiscal year ending this week, earnings after all charges, including depreciation available for dividends on the B. C. Power Corporation 1,000,000 shares of class "A" and 1,000,000 shares of class "B" stock, will amount to at least $2,000,000.

What the class "A" shares will pay in dividends during the next

(Continued on page 22)

Gigantic Assets Are Operated by Company

Departments of Corporation's Activities Summarized

LIGHT AND POWER

	Developed Capacity	Under Construction	Ultimate Capacity
Bridge River	....	60,000 h.p.*	300,000 h.p.
Stave Lake	79,000 h.p.	....	79,000 h.p.
Lower Stave River	....	....	120,000 h.p.
Coquitlam-Buntsen	64,000 h.p.	....	64,000 h.p.
Allouette Lake	12,000 h.p.	....	12,000 h.p.
Jordan Riv. (Vancouver Is.)	21,500 h.p.	....	38,000 h.p.
Goldstream (Vancouver Is.)	3,600 h.p.	....	3,600 h.p.
Vancouver (Steam)	16,800 h.p.	....	16,800 h.p.
Victoria (Steam)	5,400 h.p.	....	5,400 h.p.
Vancouver (2nd st. plant)	....	26,000 h.p.†	26,000 h.p.
	202,300 h.p.	86,000 h.p.	654,800 h.p.

*To be completed in 1930.
†To be completed in 1929.

Electric light and power is supplied under long-term franchises to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Point Grey, Burnaby, and nineteen other municipalities. The system includes 420 miles of high-tension transmission lines and 1,645 miles of distribution lines at present serving more than 98,000 customers.

TRANSPORTATION

The company owns and operates 353 miles of electric railway lines, of which 194 miles are city car lines, and 159 miles are interurban. Equipment includes 882 passenger, express and freight cars, and 12 electric locomotives. A motor coach and freight service is also operated, connecting the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack, over a distance of 72 miles. Equipment includes 23 motor coaches and 20 motor freight trucks.

GAS

The British Columbia Power Corporation owns and operates two gas plants, with a total daily capacity of 5,900,000 cubic feet, which supply all the gas to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, South Vancouver, Point Grey and Burnaby. The system includes 426 miles of gas mains, serving more than 38,700 consumers.

An additional gas plant for the mainland system, with a total daily capacity of 3,500,000 feet, is now under construction.

Senior Securities are Proportionate to Stock

Senior Obligations Outstanding Compare Favorably with Public Utilities of Eastern Canada—$42,000,000 in Bonds and Preferred Rank Senior to Markets Valuation of $60,000,000 for A Stock

The amount of securities which the British Columbia Power Corporation has outstanding ranking senior to its class "A" and class "B" shares is not large. The corporation and its subsidiaries have outstanding bonds to the extent of some $30,000,000, and preferred shares to the extent of almost $12,000,000. Or, in all, a total of $42,000,000 in securities ranking senior to the class "A" and "B" shares of the parent company.

These senior securities in amount compare very favorably with the total funded debt of the Montreal Tramways Company, which amounts to some $41,000,000. Not that the Tramways operations of the British Columbia Power Corporation are comparable to those of Montreal Trams which serve with street cars a population about twice as great as that served by the British Columbia Power Corporation. Nevertheless, B. C. Power operates 350 miles of electric tramway and interurban lines. This mileage compares with around 275 miles by Montreal Trams.

Hence B. C. Power operates a longer tramway service and interurban service than Montreal Tramways, and in addition develops over 200,000 horsepower, serves 98,000 customers with power, 39,000 customers with gas and in addition operates bus services.

Moreover, Montreal Tramways carries its plant and equipment on its books at $50,000,000 whereas B.C. Electric carries it at $58,000,000. Hence, in the amount of its senior securities outstanding the company compares favorably with other utilities in the Dominion.

The obligations ranking senior to the A and B stock of the B.C. Power Corporation are as follows:

Bonds:	
Western Power Co.	$4,563,900
Vancouver Power Co.	491,305
Do., do.,	7,275,000
B. C. Electric Ry.	909,860
Do., do.,	13,522,625
Do, do.,	3,734,500
Total bonds	30,497,190

Preferreds:	
B. C. Power & Gas	5,000,000
B. C. Electric Ry.	6,984,000
Total preferreds	$11,984,000

Pacific Coast Metropolis is Chief Area Served

The photograph shows a section of the ever-growing city of Vancouver, where are located the head offices of the B. C. Power Corp. The greater Vancouver area provides the largest portion of the revenues of B. C. Power.

B.C. CUSTOMERS HAVE HAD FAITH IN ENTERPRISE

Subsidiary Companies Preferred Shares Eagerly Absorbed

OVER SUBSCRIBED

10,523 Customer Shareholders Added to List in Whirlwind Campaign

Faith in the continued expansion of the company and its securities as a sound and profitable medium of investment, was shown by British Columbian citizens by the manner in which they supported the customer-ownership campaign carried out by the British Columbia Electric Power and Gas Company two or three years ago.

The original allotment was $2,250,000. The list was open for six days, and aggregate subscriptions reached the remarkable figure of $7,155,900 and 10,523 shareholders were added to the company's books.

The idea of customer-ownership of public utilities is not new. It has been carried out in Canada and the United States for many years. But few, if any, campaigns have been so successful as that conducted by the British Columbia Electric Power and Gas Company.

A recent survey of the customer-owner scheme, both in this country and the United States, showed that one public utility customer out of every eleven is a stockholder. This return was based on the reports of some 228 electric light and power companies serving 15,500,000 customers having 1,400,000 stockholders.

Many Customer Owners

In Canada at least seven of the biggest power and utility companies have instituted customer-ownership campaigns within recent years, all of them with outstanding success. In some Canadian communities this "one in eleven" ratio is considerably bettered.

Not only has this plan bridged the gap which too often existed between the consumer and the producer of the power, but in many cases the campaign has embraced wage earners and people who never previously owned a share of stock or a bond. Many of these people had never even had a bank account. These men and women were reached by the personal solicitation of employees in many cases, and thus a new class of investor has been created who in this way has been brought into definite contact with the world of stocks and bonds.

Analysis of the campaign conducted by the British Columbia Electric Power and Gas Company brings forth some remarkable and interesting facts.

The three conditions upon which stock was sold were as follows: the applicant must be a resident of the province; not more than 50 shares could be purchased by any one person; and payment might be made either in full or on a partial payment plan.

Enthusiastically Supported

Some 13,000 applications were received within the space of six days. The final allotment had to be considerably scaled down, of course, the applications being filled on the following basis: 1 to 5 shares—in full; 6 to 10 shares—received 5 shares; 11 to 15 shares—received 7 shares; 16 to 50 shares—received 10 shares. The actual distribution was 10,523 persons, the average number of shares per person being 4.8.

Up to the end of June, 1927, the number of holders had been reduced to 9,483, representing a loss of only 10.22 per cent.

Further analysis of the campaign shows that 5,410 of the applicants paid for their shares in full, or 76.71 per cent. of the shares allotted to the public. Thus only 23.29 per cent. of the allotment was paid for on the installment plan.

It is also interesting to note that 49.92 per cent. of the applications were from men and 44.30 per cent. from women. Owing to the necessity of cutting down subscriptions in order to satisfy everybody, the company obtained a remarkably wide distribution of its shares, holders of five shares or less numbering 86.23 per cent. of the total number of new shareholders obtained.

The following table shows the classifications of the new share-

(Continued on page 22)

NEW OWNERS WILL BRING INDUSTRIES

Holt-Nesbitt Combination Has Ability to Augment Prosperity on Coast

WILL BRING INDUSTRY

New Group Controlling Property Has World Wide Ramifications — Development Will Follow Purchase

A satisfactory point about the B.C. Power Corporation is the fact that it is controlled by one of the largest and strongest financial groups in Canada and in addition is controlled by a group which has made not only a financial success of the largest power undertakings in the Dominion, but which has made these undertakings popular with the public. The purchase offer for the B.C. Electric Railway shares was made by Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, the Power Corporation of Canada, Sir Herbert Holt, Viscount Rothermere, J. H. Gundy, Canadian and Foreign Power Corporation and Messrs. Andrew Holt and Company.

The Canadian and Foreign Power Corporation is a public utility investment trust in which Sir Herbert Holt is associated. Andrew Holt is a son of Sir Herbert, who is engaged in financial business in London, England.

Divided in Two Groups

The purchasers of the British company can be divided into two groups—namely, Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, and the Power Corporation of Canada, which are headed by A. J. Nesbitt and the Holt-Rothermere-Gundy group, in which Sir Herbert Holt plays the leading part. Apparently, the control of the B.C. Power Corporation is equally divided between these two groups.

The board of directors of the corporation representing the purchasers is as follows: George Kidd, president, W. G. Murrin, vice-president, A. T. Goward, vice-president, Sir Frank S. Barnard, K.C.M.G.; W. J. Blake Wilson, Andrew P. Holt, Sir Herbert S. Holt, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Rothermere, A. J. Nesbitt, John Davidson, J. H. Gundy, J. B. Woodyatt.

Will Help Growth of B.C.

Due to its location, the spectacular increase in activity and in population witnessed on the Pacific coast in recent years will be continued. But in addition, there can be no doubt that the cities and the territories served by the B.C. Power Corporation will be aided in their growth by the group now controlling this promising public utility company.

The Holt interests in Canada are so widespread that it is difficult to name any business or industrial effort in which Sir Herbert Holt has not some interest, be it direct or remote. His interest may not be directly financial, but nevertheless it is there. He has been identified with major public utility financial operations in Eastern Canada, and if any one group in particular will be able to increase the industrial activity on the Pacific coast it will be the Holt interests.

In Touch With Trade

Sir Herbert Holt is identified with many of the larger pulp and paper undertakings, has large holdings in virtually all the larger power companies in Canada, is identified with the steel industry, is a director of the C.P.R., heads the Royal Bank of Canada, and in general is in touch with world trade to an extent which will enable the B.C. Power Corporation to take advantage of all world economic situations which would allow either the establishment of new industries by the corporation or the bringing in of new industries into the province of British Columbia, much in the way Price Brothers Company were responsible for bringing in the gigantic aluminum undertaking into the Saguenay district.

Other Group Strong

On the other hand, the A. J. Nesbitt group has made spectacular successes in quickening industrial development in the territories served by the power companies which they are interested in.

What might be called the Nesbitt, Thompson power activities are largely directed by the Power Corporation of Canada which supplies engineering and managerial service to subsidiary power companies or to power companies in which it owns a substantial block of the stock.

What can be done for a territory served by a power company backed by strong interests is well exemplified in the eastern townships of the province and Quebec—that now prosperous area directly to the south of Montreal above the American border and west of the borders of the province of Ontario. This territory is served by the Southern Canada Power Company, for which the Power Corporation of Canada supplies engineering and managerial service.

Formerly Was Agricultural

Only ten years ago this was virtually a purely agricultural territory. Since the expansion of the Southern Canada Power there, the Nesbitt, Thomson interests have been successful in locating twenty-eight new factories in the eastern townships, with a payroll of $9,000,000 annually and a capital investment of over $30,000,000. The increased population of the territory, which is chiefly traceable to the expansion of the power company, amounts almost to 45,000 souls in less than ten years.

In the northern mining sections of Ontario and Quebec the Power Corporation has consolidated and expanded a number of formerly independent companies. There can be no doubt that the growth of this territory also is due in part to the activities of the Canada Northern Power Company—a Nesbitt, Thomson enterprise.

FOR LONG HOLD NEW STOCK ISSUE PROMISES WELL

Can be Classed as Investment With a Future

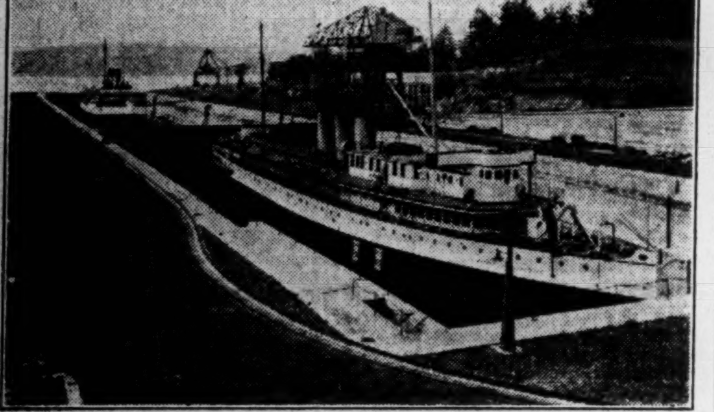
B.C. Power Corporation shares cannot be classed in the same investment rank as gilt edged public utility bonds. But they can be classed with the several investment stocks changing hands in Canadian markets, although because of their recent advent to Canadian markets, their value marketwise is not, nor can it be, as firmly established as such old investment favorites as Montreal Power and Consumers Gas.

Stocks like Montreal Power and Quebec Power are classed as investment stocks. Consumers Gas and Bell Telephone are also in this category. Investment stocks can, as a general rule, be classed as sound purchases. But the investor who makes money on stocks of this character does not purchase them with the idea of making five, ten or even twenty points on a market turn. He purchases the stock for a long hold.

And so it is with the B.C. Power "A" and "B" shares. Sound investment stocks of this character should not be purchased with the idea of a quick sale with a profit. The present position of those who have sat with such stocks as Shawinigan, Montreal Power, through thick and thin is much better than had they endeavored to pick out only a period of rising prices for these securities.

To-day B.C. Power is at the brink of a large expansion program, and like other investment common stocks, indications point to the fact that the investor who includes B.C. Power Corporation shares in a diversified list of similar sound stocks, should obtain an annual revenue from his holdings, coupled with an eventual appreciation. The future growth of British Columbia is certain. With such future growth the B.C. Power Corporation can hardly fail to grow both in assets and in earnings.

Every Feature Electrically Operated



The new dry dock at Esquimalt, B. C., a user of power from the lines of the B. C. Power Corporation.

Total Investment Equals Market Value

The actual investment on dollars and cents basis by the B. C. Power Corporation and all its subsidiaries, amounts in round figures, to $75,000,000. This sum represents the costs entailed in acquiring power sites, in erecting power houses, distribution lines, tramways and gas mains and gas ovens. The capital has been largely provided by the annual reinvestment of earnings of the B. C. Electric Railway Co.

From an investment angle this is more interesting as the $75 000,000 figure approximates very closely the market value of all the outstanding securities of B. C. Power and its subsidiaries.

B.C. CUSTOMERS HAVE HAD FAITH IN ENTERPRISE

(Continued from page 21)

holders, together with the average number of shares held:

Classification of Shareholders

	No. of holders	%	Average No. of shares per holder
Men	5,253	49.9	5.3
Women	4,662	44.3	4.1
Joint tenants	316	3.	6.4
Companies and Association	50	.5	21.5
Trust Accounts	242	2.3	3.0
	10,523	100.0	4.8

How much did this customer-ownership campaign cost the British Columbia Electric Power & Gas Co.? It must be remembered that of the $5,000,000 of stock that was offered, some $1,500,000 was underwritten by a syndicate composed of local bond houses. A detailed analysis shows the actual cost of selling each share was approximately 2 1/3 cents. Here are the elements of cost.

Selling Cost per Share

Newspaper advertising	00.066c
Other advertising	00.143c
Commissions	01.822c
Other expenses, including stationery, printing, salaries, etc.	00.317c
Total	2.348c
Cost of selling 50,000 shares	$1.174

BRIDGE RIVER PLANT COSTS WILL BE LOW

Will Have Low Cost Power Available to Attract Industry

The Big Bridge River development of the B. C. Power Corporation will provide low cost power and thus serve to attract more industries to the coast. The site can be developed on a $160 a horsepower basis. This means that large continuous blocks of power can be sold to industries at around $25 a horsepower. Such a figure is bound to attract the industries in which power plays a large part in their costs.

For eight, ten, or twelve hour power the company would have to charge a figure materially in excess of $25 a horsepower. But if disposed of in large blocks, power from the Bridge River development can be sold at the $25 figure and at the same time provide a substantial profit to the corporation.

In addition to the low capital cost of the large Bridge River development being undertaken by the company, the capital cost of distributing the power so obtained should be low also. Bridge River is located about 137 miles from Vancouver and the company has obtained the right to place its transmission lines along the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. thus eliminating a large proportion of the cost of transmission line erection. Usually, either land has to be expropriated or the costs are increased by the necessity of clearing the right of way through the forest. As the new transmission line will run along the railway, the cost of delivering equipment and supplies will also be low.

East Realizes Value Behind Stock Equity

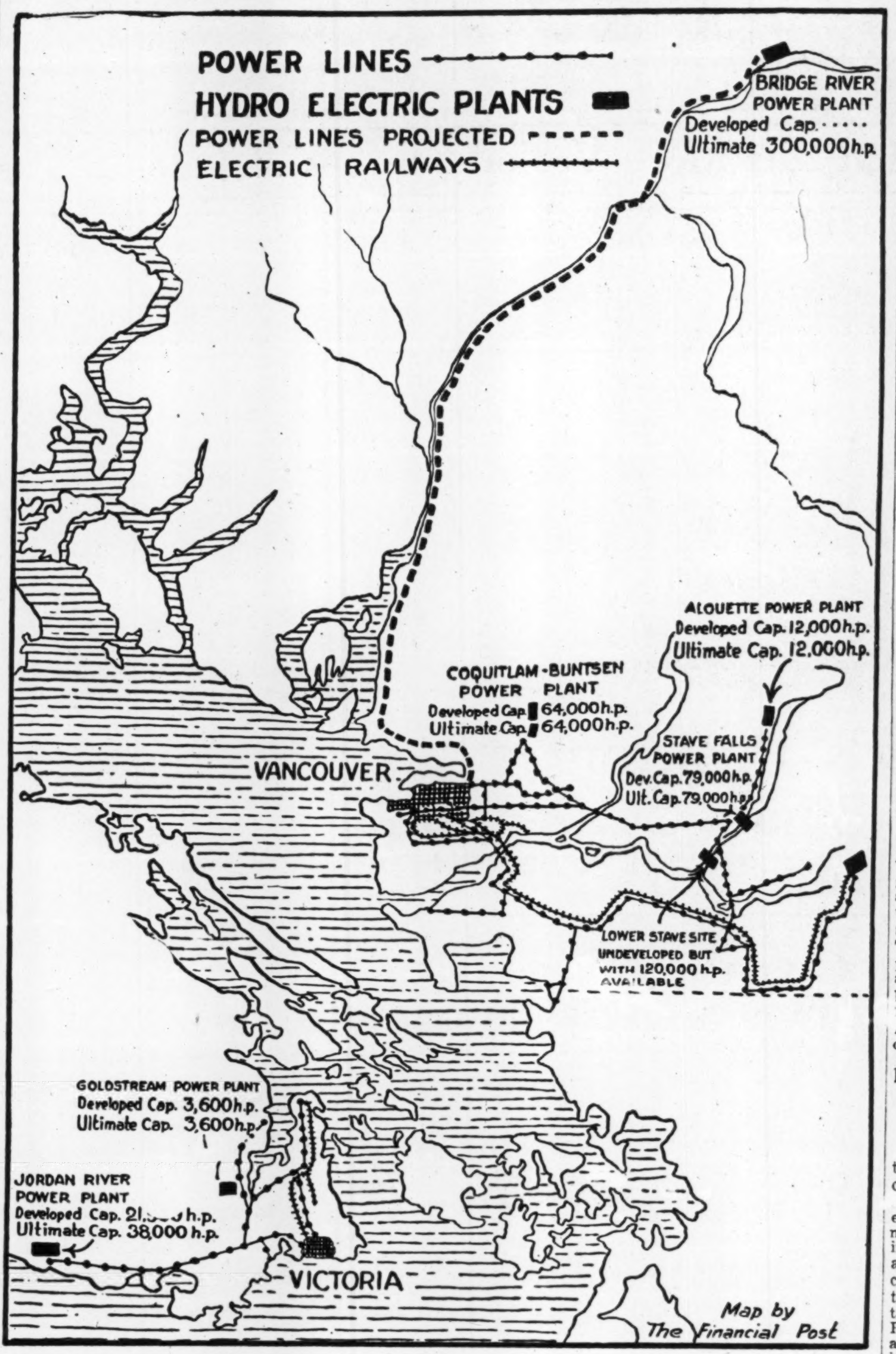
Investors in British Columbia have not taken up the B. C. Power stock offering to the same extent as the issue was purchased in Eastern Canada. The reason investors on the coast have failed to take advantage of the present offering is due entirely to the unfair newspaper attacks instituted in one Vancouver paper.

Although stock sales in Vancouver were slowed up by the campaign criticizing the recent purchase of the corporation by Canadian interests, thousands of British Columbia investors have purchased the stock.

Investors in other parts of Canada, though, realize that the present market price of the shares is better than the prevailing price for other power securities, which are well known to the public, and that the present market price for the shares puts a conservative value on the equities in the property when compared with similar public utility properties, not only in Canada but on this continent.

About the only thing which the newspaper attacking the corporation achieved was to prevent investors in B. C. participating financially in the development and growth of their own province.

Network of Lines Serves Province's Needs



The map gives a partial idea of the assets of the B. C. Power Corporation. With transmission lines, with electric railways, with gas services, and with fast passenger and freight buses, the corporation serves all the really important centres of British Columbia.

WILL LIST SHARES ON ALL EXCHANGES

Overtures to List Stock in Canada Made Long Before Sale

Long before the control of the B. C. Electric Railway passed into its present hands, overtures were made to the management of the British company to place the shares on the Canadian stock markets because it was felt that Canadians would relish an opportunity to participate in the investment possibilities of the B. C. Electric which, as is not generally realized, is the largest single utility company operating on the Pacific coast of America. But these overtures met with no success and the shares continued for many years to change hands at figures on the British market entirely out of line with comparable securities of Canadian power companies listed on Canadian markets. Eventually, the shares of the B. C. Power Corporation will be listed on both the Montreal and the Toronto stock exchanges.

All Departments Grow in Last 15 Years

Every department of the B.C. Electric Company's activities has grown steadily during the past fifteen years, save a decline in one year in the number of passengers carried on the tramways. In this, because of the wide range of its activities, the company is unique.

For the past 15 years, the amount of power sold and the number of light and power customers has increased year by year. In the gas department, the same thing is true. In its transportation activities, even though during one of the war years there was a decline in the number of passengers carried, yet the company's freight revenue has steadily increased year by year.

So far as the outlook for B.C. Power is concerned, this situation is the more satisfactory as despite this growth in the past, it is only virtually within the last year or two that the potentialities of the territory served have begun to be realized. These potentialities include the possibilities of the province from a mineral angle, from a pulp and paper angle, from an export angle, from an industrial angle and from its possibilities as an Oriental export centre.

Corporation s Debt Less Than Others

It is not possible to compare B.C. Power directly with Montreal Power. B.C. Power's activities are more varied. Nor is it possible to compare B.C. Power with the Montreal Power, Shawinigan and Quebec Power as a group. However, if the entire funded debt of Shawinigan, Montreal Power, Montreal Tramways and all the affiliated and subsidiary companies in this group of undertakings, are added together, the funded debt on a proportional basis to the population served is larger than the funded debt plus the underlying stocks outstanding of B.C. Power Corporation.

B.C. POWER POSITION IS STRONGER THAN EASTERN COMPANIES

(Continued from page 21)

twelve months, is a matter only for conjecture and it depends on the attitude of the management. However, B. C. Power Corporation is a non-operating company—it is a holding organization only, and therefore as its subsidiaries will have made conservative allowance for depreciation, reserves and other charges, there is no doubt that the B. C. Power Corporation itself can well afford to pay out dividends amounting to a large percentage of its total earnings. In other words, the holding company does not need to plough back reserves when this has already been accomplished by conservatively managed subsidiaries.

Entitled To $2 a Share

The "A" shares obtain $2 per share per year before any dividends are paid on the "B". Thereafter, the "B" shares participate equally with the "A" shares until $5 in any one year has been paid on the "A" stock. Thereafter, earnings are all applicable to the "B" shares.

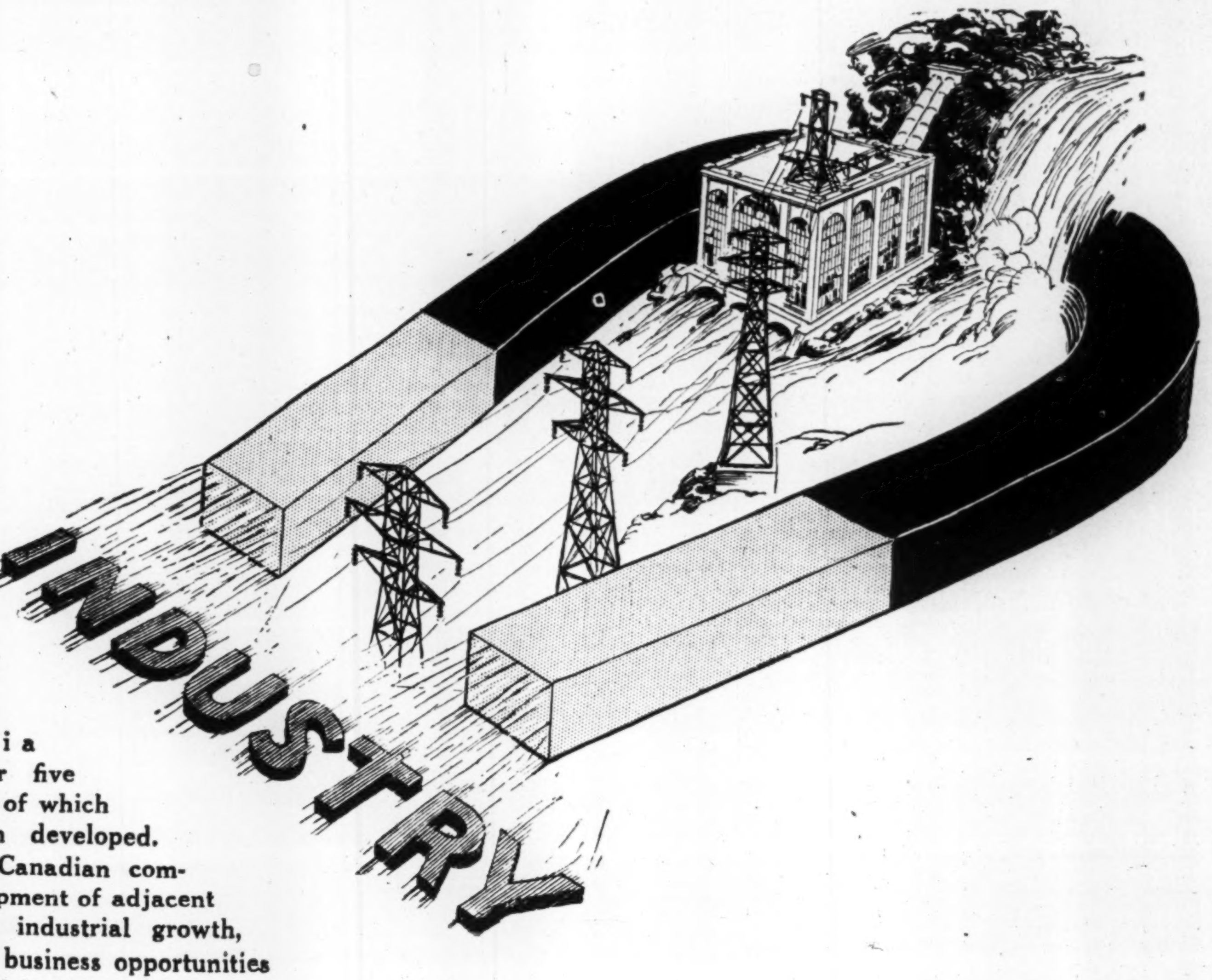
For some years, earnings of the B. C. Electric Railway Company have been growing steadily. The net available for depreciation and on the classes of stock now held by the holding company has grown from $2,895,401 in the 1925 year, to $3,383,808 for the 1927 fiscal year. Incidentally, the B. C. Electric Railway Company's income account for the 1927 year showed that after all dividend payments and all charges including substantial additions to reserve and depreciation accounts, the surplus account was increased by $260,000. During the same year, reserves were also increased from $3,800,000 to $5,331,000.

Position Summarized

Summarizing then the financial position of the B. C. Power Corporation, it can be said that the company has built itself up into an eminently strong financial position and the current market quotations for its shares are certainly not out of line with the prevailing price for all sound Canadian public utility stocks.

In fact it can be said that the present market value of the corporation's securities is below that of shares of power companies which have a similar satisfactory outlook. But the cautious investor may query the last statement with the thought that every effect has a cause and that if B. C. Power has as satisfactory an outlook for the future as is indicated in the growth of the territory served, the shares would automatically change hands at higher levels.

Such criticism of the value of the stock is in a measure correct, but Canadian investors, until recently, have had no idea of the investment possibilities offered by the company; and new issues of stock can never change hands at a figure equal to securities which have long been listed on the market and with which sound investors are well acquainted.



Power
The Magnet of
New Industry

British Columbia possesses over five million horsepower of which about 10% has been developed. ¶ The history of every Canadian community following the development of adjacent water powers is a story of industrial growth, inflowing of population, greater business opportunities and prosperity. ¶ British Columbia's industries have increased 300% in number in eight years. Vancouver's port revenues have increased 890% in six years. Exports increased 463% from 1921 to 1927. ¶ The growth of British Columbia Power Corporation will undoubtedly parallel the growth of the territory it serves.

We recommend and offer

British Columbia Power Corporation Limited

Class "A" Shares

Price $60.00 per share

With a bonus of one Class "B" share with each four Class "A" shares.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, Toronto 2

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

PROPERTIES ARE IN ACCORD WITH MODERN PRACTISE

Continuous Program of Improvements is Maintained

PLANT UP-TO-DATE

Corporation is Constantly Spending Money to Keep Services Keyed Up to Newest Ideas in Operation

About half the revenues of the B. C. Power Corporation come from its transportation services. The other half, from its power and gas services. While for some years earnings from tramways throughout the continent declined, yet over the past few years earnings from tramways generally, including those of the B. C. Electric, have increased and it is now realized that the street car is an indispensable factor in modern transportation despite the competition of buses. But the B. C. tramways services do not fear competition, for the company itself is using buses as feeders for its lines. The tramway's department is operating on a sound basis and the outlook for this service is satisfactory.

In its power department, the company for years has maintained a policy of keeping its equipment up to date and strengthening the weaker links in its scheme of operation. Hence, plants and equipment are more than up to the requirements of modern power development and transmission practice.

Carries Out Improvements

Last year, the transmission line system from two of its major plants to Vancouver were remodelled. The work done and the improvements effected on all the equipment has reduced the possibility of breakdowns to a minimum.

It is impossible to outline in anything like a complete fashion the widespread manner in which the company keeps all departments of its activities up to date. But steadily it is improving its railway lines and increasing the efficiency of its gas plants. Last year, by inter-connecting its gas plants, the company extended largely the economic areas in which it could supply gas.

In the gas and the power departments, selling campaigns are continuously carried on by the light and power merchandising department for the sale of appliances. Since 1924 the company increased by 128 per cent the number of electric stoves operating from its lines.

Will Have Its Lean Years

Like every other company, B. C. Power will have its lean, as well as its fat, years. Over a term of years though, it will undoubtedly experience a steady growth due to the certain growth of the territories served.

Conjectures on the possible fields for expansion open to the B. C. Power are bootless for the new management has not had time as yet to study the complete possibilities of the properties. But among the possibilities on the Pacific coast are the establishment of more pulp and paper mills, the possible electrification of some of the steam roads, the establishment of branch factories of Eastern manufacturing concerns, the establishment of smelters or electro-chemical plants which use tremendous blocks of power.

Not Immediately, But Soon

Developments of this kind may not take place immediately, but should they not take place, the development of the B. C. Power Corporation will not be in the line with that which has taken place in Eastern Canada where abundant low cost power is available for industry.

The future of the company hinges on the development of further power. At the Bridge River site where the company has available well over 300,000 horse-power, preliminary development has begun. As this is the low cost development which will be able to produce power which can be sold in large blocks to industries at low cost, it should attract industries, in which power plays a large factor in their costs, towards the Pacific coast.

EXPANSION MEANS CAPITAL CHANGES

Further Development Will be Undertaken and Financial Structure Simplified

The new interests now in control of B. C. Power will undoubtedly continue to expand the capacity of the company's power generating plants. In addition, other expansion may be undertaken. Possibly, some type of by-product coke oven development may be undertaken in connection with the company's gas services, much in the way that Montreal Power recently completed a new subsidiary producing by-product coke, gas and chemicals.

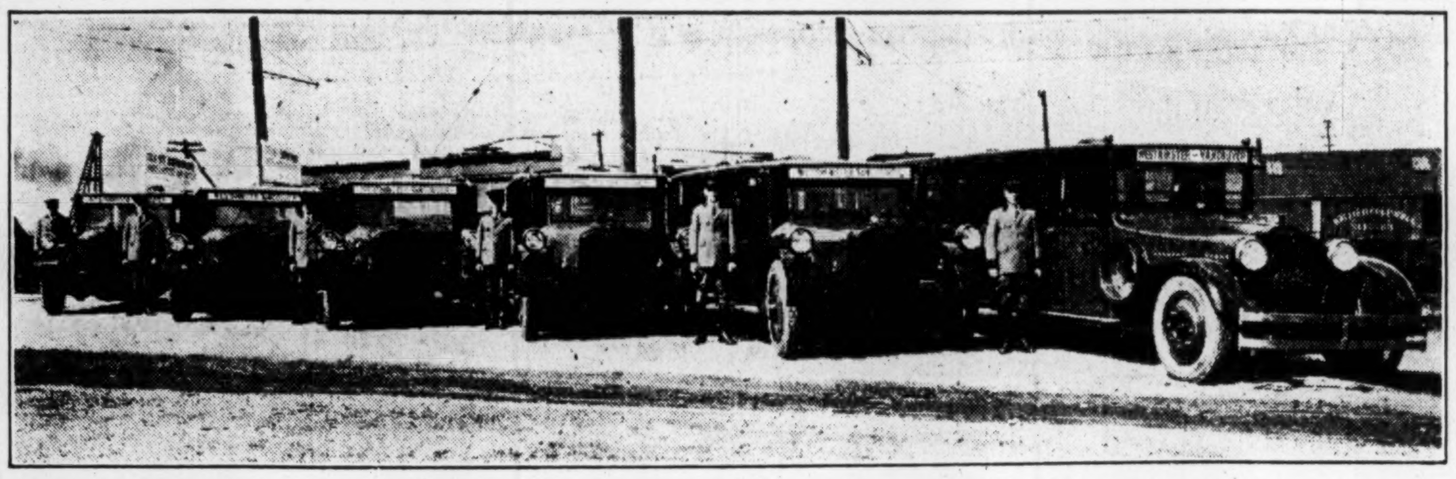
Probably also the management will consider the possibility of simplifying the capital structure of B.C. Power Corporation and its subsidiaries. Some weeks ago, A. J. Nesbitt stated that the preferred shares of the British Columbia Power and Gas Co. which were sold to the company's customers, would not be called. But the simplification of the capital structure could take place along other lines. Of course, the issuance of new bonds to replace those already outstanding is a matter to which the management has not had time as yet to give its consideration. Eventually though, the further expansion of the property will entail the issuance of further mortgage securities and it might well be that at that time some of the present issues might be redeemed.

Steps of this nature, though, cannot be forecast yet. What will be done will depend entirely on the needs of the company and the territories served.

Index of Expansion

Something of the potentialities of Vancouver as a user of power from the lines of the B. C. Power Corporation may be judged from its growth in the past two years. Perhaps one of the best indices of industrial growth and properity is the number of telephones in use, which during the past ten years have increased from 25,000 to 60,000 in the city of Vancouver.

Follows Modern Trend Towards Bus Transportation



In addition to its freight bus equipment, B. C. Power provides an adequate passenger bus service in its territories. In addition to being a source of revenue, the buses serve as feeders for the train lines.

Subsidiaries Mostly are Owned Outright by Parent Company

The intercorporate relationship between the British Columbia Power Corporation and its many subsidiaries, at first seems complicated. The chart in this supplement of The Financial Post, shows graphically the relation between the parent corporation and all its subsidiaries; from it the investor can obtain a clear conception of the financial structure of the B.C. Power Corporation and its component companies.

From an investment angle, the outstanding point about the line-up of the various subsidiary companies is that very largely they are owned outright by the parent company. Moreover, there are but three companies in the line-up with bonds outstanding, and but two companies which have stock outstanding not owned directly or indirectly by the B.C. Power.

Senior Bonds and Stocks

Reference to the accompanying chart shows that the Vancouver Power Company has two issues amounting in all to $7,766,000 in the hands of the public; the Western Power Company has outstanding $4,563,900 in bonds and the B.C. Electric Railway Company has a total bonded indebtedness outstanding held publicly amounting to some $18,000,000. In addition, ranking junior to these bonds, the B.C. Electric Power and Gas has $5,000,000 in preference shares held by its customers and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has outstanding $6,984,000 in 5 per cent., cumulative, perpetual, preference stock which still remain in the hands of the British shareholders.

Despite the number of subsidiaries of B.C. Power Corporation, then, there are but eight issues, six bond issues and two preference stock issues, ranking ahead of the shares of the B.C. Power Corporation itself. They are listed elsewhere in this issue.

Company Operations

To obtain a clear picture of the corporation's activities, it is necessary to trace out the operations of the various companies. The B.C. Power Corporation is, of course, purely a holding company, owning all the equity interests in the British Columbia Electric Railway company, save that company's preference shares which are outstanding. B.C. Electric Railway is also a holding company; some years ago it formed the B.C. Electric Power and Gas Company, to which it transferred all its assets in exchange for the common stock of that organization. Thus, B.C. Power and Gas was able to distribute preferred shares to its customers.

Acquires All Assets

Incorporated in 1926, the B.C. Electric Power and Gas acquired, under a British Columbia charter the entire properties of the parent organization which is made up of nine subsidiaries.

These nine subsidiaries are wholly owned by the B.C. Electric Power and Gas. Two of them, though, have bond issues outstanding. The operations of these subsidiaries can be summarized briefly as follows:

Bridge River Power Company.

This company owns water power rights on the Bridge River, capable of an ultimate development in excess of 300,000 horsepower. The company is presently engaged in developing 60,000 horsepower 130 miles from Vancouver, where a head of 1,200 feet of water will be obtained by cutting a tunnel two and one half miles through a mountain.

The Vancouver Power Company

Operates and controls through the Western Power Company and the Vancouver Island Power Company, its subsidiaries, one steam and several hydro-electric power plant at Burrard Inlet, Stave Lake and Jordan River, B.C., with an approximate capacity of 170,000 horsepower. The power thus generated is supplied to the various railway power and lighting enterprises of the parent company.

The Western Power Company generates power at Stave Lake, and through a completely owned subsidiary, the Burrard Power Company, develops 12,000 horsepower at Alouette Lake.

Vancouver Gas Company

This company manufactures and distributes gas to the city of Vancouver. Its daily capacity is 4,000,000 cubic feet distributed through 160 miles of mains to 24,000 customers.

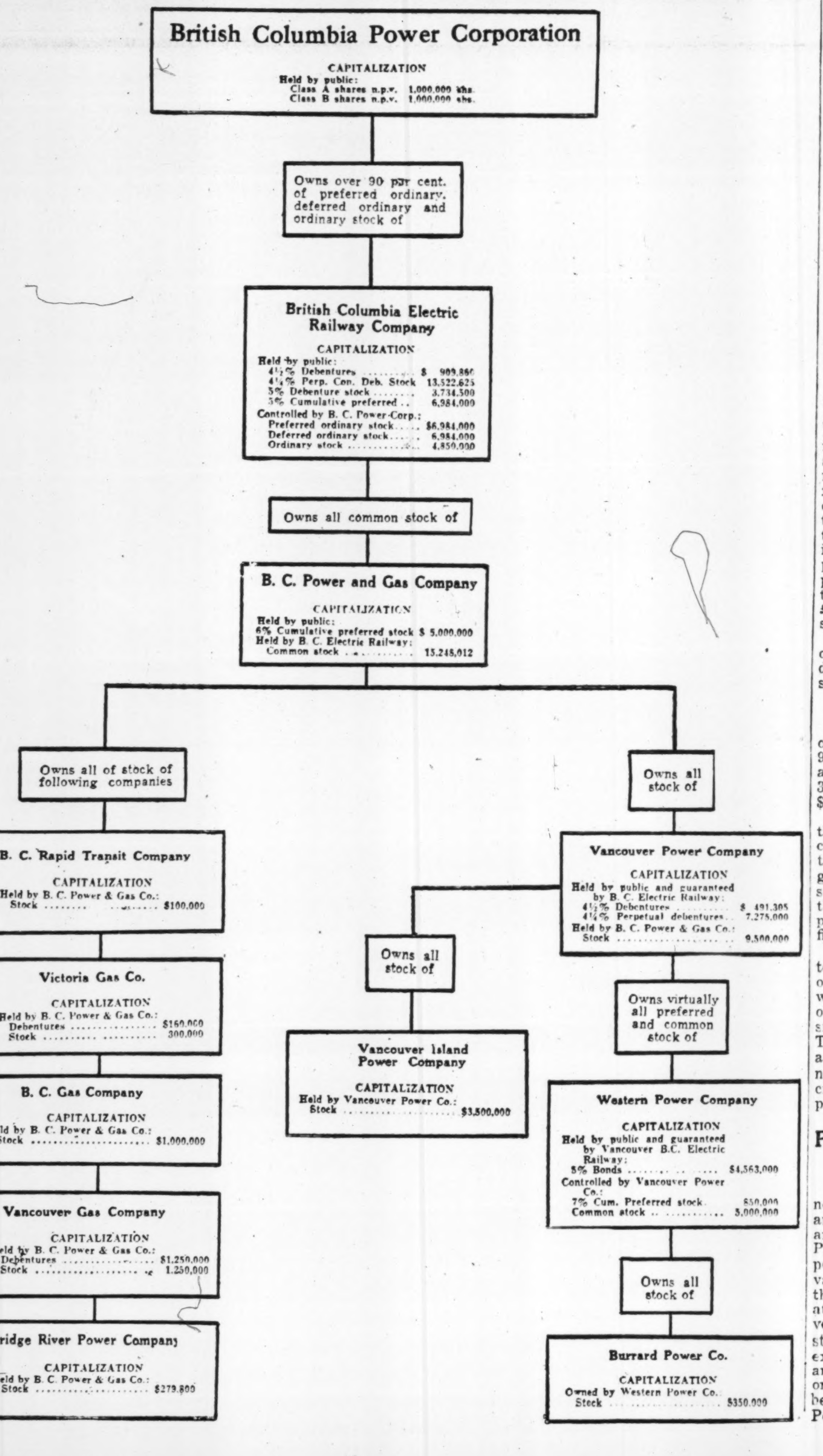
British Columbia Gas Company distributes gas from the plant of the Vancouver Gas Company to some of the smaller municipalities around Vancouver.

Victoria Gas Company

Manufactures and distributes gas in the city of Victoria. Has a daily manufacturing capacity of 750,000 cubic feet of gas, and distributes to 4,000 customers.

British Columbia Rapid Transit Company operates a fleet of ten motor coaches between Vancouver and New Westminster.

Simplifying B. C. Power's Financial Structure


British Columbia Power Corporation
CAPITALIZATION
Held by public:
Class A shares n.p.v. 1,000,000 shs.
Class B shares n.p.v. 1,000,000 shs.
Owns over 90 per cent. of preferred ordinary, deferred ordinary and ordinary stock of
British Columbia Electric Railway Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by public:
4½% Debentures $ 909,860
4¼% Perp. Con. Deb. Stock 13,522,625
5% Debenture stock 3,734,500
5% Cumulative preferred 6,984,000
Controlled by B. C. Power Corp.:
Preferred ordinary stock $6,984,000
Deferred ordinary stock 6,984,000
Ordinary stock 4,850,000
Owns all common stock of
B. C. Power and Gas Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by public:
6% Cumulative preferred stock $ 5,000,000
Held by B. C. Electric Railway:
Common stock 15,248,012
Owns all of stock of following companies
B. C. Rapid Transit Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by B. C. Power & Gas Co.:
Stock $100,000
Victoria Gas Co.
CAPITALIZATION
Held by B. C. Power & Gas Co.:
Debentures $160,000
Stock 300,000
B. C. Gas Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by B. C. Power & Gas Co.:
Stock $1,000,000
Vancouver Gas Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by B. C. Power & Gas Co.:
Debentures $1,250,000
Stock 1,250,000
Bridge River Power Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by B. C. Power & Gas Co.:
Stock $279,800
Owns all stock of
Vancouver Power Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by public and guaranteed by B. C. Electric Railway:
4½% Debentures $ 491,305
4¼% Perpetual debentures 7,275,000
Held by B. C. Power & Gas Co.:
Stock 9,500,000
Owns all stock of
Vancouver Island Power Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by Vancouver Power Co.:
Stock $3,500,000
Owns virtually all preferred and common stock of
Western Power Company
CAPITALIZATION
Held by public and guaranteed by Vancouver B.C. Electric Railway:
5% Bonds $4,563,000
Controlled by Vancouver Power Co.:
7% Cum. Preferred stock 850,000
Common stock 5,000,000
Owns all stock of
Burrard Power Co.
CAPITALIZATION
Owned by Western Power Co.
Stock $350,000

Past Dividend Record Augurs Bright Future

The standing of the various stock issues of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, in which the B.C. Power Corporation owns the three junior securities, has some bearing on the earnings of the B.C. Power.

The senior security of the B.C. Electric is its 5 per cent., cumulative, perpetual preference stock, which is the only equity interest in the company not now in the hands of the B.C. Power Corporation. Most of this stock is held in England, though some is held in British Columbia. The shares are entitled to a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum and to priority of capital.

The 5 per cent., non-cumulative, preferred ordinary stock is entitled to non-cumulative dividends of 5 per cent. a year, and ranke in any one year for additional dividends rateably with the deferred ordinary stock, after the deferred ordinary stock has received a 7 per cent. dividend. It ranks in priority for capital after the perpetual preference and ranks equally as to capital with the deferred stock.

Dividends on the 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred ordinary have been paid steadily since 1919. During some of the war years, the dividends on the stock were discontinued. In 1927, the shares paid £6-4-0 on their par value of £100.

Dividend Record Good

The deferred ordinary stock and the ordinary shares have paid dividends steadily since the conclusion of the war and for the last three years have been on an 8 per cent. basis. The deferred ordinary shares and the ordinary shares rank equally as to capital.

The company has steadily ploughed back a substantial proportion of earnings each year into plant and property extensions; at the same time it has a dividend record which breeds confidence in its future.

The dividends paid during the past ten years are as follows—the ordinary shares are not shown in the figures as the stock was issued only at the conclusion of 1927:

Year	Cum. Perp. pfd.	Non-cum. pfd. Ord.	Defer. Ord.
1918	5%		
1919	5%	5%	£6 0 0
1920	5%	£4 13 0	6 4 –
1921	5%	4 13 8	6 4 2
1922	5%	4 13 8	6 4 8
1923	5%	4 16 2	6 9 5
1924	5%	4 16 2	6 9 8
1925	5%	6 6 9	8 0 0
1926	5%	6 5 0	8 0 0
1927	5%	6 4 0	8 0 0

Present Financing is Equal to Cost Price

The B.C. Power Corporation paid approximately $57,000,000 for its ownership of the B.C. Electric Railway.

The Holt-Gundy-Power Corporation interests bid for the three junior classes of stock which the B.C. Electric Railway has outstanding. B.C. Electric Railway had outstanding three classes of stock, namely: cumulative perpetual preferred, preferred ordinary, deferred ordinary and ordinary shares. The three last classes of stocks have virtually all been acquired by the new interests behind the B.C. Power Corporation. The price paid for the preferred ordinary was £315, and for the two junior classes £275 for each £100 in par value of the shares outstanding.

There were $6,984,000 in preferred ordinary, $6,984,000 in deferred ordinary and $4,850,000 in ordinary shares outstanding.

Purchase Price Paid

For the first-named stock, the new owners of the property paid $21,999,600; for the second, $19,206,000; and for the ordinary shares, $13,337,500. This makes a total of $54,543,100.

On to this last total must be added the cost of purchasing Sterling exchange, which at the time of the transaction, was up a few points, together with numerous other charges such as transfer costs and funds for the acquisition of some additional properties, which brought the whole figure up to about $57,000,000.

The new financing amounts in all to $60,000,000. The additional funds over and above the purchase price will be used to extend the properties, or perhaps to redeem one of the smaller outstanding bond issues. The parent company thus occupies a strong liquid position. Through the new financing the company will increase its already working capital position by over $2,000,000.

Prosperity of Prairies Benefits B.C. Power

Freight rates from a line running north and south between Moose Jaw and Regina are lower if shipments are made via Vancouver and the Panama Canal than via Atlantic ports. The actual line of demarcation varies according to the season of the year and with the seasonal variation in ocean rates. Hence Vancouver's port will always handle a substantial portion of imports for, and exports from the prairie provinces, and increasing prosperity, therefore, on the prairie will in a measure also be reflected in the profits of B.C. Power.

What Dividend Will Company Pay on Shares?

What dividend will B. C. Power pay on its "A" shares? The question cannot be answered until the directors meet, but it is possible to obtain an idea of what is likely to transpire.

On the shares of the subsidiary company now owned by B. C. Power, the subsidiary formerly paid to the shareholders about $1,000,000 annually and about $1,000,000 in income tax to the British treasury. Thus, there is virtually at least $2,000,000 available for the payment of dividends on the "A" shares of the B. C. Power. But earnings of the company have been steadily increasing and it can safely be stated that the current earning power position of the corporation is decidedly larger than $2,000,000 a year.

There is no doubt, then, that the management could, if it so desired, place the stock on a $2 annual dividend basis immediately. On the other hand, the management is able and conservative and would be perhaps more inclined to plough back a larger portion of earnings into extensions to plant and property.

Presuming then that B. C. Power does not go on a $2 annual dividend basis this year, there can be no doubt that comparatively shortly this stock will be placed on a definite $2 dividend basis.

In other words, B. C. Power "A" shares on their dividend possibilities can be placed virtually in the same class as Brazilian, Shawinigan, Montreal Power and Quebec Power. All these companies pay $2 per share per annum.

At its present price of $60 per share, the stock sells higher than prevailing prices for Brazilian. This is natural in view of the fact that the company operates in Canada, under stable governmental conditions.

Compared with the other three companies, the B. C. Power shares are perhaps a little low at prevailing quotations. However, the stock is limited to $5 a share at most in any one year. Offsetting this limitation, though, the class "A" shareholders receive with every four shares of "A" stock one share of class "B" which participates in all the earnings of the company after the provisions surrounding the class "A" shares have been fully satisfied.

Hence, the present price of the class "A" shares, plus their bonus of class "B" stock, gives a market value to the B. C. Power Corporation's securities below that of the securities of other power companies occupying a comparable position.

Obviously, B. C. Power shares will sell on a low yield basis, due to the vast and largely undeveloped potentialities of the areas served. The Vancouver and Victoria territories have grown in the past and the outlook for the industrial future of these territories is to-day perhaps better than it has ever been. The possibilities of the territories are summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Big Rate Reduction in Last Ten Years

Like other forward looking utilities, B. C. Electric has maintained a policy of rate reductions. At the beginning of this year, the domestic rate in Vancouver was voluntarily reduced from 4½ cents to 4 cents per kilowatt hour. The reduction applied to commercial, as well as to domestic users and meant a saving of $200,000 annually to the public. After a minimum amount of current is used, the rate drops from 4½ cents to 2 cents.

This is the sixth rate reduction made by the company since 1917. The average householder in Vancouver now pays only 37 per cent. of what was paid ten years ago. In addition to reduction of Vancouver rates, rates in Victoria were reduced also.

The rates in force by the B. C. Power Corporation compare favorably with those in force among all the larger power distributors in Canada. This is the more remarkable as the flow of the rivers in B. C. is more "flashy" than in the East. In other words, the seasonal flow of the rivers in the rivers in B. C. is more "flashy" than the flow of most rivers in Eastern Canada.

The outstanding significant point on these rate reductions is the fact that they were voluntary reductions, for the province, to date, has no public utility commission supervising the operation of its utilities.

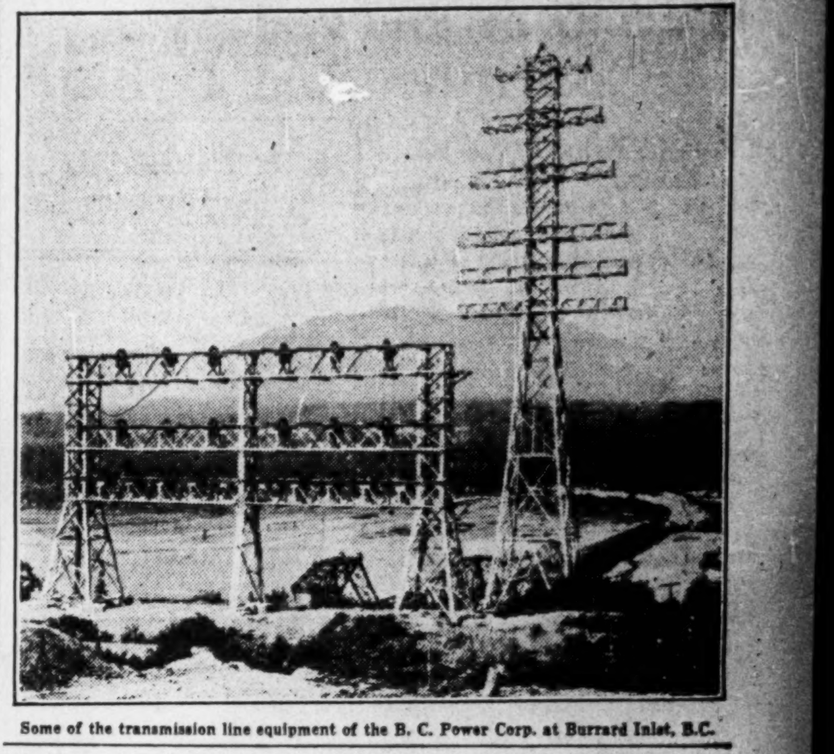
Wide Field of Service Means Larger Profits

The fact that the B. C. Power Corporation operates all the utilities of Vancouver, Victoria and their adjacent territories is significant from an investment angle. Many of the public utility securities listed on Canadian exchanges represent companies which by reason of their services obtain a benefit from only one phase of the expansion of the territories which they serve.

A tramways company cannot benefit from the increased demand for power, nor can a gas company benefit from the increasing use of tramways.

In other words, as the B. C. Power Corporation operates all power services, all tramways, all gas services, all interurban service and a great proportion of the passenger bus and freight bus business in its territory, it can be seen that with the expected growth along the Pacific coast the company will benefit in a larger measure from such expansion than if its services were confined merely to one field of activity.

Equipment is Kept Up to Date



Some of the transmission line equipment of the B. C. Power Corp. at Burrard Inlet, B.C.

Investors Back C.P.R.'s Opinion

Canada's Greatest Company Exhibits Faith in Future of B.C. by Developing Terminals

Shareholders of B.C. Power who are holding the stock as a permanent investment are backing, not only the investment opinion of the sponsors of the B.C. Power issue, but also the opinion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the largest commercial organization in Canada. When the Mount Stephen-Strathcona-Van Horne group decided to run their railway to what is now Vancouver, and there to establish a port, the faith of these builders of the C.P.R. in the Pacific coast astounded the world. But their faith has been more than justified by results.

To-day, the C.P.R. is still steadily investing money in developing Vancouver's port and rail facilities. With the growth of that city, so will the B.C. Power Corporation make strides both in enlarging its assets and its earning power. In addition the C.P.R. is banking, not only on the growth of Vancouver, but on the growth of the province as a whole.

Last Earnings Show Increase in all Profits

The latest earnings report of the B.C. Electric is encouraging for the holders of the new B.C. Power shares. The most recent figures available cover the month of April last and the ten months period from the conclusion of the fiscal year on June 30, 1927.

The April figures reveal a substantial increase. The ten months figures show a fraction less than 6 per cent. growth, whilst the net is up by well over 6 per cent. Hence earnings for the full fiscal year, which ends this month, should be in excess of the figure anticipated and made public when the stock was first offered publicly. Here are the earning figures:

	April 1927 $	April 1928 $	Increase $
Total gross earn.	1,071,445	1,119,651	48,206
Less: Work exp. and mainten.	769,554	806,273	*36,719
Net income	301,891	313,378	11,487
Gross earn. from July 1 to Apr. 30, 1928	10,685,696	11,284,338	598,642
Net earn. from July 1 to Apr. 30, 1928	3,121,560	3,314,119	192,559

Statistics Show Growth of B.C. Power Corp.

GAS DEPARTMENT

	M. Cu. ft. Sold	Revenue
1923	606,855	$ 756,131
1924	686,671	810,570
1925	761,507	895,363
1926	833,169	999,259
1927	977,902	1,137,659

	Customers		Customers
1915	17,697	1922	23,638
1916	17,028	1923	24,396
1917	17,018	1924	26,593
1918	18,325	1925	29,726
1919	19,693	1926	33,158
1920	21,320	1927	36,484
1921	22,818		

LIGHT AND POWER

	K.W.H. Sold	Revenue
1923	249,389,946	$3,627,916
1924	259,034,294	3,851,733
1925	281,031,645	4,148,656
1926	314,379,115	4,419,320
1927	353,074,451	4,836,238

	Power Generated	Customers
1915	176,655,541	53,727
1916	179,525,800	54,661
1917	198,434,616	55,242
1918	201,397,816	58,100
1919	229,982,824	62,321
1920	292,209,956	66,496
1921	283,382,881	68,026
1922	313,079,014	73,356
1923	330,147,116	76,951
1924	351,128,036	80,878
1925	387,132,960	84,587
1926	387,142,240	89,270
1927	407,175,190	94,611

TRANSPORTATION

	Passenger Revenue	Freight Tonnage
1923	4,380,436	377,822
1924	4,403,412	355,284
1925	4,428,900	371,834
1926	4,591,285	417,003
1927	4,747,862	481,690

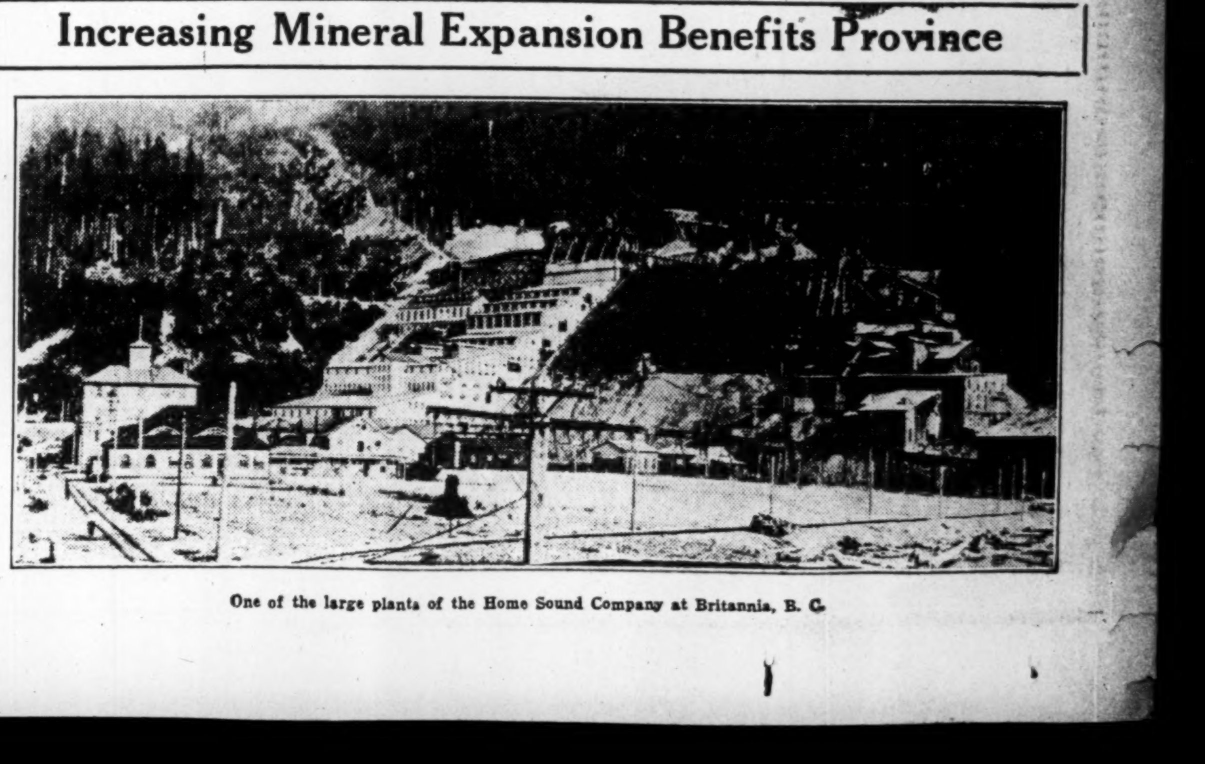
	Freight Revenue	Passenger
1915	$320,273	$46,330,096
1916	345,714	43,021,790
1917	466,076	43,232,630
1918	517,924	52,853,373
1919	557,979	53,326,288
1920	759,680	66,411,030
1921	783,680	71,065,275
1922	637,679	69,314,667
1923	688,247	67,692,851
1924	649,746	68,252,634
1925	682,941	69,779,475
1926	785,934	72,547,367
1927	898,468	75,113,022

Business This Year Continues Its Growth

The past growth of the B.C. Electric Railway, is being continued. At the close of the current fiscal year ending this week, the number of light and power customers served will show an increase from 94,611 a year ago to over 98,000. In the gas department, the number of customers served will have increased from 36,484 a year ago to over 38,700 customers. Revenues from the company's transportation services, including interurban and city tramways, freight haulage, motor coach and motor bus service, have also increased substantially.

An indication that B. C. Electric Company is alive to modern merchandising methods is shown by the fact that for the sixth time since 1917 the company has reduced its rates for lighting. In the City of Vancouver the rate is now 4 cents for normal usage and 2 cents for excess which is considerably lower than in the neighboring cities of Portland and Seattle. Each reduction has not only stimulated an increased use of electric current, but it has been the means of building a public confidence in the company which is of incalculable value. The company is aggressively marketing household appliances and in this connection plans were announced last year for a showroom in the shopping district which will cost over $200,000 and will be one of the outstanding buildings in the city.

Increasing Mineral Expansion Benefits Province



One of the large plants of the Howe Sound Company at Britannia, B. C.

Territory Served Will Continue Past Growth

Present Value of Securities Depends Largely on Outlook

GROWTH ASSURED

Fundamental Indices Point Toward Maintenance of Industrial and Agricultural Expansion

While the physical assets and the power resources, both developed and undeveloped, of the B. C. Power Corporation are striking and must be considered in any attempt to assess the future outlook for its shares, what is perhaps more important is the situation existing in the areas served. If British Columbia in general and Victoria and Vancouver and their environs in particular are promising areas for future industrial developments, then the shares of the corporation are an equally promising investment.

The chief territories served by the corporation are of course the cities of Vancouver and Victoria. In addition, though, the surrounding areas also provide added substantial revenues for the corporation.

B. C. in general and Vancouver and Victoria in particular, while experiencing a very material growth over recent years, can certainly be expected to continue their progress. It is only 42 years ago that Vancouver's principal residential district and streets consisted of virgin forest. The city is now the third largest municipality in Canada with a population estimated at 362,000. This includes of course immediately adjacent municipalities such as New Westminster.

Oriental Business Grows

Steadily, business in the Orient is expanding. The resources of China and Japan are being developed by big business. With all this expansion the shipping to and from, the Pacific Coast ports cannot fail to grow substantially. Evidence of this is already seen in the growing trade between Vancouver and the Orient.

Incidentally, the growth and expansion of Vancouver over the past five years is not of the mushroom variety. It is based on the same fundamentals which have caused a corresponding growth in the U. S. Pacific ports.

The rapid increase in Vancouver's business and its recent rise to recognition of one of the leading ports of the world, has necessitated the construction of many new piers to accommodate the growth in the deep sea shipping trade. The harbor commission is planning the expansion of harbor facilities generally to keep pace with the traffic. Vancouver is and must always remain B. C.'s and a section of the prairies' predominant outlet to world markets.

While Victoria cannot vie with Vancouver as a business and industrial centre, yet due to its charming climate it will always remain the centre of the prosperous Vancouver Island community. In addition, it is known throughout the world as a tourists' centre and annually a million people visit the capital of the province.

Vancouver is on its way to become a financial centre and last year the number of shares traded in on the exchange increased by 10 per cent.

In one sense, Vancouver occupies a more strategic location than Montreal for its port is open all the year round. Moreover, like Montreal, it must always remain the distributing centre for the vast area which for some commodities stretches as far East as Winnipeg. With a growing population in its hinterland, with Canada's trade with the Orient and Australia increasing, with the Panama Canal operating to make the city a point of distribution for Alberta as well as British Columbia, Vancouver appears to be bound to become one of the important commercial centres of the world.

Opportunities Were Lost

To date, unfortunately for Eastern Canadian investors, many of the early opportunities for investment which B. C. afforded were taken advantage of by investors in the U. S. Apart from railway and affiliated steamship enterprises, Canadian capital until the recent acquisition of the B. C. Electric Railway appears to have more or less overlooked the opportunities for investment which abound in British Columbia.

But there has been a reason for this. Distance has been the cause. And the direct communication with U. S. Pacific coast ports has tended to bring in U. S. capital in larger measure than Canadian capital.

Due to Geography

The 3,000 miles which separates the Eastern financial markets of Canada from British Columbia, have undoubtedly tended to reduce Canadian investment along the Pacific Coast. But there are profitable Canadian investments in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Spain and in other countries where the opportunities for development are certainly no greater than in B. C. and where the possibilities of political instability are much larger.

In its natural resources, B. C. stands unexcelled amongst the Canadian provinces. It is the most highly mineralized area on the North American continent. It has occupied a mineral place of distinction for many years. It is a tremendous producer of gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal. Other minerals include platinum, quartz, gypsum, sodium carbonate and magnesium sulphate. To date, British Columbia has produced minerals in excess of $1,000,000,000 and real mineral development there is only in its infancy. The success of Consolidated Smelters in recent years gives some indication to investors of what may be anticipated in years to come from the development of British Columbia's mineral resources.

In her forest resources, the province has almost an inexhaustible asset. The forest assets represent the greatest compact area of marketable timber in the world covering 182,750,000 acres. With the continually increasing demand for newsprint, both in overseas markets and in the United States, there is little doubt that over a term of years, there will be a material increase in the market for British Columbia pulp and newsprint.

In her fisheries, B. C. leads the Dominion with a total production valued at over $27,000,000 for the 1926 year. With the recent consolidation of the operators on the coast, there can be little doubt that this major industry of the province will continue to make the strides in the future which have marked its past, despite temporary setbacks.

Has World Recognition

As an agricultural and fruit growing area, B. C. has attained world recognition. The orchards of British Columbia are producing annually some $6,000,000 in revenue. B. C. has achieved a world reputation for her fruit. All the varieties except citrus are grown in abundance and are of unapproachable quality. Practically all the tree fruits and 75 per cent. of the berries reach their markets through co-operative channels. Jam factories and canneries take care of the fruit which is not marketable.

All in all it can be said that the territories served by the B. C. Power Corporation give every indication of maintaining and even increasing the substantial growth of the past.

B. C. Electric Sale Benefits Dominion

The transfer of the B.C. Electric Railway to Canadian hands, benefits the Dominion in many ways—not the least of which is the fact that the English companies took approximately $2,000,000 annually out of Canada to pay the British income tax and dividends in Great Britain. Dividends on the stock now owned by the B.C. Power Corporation amounted approximately to $1,000,000 annually and a like amount was handed to the British treasury in the form of income tax.

Now the sum which formerly went in dividends to the British shareholders will be paid to Canadian shareholders and, in addition, a large portion of the amount which went to the British treasury will be devoted to extending the properties and bettering the services which the B.C. Power renders business and the public generally in British Columbia.

Operating Figures Show Magnitude of Property

There follows a brief summary of the activities of the B. C. Power Corporation:—

It was incorporated in 1897.

It serves territory of over 1,500 square miles.

It renders useful service to a population of over 375,000, embracing 26 different communities.

It has five large hydro-electric plants and two large steam plants. It is building two additional hydro-electric plants.

It has 18 sub-stations.

It has 420 miles of high-tension transmission lines.

It has 1,645 miles of distribution wires.

It has 40 city street car lines.

It has four interurban lines.

It has 3,800 employees on its payroll.

It paid out in wages and salaries during the year a total of $5,366,356.

It operates 193.8 miles of city car lines.

It operates 158.72 miles of interurban car lines; a total of 352.52 miles, 222 miles of this total are main tracks.

It operates 406 city and interurban passenger cars.

It operates 12 electric locomotives in freight and switching service.

It operates 484 express, freight and service cars.

It operates 24 motor coaches and 21 motor freight trucks.

It operates 140 miles of motor coach and freight service.

It carried a total of 75,113,022 passengers during the year.

It operates 14,073,123 passenger car miles.

The output of its seven power plants was 403,986,536 kilowatt hours.

It has 94,611 light and power customers.

It operates seven electric appliance stores and three gas appliance stores.

It has developed its underground system until it now totals 85 miles of duct feet in Vancouver.

It has two gas plants with a total daily capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet.

It has 367.79 miles of gas mains, June 30, 1927.

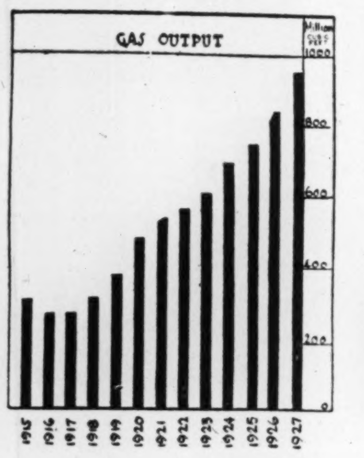
It sent out almost 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas during company year.

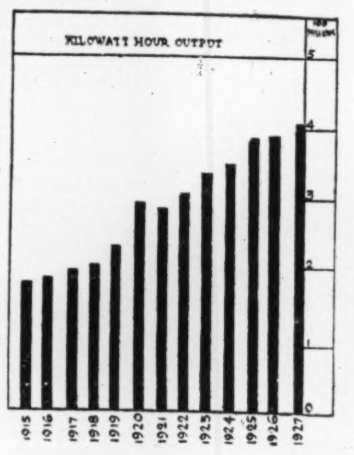
It has 36,484 gas customers, June 30, 1927.

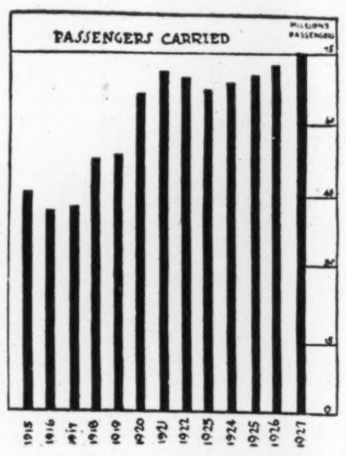
It has a total investment in British Columbia of $73,400,000.

These figures are based on the year ending June 30, 1927.

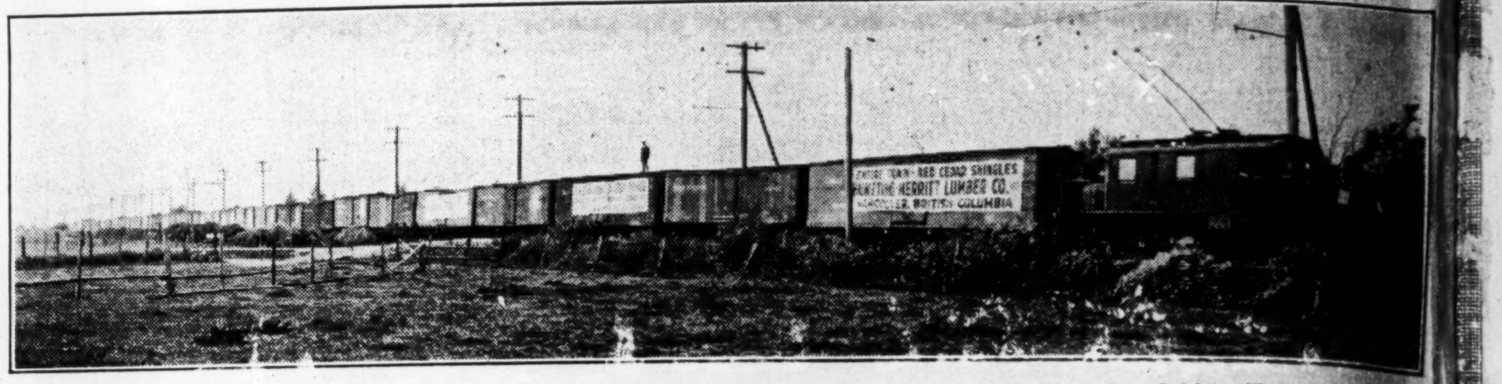
All Services of Company Show Increasing Growth







B. C. Power Obtains Large Revenue from Real Railway Operations



The B. C. Power's lines provide more than the usual inter-urban service. Daily the corporation's locomotives take over and hand over a large freight traffic to the steam roads serving Vancouver. The picture shows a typical B. C. electric train on its busy Fraser Valley line.

Industrial Activity Increases by 300 P.C.

The Province of British Columbia has some 4,138 industries, representing an increase of 300 per cent. over 1918. The annual payroll is $159,959,820.00. Its principal industries are lumber and shingle mills, mining, salmon, halibut and herring fisheries, foundries and structural steel works, sugar refining, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, clothing food products, glass and rubber.

Figures Reveal Promising Outlook for B.C.

Per Capita Effective Purchasing Power

Based on production, population, income tax returns and retail figures (Weaver formula)

British Columbia	$814
Ontario	714
Manitoba	602
Alberta	549
Saskatchewan	478
Quebec	474
New Brunswick	403
Nova Scotia	377
Prince Edward Island	285

Industrial Growth

	1918	1926
B.C. industries reporting to Dept. of Labor	1,047	4,521

B.C.'s Industrial Production

	1923	1924
Lumber production	$86,674,000	$84,802,000
Fisheries	20,795,914	27,367,109
Mining	41,304,320	67,188,842
Agriculture	59,159,798	71,362,209

Vancouver Port Trade

	1920	1926
Port revenue	$221,425	$2,193,670
	1921	1927
Imports, tons	1,554,562	4,518,385
Exports, tons	585,326	3,296,273
Exports of logs and lumber (bd. ft.)	179,848,209	585,891,925
Passengers (in and out)	713,988	977,172
Number of ships	11,874	20,363
Gross tonnage	9,916,748	17,091,647

Grain Shipments Through Vancouver

Bushels

	Total	Continent	Orient	S. & C. America	Antipodes
1920-21	501,221	501,221	......	......	......
1921-22	7,935,835	4,552,158	3,383,677	......	......
1922-23	19,155,068	14,948,769	3,868,581	337,718	......
1923-24	54,619,188	38,780,082	14,706,330	476,176	656,600
1924-25	25,273,579	21,454,438	3,282,442	303,804	232,895
1925-26	52,967,359	31,641,282	20,445,269	723,183	157,625
1926-27	34,972,718	23,603,738	10,745,478	541,904	81,598
1927-28	80,000,000†	......	......	......	......

†Estimate

B.C.'s Production Diversified

Distribution of Revenues

Agriculture	13.1%
Forestry	28.3
Fisheries	8.6
Trapping	0.5
Mining	24.7
Electric power	2.8
Construction	6.4
Repair work	2.0
Other manufactures	13.6

Population Per Square Mile

England	701.3
Germany	328.0
France	184.4
Sweden	34.7
Canada	2.3
Australia	1.8
British Columbia	1.6

Bank Debits, Per Capita

	1927
British Columbia	3,610
Prairie Provinces	2,963
Ontario	4,653
Quebec	4,935
Maritimes	607

B. C. Industrial Growth

	Manufactured Products	Lumber Exported (1000 ft. B.M.)	Mineral Production
1901	$ 19,447,778	x	$20,086,780
1911	65,204,236	x	23,499,073
1921	150,490,412	188,000,000	28,066,641
1923	175,606,992	521,707,132	43,757,388
1925	218,775,835	577,000,000	61,441,600
1927	x	723,295,547	62,142,340

xRecord not available.

Percentage of Income Taxpayers to Population

British Columbia	3.7
Ontario	3.1
Manitoba	2.9
Alberta	2.3
Saskatchewan	1.7
Quebec	1.6
New Brunswick	1.3
Nova Scotia	1.1
Prince Edward Island	.5

Vancouver's Growth

	Bank clearings	Building permits
1901	$ 48,272,852	$ x
1911	567,541,458	x
1921	708,205,942	7,639,787
1923	750,693,482	10,558,372
1925	807,197,610	17,500,000
1927	925,000,000	19,167,986

Telephones, Telegrams and Motors Per Hundred of Population

	Telephones	Telegrams	Motor Vehicles
British Columbia	17.9	260	12
Alberta	11.7	150	10.8
Saskatchewan	12.4	108	11.8
Manitoba	11.1	213	9.1
Ontario	17.0	128	12.4
Quebec	9.6	89	4.2
New Brunswick	7.4	112	5.3
Nova Scotia	7.5	118	4.8
P. E. I.	5.2	73	[illegible]

Our association with British Columbia Power Corporation is based upon confidence in the future growth and expansion of the industrial and maritime interests of the Province. These factors should lead to an increasing demand for the important public services which the Corporation controls.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

CLASS "A" SHARES

Preferred as to dividends up to $2 per share per annum and in further dividend distributions participate equally with Class "B" Shares until $5 in dividends have been paid upon Class "A" in any year, after which all dividend distributions in such year may be declared only on Class "B" Shares.

CLASS "A" SHARES—PRICE: $60 PER SHARE

(With bonus of one Class "B" Share with each four Class "A" Shares)

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Winnipeg
Vancouver
Hamilton
London, Ont.

36 King Street West
Toronto

Telephone: Elgin 4321

Montreal
Ottawa
New York
London, Eng.